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**THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY**

VOLUME IX



Wm. V. Vlas

Schneider

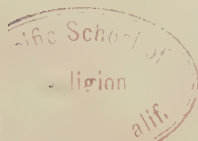
THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

NEW ENLARGED EDITION OF
APPLETONS' CYCLOPÆDIA
OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

ORIGINALLY EDITED BY
JAMES GRANT WILSON AND JOHN FISKE

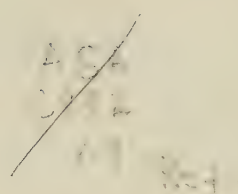
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VOLUME IX
NON-ALPHABETICAL
WITH INDEX



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INTRODUCTION TO THE NINTH VOLUME

In presenting to the public the ninth volume of THE CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, the publishers feel that a distinct contribution to literature comes into being. In the records of individual lives we have the elements that contribute to the significance of history; the keys to those great human activities which mark the progress of mankind. In the last decade many and important events have occurred, and new movements have been launched which will bear their fruit long after the present generation has ceased to be. But history can treat only of the main causes, and of their effects upon humanity as a whole. In its pages individual men are only names, pawns in the game, actors upon the stage; significant so long as their parts are played, then resolved into influences, expressions of ideals, factors in the great process of which they were parts. Yet, if we would understand history, we must be familiar with biographical records, which acquaint us with the characters and efforts of individual men, who conceived and worked for ideals that have at last been realized.

The recent World War afforded the opportunities for multitudes of memorable efforts and achievements, and brought forward many men whom history dare not neglect. It was a truly titanic struggle, not only in the fact that new and terrible methods of destruction were contrived and used, but also because it was a conflict between great men, on both sides. Those who conducted the movements of the armed forces; who planned and fought the battles; who managed the equipment and care of the men; who labored to relieve the widespread distress among all nations, and who dealt successfully with the immense problems of readjustment arising out of the conditions created by the return of peace—all of them wrought with more than common human efficiency. Doubtless, future historians must repeat, in treating of the events of the recent past, the words of ancient Scripture: "There were giants in those days."

Naturally, in preparing the present volume, a consistent attempt has been made to include the biographies of as many as possible of these men who have helped make the world over. It can not be claimed that all of them have been included, nor even that more might not have been said of those whose histories appear on the pages of the volume. Still, in what they have presented, the publishers believe that they have done their best to secure full, authoritative and readable accounts, which may be trusted to give facts and occurrences truly and impartially. Some

of the articles include thrilling accounts of warfare that those of coming days must read with keen interest.

In addition to the notable narrations growing out of the war, the activities of peace, in enterprise, philanthropy, science and invention, add other significant chapters. The development of the submarine boat, the history of the shoe industry, the beginnings of the vast Du Pont enterprises, notable movements in education, medicine, art and systematic benevolence—these are a few of the significant subjects handled with skill and accuracy.

The present volume is conspicuous, also, for the several valuable articles on noted statesmen, both past and present, presenting many facts not generally familiar, and containing much of real historical importance. If public appreciation shall demonstrate that the aim of producing a work of real historical value has been attained, our labors shall have been amply required.

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NEW REVISED EDITION OF THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VILAS

VILAS, William Freeman, U. S. Senator, b. at Chelsea, Vt., 9 July, 1840; d. in Madison, Wis., 27 Aug., 1908, son of Levi Baker and Esther Green (Smilie) Vilas. The first of the family in America was Peter Vilas, son of Noah Vilas, born in 1711, who was sent to Oxford to receive an education, and while there was enticed on board a sailing-vessel, and forcibly brought to the United States. Beyond the fact that he lived in New York, where he married a French lady named Mercy Gay, and died 21 April, 1756, little is known about him. Senator Vilas' father (b. in 1811), was a native of Sterling, Lamoille County, Vt.; and his mother was a daughter of Nathan Smilie and Esther Green, of Cambridge, Vt. He practiced law in Vermont for many years, becoming one of the leaders in the bar in that State. He was a county judge; was five times elected a representative in the Vermont State legislature, and for a time was president pro tem. of the senate. The votes of the Democrats were cast for him for U. S. Senator in 1848, and he was twice a delegate to State constitutional conventions. In 1851 he removed to Madison, Wis., where he resided until his death, 6 Feb., 1879. Before his removal to Wisconsin he had acquired what was a competence for those days, and although he did not continue long in active professional practice, he held various offices of trust. He was three times elected to the State legislature; was mayor of the city of Madison; one of the State University Board of Regents for twelve years, and State draft commissioner during the Civil War. His five sons were graduates of the State University and all became lawyers except Charles H. Vilas, who is a physician and the only survivor (1917). One daughter died at the age of twenty. In its early days the Wisconsin State University had a preparatory department, and in this William F. Vilas was prepared for college. He entered the University, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1858. After some study in a law office, he entered the Albany Law School, and there took his degree in 1860. On his return to Madison, he entered the law firm of Wakely and Vilas, and began the practice in July, 1860. He argued his first case in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in January, 1861, before he was twenty-one years of age.

VILAS

In 1862, with the earnestness and enthusiasm which characterized his entire career, he organized and became captain of a company, which was mustered in as Company A of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment. He was promoted to major and afterward to lieutenant-colonel, and frequently had command of the regiment in the absence or disability of the colonel. Among the battles in which he participated were Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, and Black River Bridge. He also took part in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson. On the fall of Vicksburg, one of the soldiers of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment received the white flag of surrender, and Colonel Vilas and others carried the flag to General Grant. The statue of Colonel Vilas by Adolph Weinman now stands on the ground near Vicksburg where he and his comrades fought during the famous siege. Throughout his life he manifested the warmest interest in the veterans of the Civil War. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and served as a member of the Wisconsin Vicksburg Park Monument Commission. In connection with this work he wrote "A View of the Vicksburg Campaign," which was published by the Wisconsin History Commission in October, 1908. After his return from the war Colonel Vilas resumed the practice of his profession, and until he entered public life devoted his energies in this direction with untiring zeal. In his early practice he was the people's lawyer, and won their deepest admiration by his eloquence and zeal, while fighting their causes against the railroads and other corporations. He was also largely engaged in the trial of jury cases; a work in which he could not be surpassed. But his native ability and industry also placed him in the very first rank of lawyers in trials before the court. After a time he was engaged in causes involving large interests; among others he took a conspicuous part in the very important litigation growing out of the conflicting land grants to railroads in Wisconsin. He became the general attorney for Wisconsin of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, but only on the condition that he should have full power to settle litigation in his charge, when he deemed it just or wise so to do. In 1868 he was appointed professor of evidence and pleading in

the law school of the Wisconsin State University, and until 1885 lectured once each week during the college years. To him this was a labor of love; his learning, his enthusiasm and his high ideals were long an inspiration to the eager students who came under his influence. He had all the natural affection of an alumnus for his university, and more. In its early days of trial he zealously advocated its claims, and was always ready with all his energy to defend it from attack. For about twelve years, notwithstanding all the responsibilities placed upon him in his busy life, he gave to the State his devoted and unpaid service as a member of the board of regents. From 1872 to 1875 he and his partner, Gen. Edwin E. Bryant, in addition to the work of the large practice in which they were engaged, annotated the first twenty volumes of the Wisconsin reports. In 1875 he was appointed by the Supreme Court of the State as a member of a commission to revise the statutes of Wisconsin, and for several years in addition to his other work he was engaged in bringing into system and order the innumerable statutes which had been enacted since the former revision of 1858. Other members of the commission were Harlow S. Orton and David Taylor, both of whom afterward became judges of the Supreme Court of the State. It illustrates the versatility of his talents, as well as his untiring industry, that during all these years he found time for occasional addresses which had extended his fame as an orator far beyond the lines of his own State. In 1879 a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee was held in Chicago. The occasion was memorable from the fact that General Grant had just returned from his journey around the world, during which he had been treated with such consideration as seldom had been accorded to any great general outside his own country. Colonel Vilas was assigned the duty of responding to the toast, "Our First Commander." It was an occasion well suited to stimulate the best effort of the young orator as he stood before many of his old comrades, in a distinguished audience, and welcomed his loved commander. General Sherman presided, and General Grant delivered a short address. Among other speakers were such orators as John A. Logan, Leonard Swett, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Emory Storrs, and Mark Twain. The success of the speech was so remarkable that it won for him at once national fame as an orator. He was always an earnest Democrat in politics, and in the political campaigns his eloquence was always in great demand in behalf of his party and his political friends. At an early age he thus became one of the leaders of his party in Wisconsin. His influence was heightened by the fact that he steadily declined to become a candidate himself, preferring to devote himself to his profession. He was many times a delegate to the State conventions of his party, and was a delegate to the National Conventions in 1880, 1884, 1892, and 1896. In 1884 he was the permanent chairman of the National Convention held in Chicago, and in a powerful address outlined the policies which in his judgment should control the action of his party. After the nomination of Mr. Cleveland Colonel Vilas was appointed chairman

of the committee to notify the nominee of his selection by the convention. Mr. Vilas had repeatedly declined the proffered nomination of his party to become its gubernatorial candidate. He had also declined the offer of an appointment by Governor Taylor as justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. He assigned as the reason for his course that until he should earn a reasonable competence, he desired to devote himself to the profession he had chosen. In the fall of 1884 he was nominated as candidate for the State legislature and was elected a member of the assembly. He accepted the nomination believing that during the short period of the session he could perform the duties of the office without permanently interfering with his cherished plans. He soon became the trusted leader of the assembly in all non-partisan matters. During the session a fire destroyed Science Hall, one of the principal buildings of the State University. In advocating a bill for the appropriation of \$190,000 for its immediate rebuilding Mr. Vilas made an eloquent speech which won over many who had felt reluctant to incur the large expenditure, and which led to the passage of the bill with enthusiasm. Before his inauguration as President, Mr. Cleveland had been so impressed by the reputation Colonel Vilas had won, that he selected him Postmaster-General in the new Cabinet. The Democratic party had been out of power for a quarter of a century, and in the flush of success, party workers naturally wanted to realize the practical fruits of their victory. Probably no Cabinet officer during the history of the government has ever been confronted by more serious problems in the distribution of patronage. He had to bear the criticism incident to the situation. But he largely disarmed criticism by insisting upon the rule that no one should be appointed in his department who was not thoroughly fit for the work. With untiring industry and his great executive ability he began the work of reorganizing the department and cutting off useless expenditures. He was so successful in this that the leaders of both parties expressed admiration for the new methods and the efficiency which he had introduced. Although the Senate was Republican in politics, Congress voted all the appropriations he asked for the postal service. During his administration of the department there was a memorable contest which well tried his ability and courage. The last Congress had voted an appropriation of \$400,000 which might be used as a subsidy to ocean steamships. When the beneficiaries claimed the fund the Postmaster-General pointed out that Congress had not made the expenditure imperative and expressed the view that it was not needed and should not be made. There followed such a storm of condemnation by the interested parties and a portion of the press as has seldom been faced by a public man. But Colonel Vilas so ably maintained his ground that the Senate, although Republican, supported him in his views. After Mr. Vilas had administered the Postal Department for about three years he was requested by Mr. Cleveland to become the successor of Mr. Lamar, who had resigned his office as Secretary of the Interior. Colonel Vilas' tremendous capacity for work and his high ability as

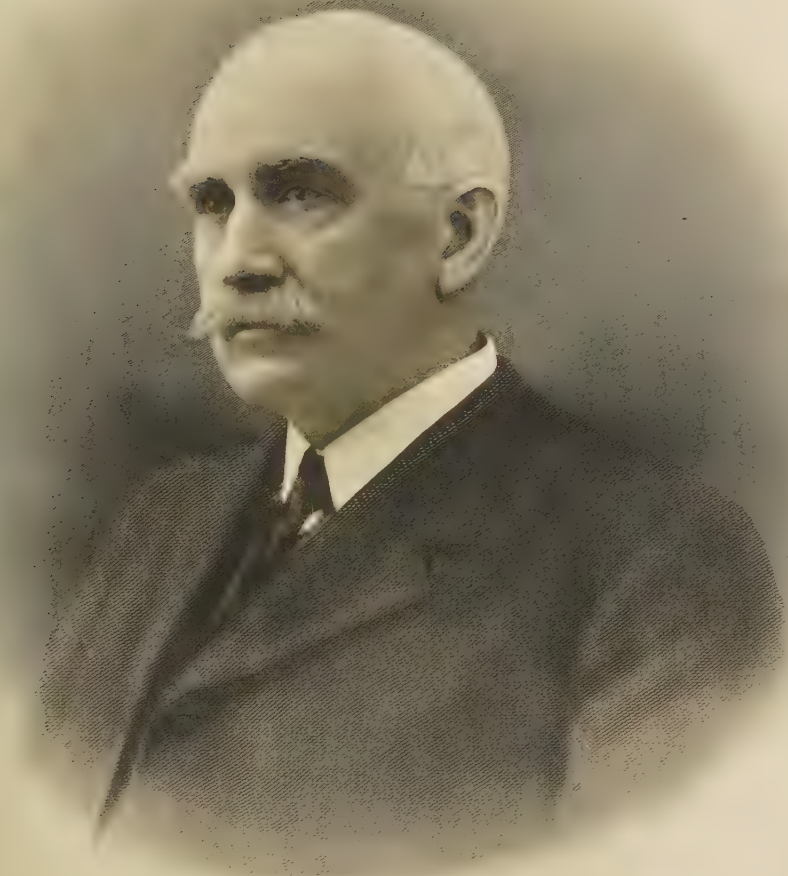
a lawyer soon enabled him to deal with the complications in this new field of labor. It was a time when questions of vast importance growing out of the forfeiture of railroad land grants had to be faced. There were, of course, other problems growing out of the administration of the pension bureau, the patent bureau, and Indian affairs. In an interview reported in the New York "Times," President Cleveland expressed his appreciation of the service of Mr. Vilas as a member of his Cabinet. He said that under his firm executive ability as Postmaster-General the system had been simplified, the service increased, the cost diminished, the revenue enhanced, and great improvements made in the methods of administration. He further said: "It was certainly expecting a great deal to expect a man who had devoted three years to learning how to direct the affairs of the post office department should be willing to be transferred to another department with a new and complicated set of duties, a prospect of very hard work, and the chances of very little fame. I should not have been surprised if he had declined the office. But he accepted it with the same aptness for the dispatch of business that he displayed as postmaster-general, and with absolute and unwavering integrity." At the close of his service in this administration, he resumed the practice of the law. But in the next political campaign in Wisconsin, he was naturally relied upon as the leader of his party. In this campaign he took a vigorous part, and, for the first time in many years, his party was successful in electing the State and legislative tickets. In the Democratic caucus of the legislature he was nominated unanimously as U. S. Senator, and on 28 Jan., 1891, was elected as the successor to Hon. John C. Spooner. Aided by his eloquence and reputation as a great lawyer and his thorough knowledge of the workings of two great departments of the government, he was soon able to take a very prominent part in the work of the Senate. He not only spoke with authority upon subjects relating to these departments, but he became one of the leaders of the Senate upon those questions of finance and the public credit, which had assumed such importance during that period. In a series of speeches relating to the issuing of bonds for the maintenance of the public credit, when the treasury had nearly been drained of its gold, in a time of great financial depression, he showed his perfect mastery of the financial history and policies of the country. In these debates he was often spoken of as the representative of the Administration, and with all his energy and eloquence he opposed the unlimited issue of silver certificates, and other plans, which he believed would endanger the public credit. He never yielded for a moment to the theory that the free coinage of silver would bring any relief; and although he had been a life-long Democrat, supporting his party with all the zeal of an enthusiast, he refused to support the nominees of the Democratic presidential ticket in 1896, when free silver coinage was the principal issue. On the contrary, he gave his support to Palmer and Buckner, nominees of the National Democratic Convention held at Indianapolis. In this campaign Wisconsin was carried by

the Republican party, and Hon. John C. Spooner was again elected to take his former place in the Senate. When the Democratic party ceased to advocate the free coinage of silver, Colonel Vilas again acted with his party and zealously espoused its cause. After his retirement from the Senate he did not again resume the active practice of his profession. He had accumulated by his professional labors a fair competence. But he was of too energetic a nature to accept the leisure which his busy career had earned. He became interested in lumbering and manufacturing enterprises and by his rare talent for business accumulated in about ten years the great bulk of the large fortune, much of which he devoted to public use. During this period, also, he found time to render valuable unpaid service to the State. He gave much time to the performance of his duties as regent of the State University. While Secretary of the Interior the Congressional Library at Washington had been commenced, and it was largely constructed under his management. In this work he was so interested that when at a later period he was appointed one of the commissioners for building the State Capitol at Madison he was willing to undertake the work. It was under his zealous care that the plans and contracts were made, and during the last years of his life he was greatly interested in supervising the construction of the beautiful building which is the pride of the State. The State also had the benefit of his skill in his supervision of the building of the State Historical Library. Colonel Vilas fully recognized his obligation to the city of his residence and to the State, in which his great success had been won, and which had honored him. He and Mrs. Vilas gave to the Episcopal Church of Madison a Guild Hall, in memory of Cornelia Vilas, a deceased daughter. They also gave to the city, in memory of a deceased son, Henry Vilas, a large and beautiful park. The will of Colonel Vilas well illustrated his life-long devotion to the State University, which he had served so long, and his desire to aid the great work it had commenced. After making provision for the survivors of his family the will appointed trustees to take charge of the residue of the estate, and, after the termination of certain life-estates, they are directed to submit to the legislature of Wisconsin an instrument of conveyance, which, if accepted, will grant all of the residuary estate for the advancement of learning. The will prescribes the form of the deed as well as the general form of the proposed legislative act accepting the trust. The will provides for the expenditure of at least \$250,000 for the "construction of a theater or structure for the assembly of the University body and the public for university purposes." After this expenditure the trustees are directed to set apart one-half the net annual income of the estate until the total invested capital shall be \$20,000,000 and thereafter three-fourths of the income, until the capital becomes \$30,000,000, and thereafter all the income. The income thus set apart is to be devoted first to maintain ten undergraduate scholarships; second, one-tenth of the available income may be used for the encouragement of merit and talent or to promote appre-

ciation of the arts; third, provision is made for the maintenance of ten professorships which are designed to promote advancement of knowledge rather than to give instruction. Careful provision is made in the will for the liberal compensation of the professors selected to carry on this work of research, the general nature of their duties, and for pensions on their retirement. After these provisions are complied with the trustees are directed to establish 100 other undergraduate scholarships. After sufficient provision shall have been made by the trustees for the foregoing objects they are authorized to provide, from time to time, as increase of income shall warrant, for such other professorships, or associate or assistant professorships, or scholarships, or fellowships, as they and the regents shall deem best. The will created wide interest among philanthropists and the friends of education, and no brief summing of the contents of this portion of the will can adequately present the elaborate plan by which he sought to aid in the advancement of learning. The dominant characteristic of Senator Vilas was his intense mental and physical energy. His concentration of mind was remarkable. His power of physical endurance was wonderful. Whatever his hands found to do he did with all his might. His great personality and energy were injected into everything he undertook. Whether as student, soldier, lawyer, business man, or statesman, he brought to the performance of the particular duty, an earnestness and thoroughness that knew no flagging and would tolerate no denial of success. He went to the bottom of every subject he considered and sought, until he found the fundamental reason which upheld it. Of great natural ability, enriched by liberal education and graced by culture, he was well equipped for the struggle of life. His power of concentration, his love for persistent labor, his thoroughness in all things attempted, joined with a large measure of common sense and of capacity to comprehend the force of conditions and to forecast results, rendered certain his success in life. As a lawyer he was forceful, able, painstaking, studious, quick to discern the essential question involved, loyal to his client, fair and respectful to the court and to his opponent. His careful study and preparation foresaw all possible attack and made defense formidable. As a soldier he was loyal, brave, prudent, resourceful, demanding strict obedience from subordinates, and submissive to superior authority. As a man of business he displayed wonderful sagacity, great practical common sense, boldness, but boldness far removed from rashness; and so in a comparatively brief period he acquired wealth. As a statesman, he was broad-minded and liberal, devoted to those principles of government which he deemed essential to the welfare of his country, and, when principle was involved, yielding nothing to political expediency. He did not believe in paternalism in government. He thought an educated restraining will power more effective than compulsory repression. He believed in self-government as the true basis of independent, manly American citizenship. He would not pander to the howlings of the mob. He appealed to reason, not to the hys-

terical passion of the hour. He was ambitious, not from sordid motive, but for the opportunity afforded for usefulness. He sought to aid by teaching men and helping them to help themselves. With wise statesmanship, he foresaw that the true safeguard from the evils of passion and prejudice, the sure foundation for manly character, the main essential of success for the individual and the safety of the government, lay in liberal education. And so, by the crowning act of his life, an act which disclosed that the actuating motive of his life was devotion to duty and usefulness to man, he gave his fortune to the cause of education. He there disclosed the predominant motive controlling and guiding his conduct. His life furnishes an example for men to copy, an example that for generations will be forceful and fruitful of good, inspiring to deeds really great and useful to mankind. His name will be held in grateful memory by generations yet unborn, who shall share in the benefits of his wise forethought and in his princely benefaction to the cause of education. In 1866, at Fitchburg, Wis., Colonel Vilas married Anna M. Fox, a native of the Territory of Wisconsin in 1845, and daughter of Dr. William H. Fox and Cornelia Averill, his wife. Dr. Fox was born at Galtrim House, County of West Meath, Ireland, 14 Sept., 1814. He received a select school education and at the age of eighteen left his home and came in a sailing-vessel to America. In 1833 he entered the College of Medicine at Cleveland, Ohio, where he received his medical degree, and then resided for a short time at Lima, Ind., where he married Cornelia Averill. He removed to the Territory of Wisconsin in 1842, and settled upon a large and beautiful country place where he resided until his death in 1883. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and its article relating to suffrage, which has since proved satisfactory, was in a large measure dictated by him. Dr. Fox was always an active member of the Democratic party, aiding his friends and participating in the councils of the party, without seeking or holding office. He devoted himself to his large practice, and for many years was one of the most successful and widely known physicians of Wisconsin. The mother of Mrs. Vilas was a descendant of Benjamin Simonds, one of the founders of Williams College, and was the daughter of Mills Averill and Lucia Kellogg. After an illness of about six weeks Colonel Vilas died at his home in Madison, leaving his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Mary Esther Vilas Hanks, and her three children. Since his decease Mrs. Vilas has continued her interest in the philanthropic purposes to which he gave his aid, and has herself largely contributed, especially to extending and beautifying the Henry Vilas Park.

HARMON, Judson, governor of Ohio, b. at Newton, Hamilton County, Ohio, 3 Feb., 1846, son of Rev. Benjamin Franklin and Julia (Bronson) Harmon. He is a descendant of Francis Harmon, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1636 and settled at Boston. John Harmon, son of this Francis, was one of the pioneers who settled Springfield, Mass., and Suffield, Conn. Governor Harmon's father, a Baptist clergyman, conducted his son's pre-



Joseph Harmon

paratory education privately, and then sent him to Denison University, Granville, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1866. After teaching school for a year he entered the Cincinnati Law School, and at the same time received his practical training in the office of Hon. George Hoadly. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and began to practice his profession in Cincinnati. He soon became prominent politically, supporting Horace Greeley in 1872 for the presidency, and three years later he was elected mayor of Wyoming, Ohio, where he had become a resident. In 1876 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, but his seat was successfully contested soon after. Two years later, however, he was chosen judge of the Superior Court in Cincinnati, and served by re-election until 1887, when he again gave his attention to the practice of law. On 8 June he was called from his retirement by his appointment as Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Cleveland. Here his profound learning and distinguished ability as a lawyer became nationally recognized. The criticism of President Cleveland for calling out the federal troops at the time of the Chicago strike was ably refuted by him in answer to William J. Bryan, and other of his official utterances received widespread attention. The international and other complications of Cleveland's second administration presented many severe problems and a number of very important government cases were argued by him for the U. S. Supreme Court. He resigned the office 6 March, 1897, to resume the practice of his profession, having been appointed in the previous year professor of law in the University of Cincinnati. In 1895 he was appointed receiver of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Pere Marquette and the Toledo Terminal Railways. In the fall of 1908 he was elected governor of Ohio, by a plurality of 19,372 over Gov. Andrew L. Harris. Taking office in January following, he at once set about to give the State a businesslike and clean administration, which received wide commendation, and at once put him in the front rank of Democrats available for the highest national honors. A number of important affairs were enacted during the first year of his administration. As the Ohio legislature meets bi-annually he called a special session in 1908, at which acts providing for the medical inspection of schools and regulations of the liquor traffic were passed. He was re-elected in 1910, defeating Warren G. Harding by a greatly increased plurality—over 50,000. In 1912 he was one of the leading Democratic candidates for the presidential nomination, and at the Baltimore convention received 148 votes on the first ballot, representing the more conservative element of the party. Governor Harmon was president of the Ohio Bar Association during 1897-98. He received the degree of LL.D. from Denison University in 1891. In June, 1870, he married Olive, daughter of Dr. William H. Scobey, of Hamilton, Ohio, by whom he had three daughters.

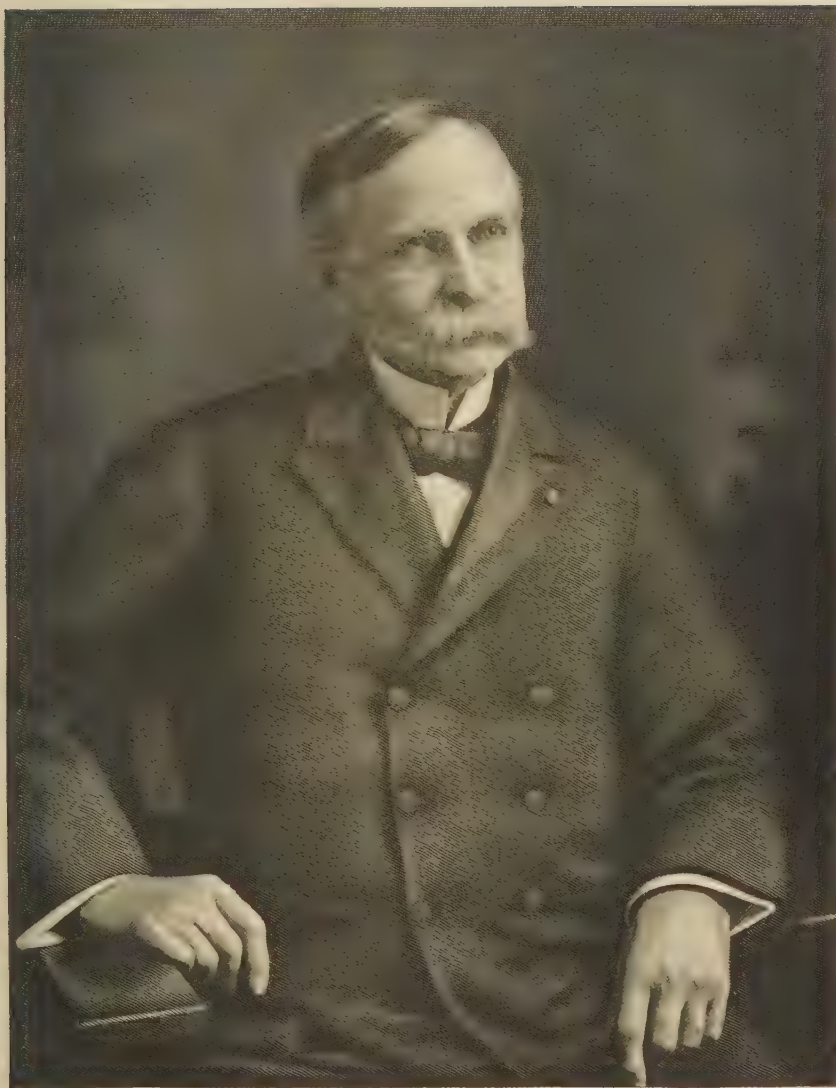
LOW, William Gilman, lawyer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 April, 1844, son of William Henry and Anne Davidson (Bedell) Low. He is descended through a long line of New England ancestors, the first of the family to come

to this country, from England, being Thomas Low (or Loe), who settled in Essex County, Mass., in 1636. His father was a merchant who traded with the Orient, and made several prolonged trips to China, of all of which he kept an accurate record. As a boy Mr. Low attended Putnam's School, in Brooklyn, the Columbia College Grammar School, and the Rectory School, in Hawden, Conn. Finally he entered as a student in Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1865. He then attended the Columbia Law School for another two years. In the autumn of 1867 he entered the office of the Hon. Benjamin D. Lilliman, where he continued his studies of the practical phase of his profession. Later he entered into practice for himself, and gradually attained a position in the foremost ranks of the legal profession, not only in New York City, but in the whole country. Mr. Low was very prominent in the suits that were brought forward in the decade following the close of the Civil War, by persons who had suffered loss or injury through the depredations of the Confederate privateer "Alabama." Though flying the Confederate flag, this vessel had been openly fitted out in a British port, with the practical connivance of the British government, which was then strongly in sympathy with the South. After the war the British government was forced to pay a heavy indemnity. Then followed the difficult task of distributing this money among those who had suffered, thousands of claimants coming forward. Mr. Low, as counsel for such claimants, succeeded in obtaining seventy-three judgments in favor of his clients. He was also connected with the important "Confederacy case" in the U. S. Court of Claims, and was counsel for the Ridgewood Insurance Company, New York Lloyds, the Home Life Insurance Company, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York City. He has been very active in civic affairs. In 1893 he was president of the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn, which took an active part in the mayoralty campaign. In that same year he was also delegate to the Republican State Convention. Always ready to give his efforts toward any movement that seemed to him likely to better political conditions, Mr. Low has never in any sense been a politician, nor has he ever been inclined to offer himself for public office. In line with this same general tendency, he was president of the Civil Service Reform Association, before the Brooklyn Association was consolidated with it. For many years he has been a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League. He has for long been vice-president of the Legal Aid Society, and for a still longer period has been a member of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has, in this connection, been especially interested in the International institute of China, which is most active among the intellectual classes of the Chinese people. To this institution Mr. Low has been a generous patron, and in recognition of this support the Imperial Board of Foreign Affairs, under date of 16 Dec., 1909, received an imperial edict directing that the Imperial Order of the Yellow Dragon be conferred on Mr. Low for his "large and repeated gifts to the International Institute."

Mr. Low was for twenty-five years a director of the Brooklyn Savings Bank; he is a trustee of the Brooklyn Hospital, and was for several years its president. He was a trustee of the Packer Collegiate Institute and a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was also the first secretary of the chapter of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden City, L. I., and for some years served on its schools committee. He is a member of the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League; a member of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Brooklyn, and of the recently organized Brooklyn Zoological Society. For some years he was president of the Tax Reform Association of New York. When it is realized that every one of these positions represents a deep and vital interest to Mr. Low, his untiring energy for public causes will be evident. His interests are indeed broad and catholic, limited only in their scope by his desire that they shall be of some specific benefit to mankind. On 15 Jan., 1873, Mr. Low married Lois Robbins, daughter of Benjamin Robbins Curtis, of Boston, Mass., an associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. They have had five daughters: Anna Curtis (Mrs. Herbert A. Grant Watson); Lois Curtis; Rosamond Curtis (Mrs. John H. Chapman); Harriette, and Esther Hope Low (Mrs. Francis K. Little); and two sons: William Gilman Low, Jr., and Benjamin Robbins Curtis Low.

MILLS, Darius Ogden, financier, b. at West Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., 5 Sept., 1825; d. near San Francisco, Cal., 3 Jan., 1910, son of James and Hannah (Ogden) Mills. He was descended from one of the families of the name of Mills who came from the southern border of Scotland, or the northern border of England, and settled on Long Island and the neighboring shores of Connecticut, some time before the Revolution. His father, who was possessed of considerable real estate, and was engaged in business of various kinds, purchased a hotel and dock in the village of Sing Sing, where he died in 1841. Darius Ogden Mills obtained his education at the academy in North Salem and at the Mount Pleasant Academy in Sing Sing. In 1842, when he was seventeen years old, he secured employment as a clerk in New York City, continuing in this position for five years, when he became cashier and at the same time a partner in the Merchants' Bank of Erie County, Buffalo. The next year his two brothers, James and Edgar, following the throng of California gold-seekers, proceeded with a stock of goods to the Pacific Coast, where they established themselves in a general mercantile business. Darius joined them the succeeding winter, and after a business journey to Stockton, settled in Sacramento and conducted an Eastern exchange and general trading enterprise. In November, 1849, he returned to Buffalo with a profit of \$40,000. The following spring he again set out for California, having previously dispatched thither more than a shipload of fresh goods, and once more his trading venture was successful. He now opened the banking institution of D. O. Mills and Company, the earliest of the kind in the State of California. In this venture he was at first associated with his cousin, Mr. Townsend, but later conducted it

alone until 1862. After an overland journey east for his health, and a subsequent trip to Europe, he returned and reorganized his bank, admitting as partners his brother Edgar and Henry Miller, his cashier. In 1864, in conjunction with W. C. Ralston, Mr. Mills established the Bank of California, of which for nine years he was president. At this time Mr. Mills became noted not only as a remarkably fortunate man, but also as the possessor of great astuteness, initiative, and unimpeachable probity. His multiplied ventures seemed always to prove successful. He purchased a tract of land eighteen miles from San Francisco and there erected a luxurious country residence which he called "Millbrae." Here he operated a large dairy farm on which he kept 500 cows, and aided in supplying San Francisco with fresh milk. Mr. Mills had important interests in the mines of the famous Comstock lode, and in the Virginia and Truckee Railroad leading to it; he was also deeply interested in the quicksilver mines of the Pacific Coast, and the far-spreading forests in the region of Lake Tahoe. He retired from the Bank of California in 1873, leaving it with a capital of \$5,000,000 and a large surplus. Two years later, because of the over-issue of stock, and the injudicious use of its funds, its doors were closed, Mr. Ralston resigned from its presidency, and committed suicide the same day. Mr. Mills at once came forward with a personal subscription of more than \$1,000,000 and by his individual efforts raised nearly \$7,000,000. He again assumed the presidency, and in a few weeks the bank had resumed business and entered upon its previous successful career. Three years later Mr. Mills once more withdrew from his official relations with it, transferring certain of his interests to the East, while retaining others in the West, among them his beautiful home, "Millbrae." He donated \$75,000 for the purpose of founding the Mills professorship of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of California, of which he was a trustee, and presented to the State Larkin G. Meade's marble group of statuary, "Columbus Before Queen Isabella." Mr. Mills then established his home in New York City, where he erected the Mills Building in Broad Street, and the great Mills Hotels, known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Hotel No. 1 is located at the junction of Bleecker, Thompson, and Sullivan Streets; Hotel No. 2 stands at Rivington and Chrystie Streets on the East Side, and Hotel No. 3 at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The purpose in establishing these hotels was briefly stated as follows in the address made by Mr. Mills during the exercises attending the formal opening of Hotel No. 1: "Some years ago my attention was called to the condition and prospects of men receiving small salaries, or who were seeking employment, and were trying to live respectably within their means. The Mills Hotel is intended for such self-respecting, self-supporting men, who desire cleanliness, comfort, and convenience, but want also to lay up something toward attaining an independence. It should be understood, however, that it is in no sense a charitable concern. It would be affectation on my part, to deny a strong desire to benefit my fellow men. But I seek to do this in a strictly business way,



Carroll D. Wright.

without offending the pride or the praiseworthy independence of those whom I am trying to benefit. The Mills Hotel will differ from the ordinary hotel for men, most of all in the effort to give the patron what he pays for—the very fullest possible equivalent for his money. But it is the intention, from the very beginning, to conduct the enterprise upon a business basis; and this implies that it shall be self-supporting. I would not dwell upon this but for my desire to avoid any misapprehension. No patron of the Mills Hotels will receive more than he pays for, unless it be my hearty good-will and best wishes. It is true that I have devoted thought, labor, and capital to the earnest effort to help him, but only by enabling him to help himself. In doing the work on so large a scale, and in securing the utmost economies in administration, I hope to give him a larger equivalent for his money than has hitherto been possible. He will think better of himself, and will be a more self-reliant man, and a better citizen, when he knows that he is honestly paying for what he gets." Mr. Mills took an intense and practical interest in the New York Botanical Gardens from its inception, contributing \$25,000 to the original endowment in 1895, and giving smaller sums whenever they were required. He was an active trustee of the Lick estate and Lick Observatory in California. He built, at a cost of \$100,000, the Training School for Male Nurses in New York, and was particularly interested in the Fresh Air Fund by means of which thousands of the poorer children of the metropolis were enabled to spend a few weeks in the country every summer. He had a prominent hand in the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and was for many years a member of its directorate. When the first sign of the failing of his remarkable energy came, he resigned from the Southern Pacific and Erie directorates. His holdings in upward of thirty corporations, in whose affairs he once took an active part, are said to have totaled many millions of dollars. At the time of his death Mr. Mills was an officer in many corporations of a business and public nature. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Fordham Home for Incurables; a trustee of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and of the American Geographical Society. He was a director or trustee of the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company, the Bank of New York, the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad Company, the Cataract Construction Company, the Champlain Realty Company, the City and Suburban Homes Company, the Erie Elevator Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the International Paper Company, the Inyo Development Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Long Dock Mills and Elevator Company, the Madison Square Garden Company, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, the Metropolitan Trust Company, the Morton Trust Company, the National Bank of D. O. Mills and Company (San Francisco), the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the North Atlantic Steamship Company, the Providence

Loan Company, the St. Maurice Lumber Company, the United States Trust Company, and the West Shore Railroad. Mr. Mills was a quiet, well-informed, broad-minded man of the world. Fond of the society of men whose experience and culture ran in different channels from his own, he was not only valued in turn by them as an associate in business and public-spirited enterprises, but welcomed as a friend and companion in more purely social relations. He was a member of the Century, the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Metropolitan, the Union League, the Turf and Field, and the Whist Clubs of New York; the Pacific Union and Burlingame Clubs of San Francisco, and the St. James Club of London. Mr. Mills married 5 Sept., 1854, Jane Templeton, daughter of James Cunningham, of New York. Mrs. Mills died 26 April, 1888. His two children: Ogden Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, survive him. His grandchildren are: Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps, and the Countess of Granard, children of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills; and Ogden Mills Reid and Mrs. John Ward, children of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

WRIGHT, Carroll Davidson, economist and educator, b. in Dunbarton, N. H., 25 July, 1840; d. in Worcester, Mass., 20 Feb., 1909, son of Rev. Nathan Reed and Eliza (Clark) Wright. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, had lived in New England for many generations. Both of his great-grandfathers served in the War of the Revolution. He attended the public schools, and later, as his parents removed from place to place, he studied in the high school at Reading, Mass., and academies in Alstead, N. H., and Chester, Vt., teaching school meanwhile to pay his way. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law, first in the office of Erastus Worthington, at Dedham, Mass., and afterward in the office of Tolman Willey at Boston. In 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in Company C of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and he was successively commissary at Poolesville, Md.; officer in charge of the central prison at Washington; adjutant to the provost marshal in that city; and aide-de-camp to General Martindale, military governor of the department. In 1863 he was appointed adjutant of his regiment with the rank of first lieutenant. The following year he was assigned to staff duty under Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign, and at its close became colonel of the regiment in which two years before he had enlisted as a private. In 1865, because of ill health, he resigned his command one month before the close of the war, and in October of that year was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. In 1871 and again in 1872 he was elected to represent the Sixth Middlesex District in the Massachusetts senate, in which he served as chairman of the committees on insurance and on military affairs. In 1873 he accepted the appointment as commissioner of the newly created Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, which was the first of its kind in this country—perhaps the first in the world. He made his bureau the agency for gathering together a wealth of data relating to the conditions surrounding industrialism in Massachusetts which has had enormous influence upon the development of the commonwealth.

Thirty-four States followed the example of Massachusetts in establishing labor bureaus. He planned and organized a National Association of Labor Bureau Chiefs, of which he was elected president in 1885, and re-elected until his retirement from office in 1905. In 1884 the National Bureau of Labor was established by Congress, and Carroll D. Wright was appointed by President Arthur to organize this bureau, as the first commissioner of labor. The reports of the bureau, during the twenty years of his administration, are a mine of information on such subjects as the conditions of workmen and workingwomen, the slums of the cities, co-operative production and distribution, building and loan associations, trade and industrial education, railroad labor, convict labor, industrial depressions, compulsory insurance, the unemployed, wages and hours of labor, the housing of the working people, regulation and restriction of output, together with the annual reports he rendered on the costs of production, strikes and lockouts, wholesale prices, divorce, and the cost of living. After his retirement, Colonel Wright became president of the newly organized Clark College, Worcester, Mass., and held that office until his death. He was the author of "The Battles of Labor" (1906); "The Industrial Evolution of the United States" (1907); "Outline of Practical Sociology" (1899); "Some Ethical Phases of the Labor Question" (1902); "History and Growth of the United States Census" (1900). He also planned and supervised "The Economic History of the United States," financed by the Carnegie Institution at Washington. He received the following degrees: A.M., Tufts; Ph.D., Dartmouth; LL.D., Tufts, Wesleyan, Clark, and Amherst. He was president of the American Statistical Society, American Social Science Association, the American Unitarian Association, the National Conference of Unitarian and other churches, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; trustee of the Carnegie Institution, and the Massachusetts College of Agriculture. He was honorary professor of social economics at the Catholic University of America, 1895-1904; professor of statistics and social economics, school of comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy, Columbian University, 1900; and university lecturer on wage statistics, Harvard University, 1900-01. In 1902 he was appointed by the President a member and the recorder of the United States Anthracite Strike Commission. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, had received the cross of the French Legion of Honor, and was a Chevalier of the order of Saints Lazzaro and Mauritz, Italy. Colonel Wright married 1 Jan., 1867, Caroline E., daughter of Sylvester Harnden, of Reading, Mass., and had two children.

BLISS, Cornelius Newton, merchant, b. in Fall River, Mass., 26 Jan., 1833; d. in New York City, 9 Oct., 1911, son of Asahel and Irene Borden (Luther) Bliss. He was a descendant of Thomas Bliss of Belstone, Devonshire, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1633, settling first at Weymouth, and becoming later one of the founders of Rehoboth. The latter town has continued to be the residence of the Bliss family since the days of

the first ancestor. Here Asahel Bliss was born, although his business life was passed in Fall River, where, also, he died when the son was an infant. Cornelius N. Bliss was educated in public schools of his native city and in New Orleans, La., where his mother, who had remarried, had made her home. It was in New Orleans that Mr. Bliss had his first experience in business in the office of his stepfather, Edward S. Keep. After a year's experience in this connection, he returned, in 1848, to Massachusetts, and obtained employment with the dry-goods importing firm of James M. Beebe and Company, then one of the largest in its line in the country. It was here that he first became associated with George F. Fabyan, also an employee of Beebe and Company, who afterward became his partner. In 1866 he entered another Boston firm—that of J. S. and Eben Wright, a dry goods commission house. The Wrights were at that time elderly men, who handled the output of a few mills and whose business amounted to less than \$3,000,000 a year. The firm prospered with the influx of new blood, and an office was opened in New York. Upon the death of J. S. Wright, which occurred a few years later, the firm name was changed to Wright, Bliss and Fabyan, and when Eben Wright passed away the firm went on as Bliss, Fabyan and Company, its present style. The once great firm of F. Skinner and Company failed and Bliss, Fabyan and Company moved to its stand, at Devonshire and Franklin Streets, and took over its business as well. In the great Boston fire of 1872 the partners watched their business burn to the ground. They promptly hired a small annex to Music Hall, where they carried on their business for a year, when they moved into the building at 100 Summer Street, corner of Devonshire, which had been built for them. Bliss, Fabyan and Company engaged in the cotton goods commission business without capital or backing and with every tradition arrayed against them. Today Bliss, Fabyan and Company have branches in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago; the annual volume of business is ten times greater than that of the original house; it handles the output of the great mills of Lewiston, Biddeford, and Fall River, besides that of many smaller plants, and it has an enormous export business, mainly to the Orient. On 18 Jan., 1907, George F. Fabyan died. In addition to his extended interests in the dry goods line, Mr. Bliss was a director of the Fourth National Bank, the Home Insurance Company, the American Round Bale Press Company, trustee of the Central Trust Company, and interested as a director in many of the great manufacturing companies in New England. For a time he served as vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and as a member of the executive committee. Mr. Bliss was best known, however, as a prominent Republican—a staunch supporter and one of the leaders of his party. Almost from its inception he was an advocate of its principles and labored with all the remarkable energy of which he was capable to promote its practical work. He had no private political ambitions to further and always shunned office. Nevertheless, his keen interest in local politics soon gave him an influence which, with his money, he ever used on

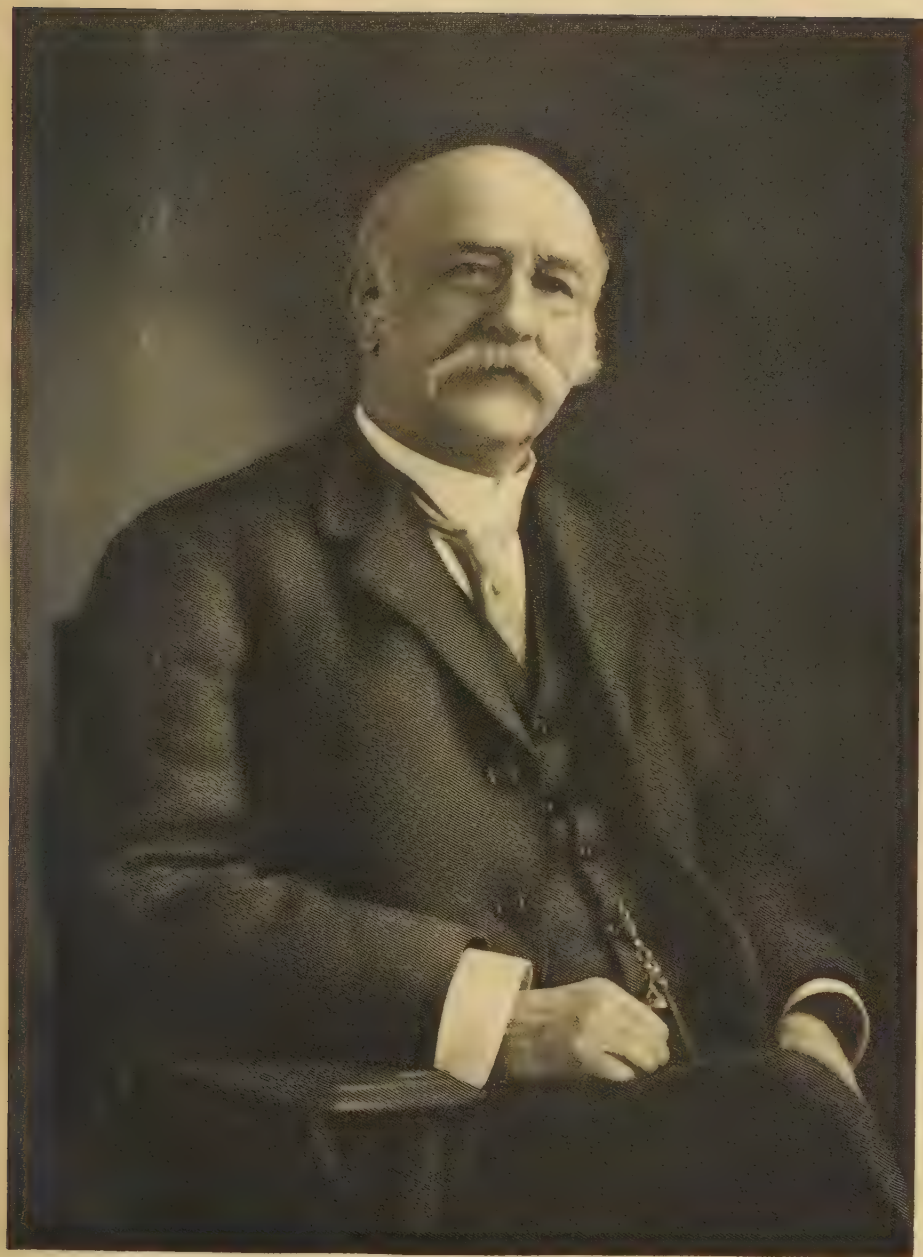
the side of decent politics and good government. He was a firm believer in the necessity of a protective tariff, and as an earnest advocate of that measure was instrumental in forming the American Protective Tariff League, of which he was president for some years. On his retirement from this office he was presented with a handsome medal by the members of the league as an acknowledgment of his efficient and valuable services and capable administration of his office. From 1878 to 1888 Mr. Bliss was chairman of the Republican State Committee. In 1885 he declined the nomination for governor of the State. When Chester A. Arthur was made President he offered Mr. Bliss a position in his Cabinet, but this honor also was declined. Feeling his greatest duty lay as a private citizen and as the head of Bliss, Fabyan and Company, he steadily declined many other nominations to high offices, including that of mayor of New York. He was for years a member of the Republican County Committee of New York, was treasurer of the Republican National Committee from 1892 to 1896, and later, from 1900 to 1904. In 1897 he accepted the Secretaryship of the Interior in President McKinley's Cabinet. His term covered a time of peculiar stress, as it was the period of the Spanish War. In the financial depression that followed this war Mr. Bliss' business experience was of invaluable assistance to the nation. His refusal to accept office had always been based upon his unwillingness to neglect his business. Some two years after he had entered the Cabinet he heard the call of that business, and no solicitation could induce him to remain. He handled the party's finances in 1904, when the Harriman fund of \$260,000 was raised to aid in the election of President Roosevelt, and when Mr. Bliss himself solicited and obtained a contribution of \$100,000 from the Standard Oil Company. Among the contributors to the \$260,000 fund, according to reports, were H. McK. Twombly, Chauncey M. Depew, James Hazen Hyde, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, George W. Perkins, H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, William Rockefeller, James Speyer, and Mr. Bliss himself. Mr. Bliss served three terms as president of the Union League Club, his first election having been in 1902. He was succeeded as treasurer of the National Republican Committee by George R. Sheldon, who was later, also, at the head of the Union League. Mr. Bliss labored hard to elevate the standard of political morals, and New York is deeply indebted to him and to citizens of his kind for the progress it has made in the direction of local and State reforms. He was active in the local reform movement, which resulted in the election of Mayor Strong. Aside from his unselfish political services, he did much to develop the artistic and intellectual life of the city and fill it with museums, and was a member of the American Geographical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the National Academy of Design, and of the New England Society. Socially and politically he was identified with the Union League, Century, Metropolitan, Riding, Players', and Republican Clubs. He was also a member of the Merchants' Club and the Lawyers' Club. After the

death of Mr. Bliss the New York Chamber of Commerce, as well as other business, political, and social bodies with which he had been connected, adopted complimentary resolutions on his character and career. In presenting the resolution of the chamber of commerce, James G. Cannon spoke as follows: "As a merchant Mr. Bliss attained a place of leadership in this city which he retained for many years, and it was as a merchant that he desired chiefly to be known. In business his success was the legitimate fruit of industry and integrity combined with strength of will, a broad vision, and executive power. But he did not confine his abilities to business. He was active as a citizen in many associations and works for the advancement of city, State, and nation. He had an unusual gift of political leadership and for many years was prominent in public life, in which he might have attained even the highest honors, had it not been that he preferred the distinctions and freedom of commercial life, and believed that he could perform a more useful work while free from the necessary limitations of public office. Moreover, so modest and retiring was he, notwithstanding his great capacity for leadership, that he preferred that others should enjoy honors that he might easily have attained. Repeatedly he declined to stand for political office; and it was only from the desire to aid his friend President McKinley in an emergency that he consented to accept a place in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, a position he filled with high fidelity and strength for two years, when he resigned to resume his large business affairs. His services to the Chamber, to the commerce of the city, and to the cause of good government in State and nation were so great, that the Executive Committee moves the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York directs that this expression of its admiration for the character and career of Cornelius Newton Bliss and of its gratitude for his manifold services during a long life of useful achievement in business, in public life, and in the administration of this organization, be spread upon our records and that a copy of the same be sent to his family." On the same occasion John Clafin, in the course of an appreciative review of Mr. Bliss' character and career, related the following anecdotes, particularly of his early life, which throw a valuable side-light on the motives, habits, and activities of this truly great man. Relating how that, although he had become valuable in his stepfather's counting-room, and had been strongly urged to remain there with every prospect of the highest advancement in the reach of a New Orleans merchant, he had concluded, nevertheless, that he required a broader field of activities, and purchased passage to Boston. "He arrived in Boston," says Mr. Clafin, "with only a few dollars in his pocket, and without any introduction he walked into the office of J. M. Beebe, then the most prominent dry goods merchant in New England, and asked him for a position. Mr. Beebe was impressed by the resolute appearance of the young man and said he would try him at a very small salary. This was all young Bliss asked—a chance to exert his

energy in a large field. Soon he was doing all that was given him to do and asking for additional work. He was the boy to whom was allotted any new or unexpected task that presented itself. Presently he held the keys of the store and had some supervision of the less diligent workers. He was never looking at the clock to see when he could stop work; on the contrary, after most of his fellow workers had gone home he was still busy preparing for the next day. Sometimes he worked until the hour was so late and he was so weary that he spent the night in the store, sleeping on convenient bales of blankets, and waking early the next mornnig ready for another day of hard work. Such diligence, combined with uncommon sagacity, could have but one result—rapid promotion. Mr. Bliss' success was not due in the least to luck. Conditions were never especially easy for him, and when Mr. Beebe admitted him to partnership in the firm of J. M. Beebe and Company it was because he, more than almost anyone else, was increasing the success of the business by his individual industry. In those days Levi P. Morton, another honored member of this Chamber, was already a trusted employee of Beebe and Company. The young men had similar aims, similar high ideals, similar determination and courage. Many years later when Mr. Morton was Vice-President and Mr. Bliss was Secretary of the Interior, they were seated together at a public function in Washington. Mr. Bliss has told me that after a few minutes of silence, Mr. Morton laid his hand on Mr. Bliss' arm and said: 'Cornelius, it seems all like a dream.' And so it must have seemed; the hard work had brought its reward; the ideals had been realized; and as they sat high in the councils of the nation the visions of the two young enthusiasts had become accomplished facts. . . . In 1896 Mr. McKinley urged him to become a member of his Cabinet; Mr. Bliss positively declined; but just before the presidential inauguration certain disagreements arose which Mr. McKinley could not harmonize, and out of personal regard for Mr. McKinley Mr. Bliss accepted the Secretaryship of the Interior, a less important position than that which he had before declined. This action was in line with Mr. Bliss' constant loyalty to his friends and his absolute fidelity to what he felt to be his duty. After he had been in Washington a few months I asked Mr. Bliss how he was enjoying his retirement from business. He replied, 'I am working harder than I have worked for years.' He had found unexpected difficulties and he was determined to overcome them. He continued the hard work for two years and when he returned to mercantile life he left the department in an exceptionally high state of efficiency. In 1900 President McKinley urged him to signify a willingness to accept the nomination for Vice-President. If he had allowed his name to go before the National Convention it is almost certain that no other name would have been presented, and he would have been elected with Mr. McKinley in that year. Two years later, on Mr. McKinley's death, he would have succeeded to the presidency of the United States. Who can doubt that the great qualities of sagacity and courage and patience which adorned his life would have been nobly exer-

cised in that high office. But his career as he pursued it was singularly full of a splendid endeavor and abundant fruition. He made himself worthy of the highest distinction and he lived to have honors heaped upon him. He came to the fullness of years loved and revered by those nearest to him; respected and honored by the whole community. We who know him well bear testimony today to the purity and nobility of his character, and we record our deep grief that he has gone from among us." Mr. Bliss married, in March, 1859, Elizabeth M. Plumer, of Boston, Mass. She survived him with one son, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and one daughter, Elizabeth C. Bliss.

HAMERSLEY, James Hooker, lawyer and author, b. in New York City, 26 Jan., 1844; d. at Garrison, N. Y., 15 Sept., 1901, son of Col. John William and Catherine Livingston (Hooker) Hamersley. He was descended from one of the most notable families on Manhattan Island; his earliest American ancestor, William Hamersley, born in England in 1687, having come to New York in 1716. Before leaving England William Hamersley had been an officer in the British navy. After his arrival in New York he married Miss Van Rugh, a member of an old Dutch family, and became prominent in the social and business life of the city. He traced his line of descent from Hugo Le Kinge, a native of Provence, France, who went to England in 1366 and acquired a large estate known as Hamersley, from which was derived the family name. His great-grandfather, Sir Hugo Hamersley, was a notable merchant of London who carried on an extensive trade in East India, America, and Europe, finally rising to the position of Lord Mayor of London, in 1627. William Hamersley's son Andrew (1725-1819), for whom Hamersley (now Houston) Street was named, was an importer of foreign goods and gained a considerable fortune and invested largely in New York City real estate. He married Margaret Stelle, granddaughter of Thomas Gordon, one of the twenty-seven original proprietors of New Jersey and chief justice of that State. His son, Lewis Carré Hamersley, married Elizabeth Finney, of Virginia. Their son, Col. John William Hamersley (1808-89) was a graduate of Columbia College, a lawyer of prominence in New York; an extensive traveler, particularly in Europe; a man of fine literary attainments and unusual benevolence. His wife, Catherine L. Hooker, was a daughter of Judge James Hooker, of Poughkeepsie. Through her James Hooker Hamersley derived his descent from several conspicuous families of New York State, including those of Reade, Livingston, Stuyvesant, Beekman, Van Cortlandt, and De Peyster; was in the fourth generation removed from Joseph Reade, member of the State provincial council of 1664; sixth generation from Robert Livingston, speaker of the provincial council of 1764 and founder of Livingston Manor; seventh generation from Filyp Pieterse Van Schuyler, captain of provincial forces in 1667; eighth generation from Brant Arentse Van Schlichtenhorst, governor for colony of Rennselaerswick, and conspicuous for his resistance of Governor Stuyvesant; and sixth generation from Henry Beekman,



A. A. King

some of whose real estate holdings, acquired under grant from Queen Anne, are still in possession of his descendants. His grandfather, James Hooker, a famous judge of Dutchess County and one of the chief factors in the building of the Hudson River Railroad, was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Connecticut. Mr. Hamersley's education was begun in Paris, France. He then completed the preparatory course at Poughkeepsie, and in 1865 was graduated in Columbia College. After reading law for a time in the office of James W. Gerard, then the acknowledged leader of the legal profession in New York, he was admitted to the bar of New York State, and entered upon professional practice. In 1870-73 he came into great prominence through his conduct of the series of precedent cases connected with the opening of Church Street, which involved questions of the highest importance affecting both the law and property owners. He carried what seemed a losing fight from court to court, finally obtaining in the court of appeals a decision which firmly established a debated principle of procedure upon which were subsequently based many notable cases of like description. Naturally conservative and possessed of fine judgment, splendid abilities, and excellent character, Mr. Hamersley was an eminent example of a man born to wealth and position who takes up the duties of his profession in a thoroughly conscientious and altruistic spirit. He was heartily interested in public affairs, and in 1877 was sent as a delegate to the State Convention by the Independent Republicans of New York. Later he was nominated for the State assembly representing the Eleventh District, but withdrew in favor of William Waldorf Astor, whom he labored successfully to elect. At the outset, however, of what promised to be a brilliant professional and public career, Mr. Hamersley withdrew from active practice to devote his time to the management of his own and the family estate. After his retirement from the law he traveled extensively, making more than twelve voyages to Europe, even voyaging to the Arctic Ocean. He was a student by nature, reading his favorite classical authors in the original and was well versed in general history. He is also a writer of ability, contributing frequently able and scholarly articles to current periodicals, and has written some verse of real merit. Among his poems are those entitled, "Ronkonkoma," "Midnight Sun," "Voice of the Breakers," "Yellow Roses," "Masconomo," and "The Countersign." Mr. Hamersley is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New York Historical Society, the New York Law Institute, and the American Geographical Society. He was actively interested in philanthropic work; being a trustee of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor; a member of the executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; vice-president of the Babies' Hospital; and honorary manager of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Seamen, and held offices in many similar organizations and institutions. He married 30 April, 1888, Margaret Willing, daughter of William Eddings Chisholm, of

New York; a granddaughter of John Rogers, a wealthy New York landowner; a direct descendant of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, speaker of the first U. S. House of Representatives, who was a brother of General Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame; and a grand-niece of Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, founder of St. Luke's Hospital. They had one daughter, Catherine Livingston, and one son, Louis Gordon Hamersley.

KING, Albert Freeman Africanus, physician and surgeon. b. in Oxfordshire, England, 18 Jan., 1841; d. in Washington, D. C., 13 Dec., 1914, son of Edward and Louisa (Freeman) King. Dr. Edward King was a notable man. At one time he was much interested in the betterment of the poor of England, and was actively engaged in a colonization plan in Africa, his sympathy in that movement leading him to name his son "Africanus." His removal to America came about as the result of a similar colonization scheme in America; and with his own family he brought over a number of immigrants who settled in Virginia, forming a settlement which still continues. Dr. King resided first at Alexandria, Va., but soon purchased and removed to a plantation near Warrenton. Albert F. A. King first attended school in Bichester, near Oxford, England, until his tenth year, when his father came to America. He was then placed in school in Washington, D. C., and later studied medicine with Dr. R. K. Stone. In 1861, at the age of twenty, he was graduated in the National Medical College (now George Washington University). At college he was noted for his temperate habits, quiet reserved manners, and remarkably analytical mind. He began the practice of his profession at Haymarket, Va., and on the outbreak of the Civil War rendered valuable service to the Confederate wounded after the battle of Bull Run and on various other occasions. Later he went to Washington, where he served as acting physician and surgeon at the Lincoln Hospital, the site of which is now the park of that name on Capitol Hill. He next attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in the Medical School of that institution in 1865. Dr. King then returned to Washington and was present at Ford's Theater on the night when President Lincoln was assassinated. During the commotion that followed the fatal shot he made his way from his orchestra seat to the presidential box, rendered first aid to the wounded executive, assisted in removing him across the street to the house where he died, and was one of the medical attendants at the sad end of this great national tragedy. Dr. King's professional fame rests essentially upon two things: his splendid record as a didactic teacher of obstetrics, and his writings, either of these alone being sufficient to command the respect of succeeding generations. His career as a teacher began in his early manhood and lasted uninterruptedly until the end of his life. In 1870 he was appointed assistant to the chair of obstetrics of Columbian College (afterward Columbian University, and now the George Washington University) then held by Dr. William P. Johnson. Upon Dr. Johnson's retirement, in 1871, Dr. King was appointed professor of obstetrics and diseases of women

and children, which position he held until 1904. In that year the chair was divided and he remained professor of obstetrics until his death, having at that time taught that branch of his profession continuously for a period of forty-three years. In the same year that Dr. King became professor of obstetrics in Columbian College, he was elected to the same chair in the University of Vermont, the tenure of this position also terminating at his death and after forty-three years of faithful and continuous service. In 1884 he received from this institution the honorary degree of A.M., and, in 1904, the degree of LL.D. From 1879 to 1894 he was dean of the medical department of Columbian University. He was connected at different times as consulting physician with many hospitals, including the Children's, Columbia, Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat, and the George Washington University. A brilliant lecturer in the classroom, he had the power of persuading and impressing his hearers to an eminent degree, and even in his latest years retained a boyish fire and enthusiasm. He loved his students and spent the greater part of his life in laboring for their welfare and advancement. Dr. King was a deep thinker not only along the lines of subjects related to his profession, but exhibited remarkable fertility and originality of intellect in other branches. The possessor of great literary ability, an excellent vocabulary, and a charming literary style, he made many valuable contributions to medical and scientific literature. His "Manual of Obstetrics," which appeared in 1882, and which established his reputation as an authoritative writer on that subject, has gone through eleven editions, and is still in current use among both students and practitioners of medicine. His interest in any form of science was unbounded, and he was active in the philosophical, biological, and anthropological societies of Washington, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1882 he prepared a suggestive and theoretically conclusive paper on the "Prevention of Malarial Disease" and other notable articles on "Mosquitoes and Malaria" wherein he established the geographical relationship between mosquitoes and malaria, and practically laid the foundation for all the later discoveries and investigations along this line, both in this country and in Great Britain. Dr. King was always keenly sympathetic with beginners in medicine, and it was one of his former students who paid him the following beautiful tribute: "When Dr. King walked among us, his pupils were drawn to him not alone by reason of the message which he brought to them, but also because of the quality which dignifies and ennobles the man who possesses it. Dr. King ennobled himself and had the love and veneration of his pupils because of his human touch, his human sympathy." Dr. King was a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the American Gynecological Society, the American Medical Association, the British Gynecological and Royal Society of Medicine, the Washington Academy of Science, and the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. He married 17 Oct., 1894, Ellen Amory, daughter

of Edward Amory Dexter, of Boston, Mass. Their three children were: Louisa Freeman, Albert F. A., and Sarah Vincent King.

McCORMICK, Cyrus Hall, inventor and manufacturer, b. at Walnut Grove Farm, Rockbridge County, Va., 15 Feb., 1809; d. in Chicago, 13 May, 1884, son of Robert and Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick. He came of that hardy Scotch stock which was driven out of Scotland into Ireland during the reign of James I. To escape the heavy taxation many of them emigrated to America. Among these was the great-grandfather of Cyrus McCormick, who first settled in Pennsylvania. In 1779 his son settled in Virginia and established that branch of the family. The father of Cyrus was a prosperous farmer with an estate of 1,800 acres, large even for those days. But aside from that, he was a man of remarkable mechanical ingenuity, who was constantly seeking to devise labor-saving contrivances on his farm. He invented, successfully, with more or less success, a hempbrake, a clover huller, a threshing-machine and, finally, attempted to invent a machine that would reap grains. In this he failed, though not entirely, for some of the ideas he attempted to employ are today incorporated in the modern reaper. Meanwhile, Cyrus, the first of a family of eight children, was attending the village school. At the age of fifteen he was one of the line of men with scythes who swept across his father's fields, reaping the grain, and resembling in appearance the line of an advancing army. In the European countries there were men and women enough to do this work, but in the thinly populated United States such labor was scarce. A farmer was obliged to limit his wheat fields, not by what he thought would be the demand for his wheat, but by the amount of labor available in his neighborhood during the harvest weeks. And sometimes, when he overestimated, or some other farmer also planted a great deal, many acres of excellent grain went to waste, all for the want of labor to harvest it. Such was the problem over which the boy, Cyrus, and his father pondered and attempted to solve. The idea of a machine that should harvest grain was by no means original with either of them, however. It was first conceived, so far as history knows definitely, by the ancient Gauls, nearly 2,000 years ago, who caused a pair of oxen to push a cart through the grain along whose front edge was a row of sharp teeth which tore off the heads of the grain and caused them to drop into the cart. But the time was not yet ripe for such an invention, and, though the idea cropped up now and again during the intervening centuries, the thirst for warfare had too firm a hold on the minds of the people to permit of any real developments. But with the steam-engine came the age of mechanical invention, first in England and Scotland, and among the many hundreds of new devices for saving labor that were invented there was a machine for reaping grain. Over a dozen patents were issued to various individuals in Great Britain before 1826, when Patrick Bell produced a machine which remained in practical use for many years afterward. This machine was extensively manufactured, and four models were shipped to the United States. Just how much

the McCormicks owed to these previous inventions, none of which were perfect, and how much was separately thought out by them, especially by Cyrus, is not known today. As a matter of fact, there are few inventors who have not taken suggestions from the previous attempts of others. In 1831 Cyrus McCormick built his first machine, testing and improving it on his father's farm for nearly three years. Only on 21 June, 1834, did he obtain a patent, the first of a long series covering his reaper in its later developments. A month before the issuing of this patent McCormick had been advertising the sale of reapers in a Virginia paper for \$30.00 each, the advertisement being accompanied by the testimonials of four of his neighbors, who stated they had seen his reaper work successfully. At this point, in 1834, the energy of the McCormicks was temporarily diverted to another enterprise, a smelting furnace. This business took up three years of their time and then proved an abject failure. Robert McCormick losing nearly all his possessions, about \$18,000 through the failure. Cyrus McCormick now turned his attention again toward his reaper, which he hoped would be the means to helping his father recover himself financially. In the fall of 1839 he gave the first public demonstration of the machine, on the farm of Joshua Smith, near Staunton, Va. With two men and a team of horses drawing what was then a very cumbersome machine, he cut wheat at the rate of two acres an hour before a large assemblage of the county farmers. There was loud applause and cheering, but—there was not one sale. The farmers took it as an interesting exhibition, but apparently they did not see the connection between it and the problem of farming; no more so than an exhibition of excellent horsemanship might be related to stock-breeding. The fact was that Cyrus McCormick was now contending with the same obstacles which other inventors of reapers had found so potent against them, the utter lack of imagination among farmers. Inventors are often dreamers and unable to manage the practical business of setting their inventions to work. To what degree Cyrus McCormick is entitled to honor as the inventor of the reaper, the most wonderful of all agricultural implements and one of the most potent factors in reclaiming the wilderness to civilization, is a question that has never been fully decided, nor is it of vast importance. What is important, however, is the fact that he was the man who eventually persuaded people to use it, even in Great Britain. McCormick had to wait until 1840 for his first customer, Abraham Smith, of Egypt, Va., who had seen the reaper at work near Staunton. He was the first farmer who could be persuaded to risk \$30.00 on a purchase. In the next year, 1841, McCormick did not make a single sale, but during this period he made some important improvements in his machine. Abraham Smith, the first customer, had become quite enthusiastic over his purchase and willingly gave a signed testimonial. Having made his improvements, McCormick now decided to raise the price to \$100.00, and set about energetically acting as his own salesman. In 1842 he sold seven reapers; in 1843 he disposed of twenty-nine, and in 1844 he found

fifty customers. This was as much as he could accomplish in the thirteen years since he had been at work, but he was progressing. He now decided to give up farming and devote himself entirely to the manufacture of his reaper. It was at about this time that he once received orders for seven reapers, in quick succession, all from the West; two from Tennessee and one each from Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Ohio. And as he surveyed the rock-ribbed and hilly country of his own home, it slowly began to dawn on him that he was working at a great disadvantage in that section of the country. He found it extremely difficult to sell in his own neighborhood, with the utmost effort at salesmanship, while orders came in from the West without solicitation. The reason was obvious; out there the land was level and labor was very scarce, making the West the logical region for him to begin developing his market. And where his market was, there he must manufacture, for his machine was still a heavy, clumsy mechanism and cost heavily in freight. One morning, not long afterward, he girdled on a belt holding \$300.00 and set out for the West. He went by stage through Pennsylvania to Lake Erie, thence passed through the principal ports of Lake Ontario. Next he visited Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, keenly inspecting each locality he passed through. Finally he came to the flat, open prairie country. In Illinois he saw hogs and cattle feeding on broad stretches of ripe grain, because there were not enough men to wield the scythes necessary to harvesting the crop. That year Illinois grew 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, but lacked the farm hands to cut it. The harvesting period was limited to from four to ten days. His machine would save millions of bushels which otherwise would rot in the ground. McCormick returned home with a new faith in the ultimate success of his reaper. Again he made some improvements and on 31 Jan., 1845, took out his second patent. His machine now had its blade serrated, like a sickle, with the angle reversed at each alternate tooth. The supporters of the blade were screwed on the front of the platform, so bent as to allow the straw to escape freely. It was beginning to resemble the modern reaper of today. Still, it was very crude. There was no driver's seat and the man who raked off walked beside the platform. The driver rode a horse, or walked. At about this time McCormick heard of a factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements at Brockport, N. Y., which had been established by Seymour and Morgan. Brockport was then about halfway between the Eastern and Western markets, and McCormick made the proposition to this firm that they build a quantity of his reapers for the following harvest. Accordingly for the harvest of 1846, 100 of these machines were made and sold, the first large quantity of reapers ever manufactured and marketed. During this period McCormick was able to study the defects of his machine under better conditions, especially after some of them were in the fields at work, and on 23 Oct., 1847, shortly before he terminated his contract with the Brockport firm, he obtained a third patent. Then, for the first time his machine included

a seat for the reaper. He now felt that he was strong enough to embark into business by himself, and establish his own factory. The problem was to choose a site. He felt that he must be in the very center of the prairie country, and preferably on the shore of one of the Great Lakes. For a long period he studied over a map of the region which he had already extensively traveled. Finally his forefinger landed on Chicago, then little more than a village, and inferior in importance even to Milwaukee. He arrived in Chicago full of energy and determination, but practically penniless. He needed a partner with capital. This he soon found in the person of William B. Ogden, who had been first mayor of the town and was still one of the leading citizens. "You are just the sort of a man that this town needs," said Ogden; "I will go in with you on an equal partnership and contribute \$25,000 toward a start." In this way the firm of McCormick, Ogden and Company was established, and not long afterward they had erected the first factory. Here 500 reapers were manufactured for the harvest of 1848, and McCormick's brightest hopes began to be realized. In the following year disagreements between the two partners, both of whom were masterful men, caused them to separate, McCormick buying back Ogden's interest. But this in no wise affected the progress of the enterprise. From now onward McCormick's enterprise prospered. He confined himself to sketching the broad outlines of his plans, leaving the details to his two brothers, Leander and William, whom he admitted to partnership. First of all, he continually applied himself to improving his reaper, adding here and there, whenever practical experience suggested it. Then he threw a great volume of energy into an advertising campaign, through the press, through traveling agents, and by means of exhibition field contests, carried on for years. His prices allowed good margins of profit, but sales were guaranteed, and a dissatisfied buyer's money was returned without argument. The result was that he soon had a selling organization established in every settled part of the United States, and was selling as many of his machines as his constantly growing manufacturing plant could turn out. In 1851 an exposition was held in London and there McCormick sent a full line of his reapers, in charge of an expert trained by himself. In the competition which he had to meet there was Hussey, his American rival, who was also manufacturing a reaper, but the medal went to McCormick. The result of this triumph was twofold; first, he gained wide advertising in Europe, and second, he found a market opened there for him. But, on the other hand, it also attracted to him the attention of his American rivals. His patent rights were attacked in and out of court. One of the most important of these suits occurred in 1856, when McCormick sued Talcott, Emerson and Company for infringement of patent. The counsel for the defense were Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton, who were able to obtain a decision against McCormick. Yet only five years later Stanton, then Secretary of War, under President Lincoln said: "The reaper is to the North what slavery is to the South. By taking the places of regiments of young men in

the Western harvest fields, it releases them to do battle for the Union at the front, and, at the same time, keeps up the supply of bread for the nation and the nation's armies. Thus, without McCormick's invention, I fear the North could not win and the Union would be dismembered." By the beginning of 1871 the output of McCormick's manufacturing plant had reached the volume of 10,000 reapers a year. In that year occurred the great Chicago fire and McCormick's big factory was a total loss. His wife, hastening to him from New York, where they had established a home, found him hurrying back and forth among the charred ruins, directing the removal of the still smoking debris. She asked him what he planned doing, and he replied at once, very briefly: "Rebuild." Before the ground was cleared he had bought every stick of timber he could lay his hands on. He was not only going to rebuild, but he was going to rebuild bigger than ever before. It took all his resources, he drew on every one of his out-of-town agents for the last dollar in his till. His energy and his confidence had its effect on others, and something of his spirit entered into others who at first had been very much dispirited by the great disaster. In 1879, eight years later, his firm became the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, with himself as president and chief executive. Eventually this corporation developed into the International Harvester Company, the largest manufacturer of agricultural implements in the world, supplying its products to practically every country on the face of the globe. His business, however, did not entirely possess the soul of Cyrus McCormick. However much it may have demanded of his time and energy, he had a surplus to give to his social interests. He was intensely interested in politics and was all his life aligned with the Jeffersonian Democrats. Once, in 1877, he was nominated a candidate for the U. S. Senate, but failed of election. He was deeply moved when hostilities began between the North and the South, in 1861, for, although most of his life had been spent in the North, he was, after all, a Southerner by birth. He attended the Democratic Convention of 1860, in Baltimore, as a supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. To the last he strove for the cause of compromise, and, after the war had begun, endeavored to bring about peace that would not humiliate either side. He even went to the extent of purchasing the Chicago "Times," and through it attempted to bring the West to understand the psychology of the South. In 1834, when only twenty-five years' age, he joined the Presbyterian Church, and was ever after one of its staunch supporters. In 1859 he gave \$100,000 to found the Northwestern Theological Seminary of Chicago, afterward augmenting this with another \$400,000. Of his personality his biographer, Herbert N. Casson, says: "He was a great commercial Thor, six feet tall, weighed two hundred pounds and had the massive shoulders of a wrestler. His bearing was erect, his manner often imperious and his general appearance was that of a man built on large lines for large affairs. Men of lesser caliber often regarded him with fear . . . he was so strong, so dominating, so ready to



Charles W Brown

crush through obstacles by sheer bulk of will power, that smaller men could never quite subdue a feeling of alarm while they were in his presence. He had no tact at retail, and he saw no difference in little-minded people. He was often as rude as Carlyle to those who tied their little threads of pessimism across his path. If a subject did not interest him, he had nothing to say." Socially considered, from the point of view of civilization at large, his work is more likely to be underestimated than overestimated. There are few factors that loom up larger in the development of the broad Western plains of North America than the reaper. It is customary to ascribe the rapid settlement of our Western areas to the railroads, but railroads follow the frontier, they rarely precede it. Had the West depended on hand labor to harvest its gigantic crops, there is no doubt that a great part of our plains would still be the grazing grounds of herds of buffalo. In 1859 Mr. McCormick married Nettie, the daughter of Melzar Fowler, of New York. They had four sons and three daughters: Cyrus Hall, now president of the International Harvester Company; Mary Virginia; Robert; Anita (Mrs. Emmons Blaine); Alice; Harold Fowler; and Stanley Robert McCormick.

BROWN, Charles William, manufacturer, b. 14 June, 1858, at Newburyport, Mass., son of Captain Jacob B. and Anna (Fitch) Brown. His father was one of the sturdy sea captains of the New England coast. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native city, passing thence to Allen's English and Classical school, at Newton, Dummer Academy, South Byfield, and the Newburyport high school. At the age of sixteen, following an inherited desire for a sea life, he embarked for China in a sailing vessel. He was for some time in the service of the China Merchants' Steamship Navigation Company, and was rapidly promoted, becoming master of a ship at a very early age. For five years he served as master mariner in command of a vessel engaged in Australian and Chinese trade, giving abundant proof of ability for his chosen work. In 1885, feeling a desire to try his powers in the industrial world, he retired from the sea and settled in Minneapolis, Minn., where he established the first stained glass works in the northwest. The firm name was Brown and Haywood, and in 1891, when the scope of the business was enlarged to include the jobbing of plate and window glass, the concern was incorporated as the Brown and Haywood Company. It developed rapidly, largely in consequence of the broad views and superior business methods of Captain Brown, and in 1898 was one of the leading concerns of Minneapolis. In that year the business was sold to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in which Captain Brown became a stockholder and director, and of which he was appointed secretary. He at once removed to Pittsburgh where he has since continued to reside. In 1905 he was made vice-president and chairman of the commercial department of the company, and in 1916 became the president of the company. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company was organized in 1883 with a capital of \$600,000. The first factory of the company was built at Creighton. Not long after

its completion another was constructed at Tarentum, Pa., and at the end of five years two more were erected at Ford City, Pa. At various times, when increasing capacity of output by erection of additional factories in the Pittsburgh district, the capital stock was increased to \$2,750,000. In 1895 the company purchased five other factories—one in Missouri, two in Indiana and two in Pennsylvania—increasing their capitalization to \$10,000,000. The warehouses of the company, 36 in number, are situated in all the large cities of the United States. When the first plant was in full operation about five hundred men were employed; the number has now increased to about ten thousand. The capitalization, today is \$25,000,000. About 1902 the company purchased the Courcelles Plate Glass Factory in Belgium, made large additions to the building and equipment, and reorganized the Courcelles Plate Glass Company. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is the largest of its kind in the world. Between 1900 and 1904, the concern, after spending over one million dollars in experimenting, developed the Lehr annealing process which, more than any other one agency, has helped to revolutionize the manufacture of plate glass, and which has since been copied by all the other manufacturers engaged in this industry. Never has the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company been touched with calumny. Its name is and always has been a synonym for commercial integrity. The present greatness of this colossal concern is due in no small measure to the untiring application and keen vision of Captain Brown, together with his ability to meet and solve quickly the business problems with which a man in his position is constantly confronted. He possesses the faculty of inspiring the warm personal attachment and zealous co-operation of his subordinates. While a strict disciplinarian, he is easily approached, and nothing gives him more pleasure than to recognize merit in his employees, basing his promotions, as he does, wholly upon their worth and ability. Not even the strenuous duties of his position can entirely absorb the energies of a man of Captain Brown's facility in the dispatch of business, and he finds time to bestow due attention on a variety of other interests. He is vice-president and director of the Columbia Chemical Company; president and director of the Michigan Chemical Company; president and director of the Owosso Sugar Company, and also a director of the Reserve Bank of the Pittsburgh District and the Western National Bank of Pittsburgh. In 1894-95 he was president of the National Window Glass Association. While a resident of Minneapolis Captain Brown took an active interest in the commercial and public affairs of the city. In 1896-97 he was president of the Jobbers' Association, and from 1894 to 1898 held a directorship in the Commercial Club. During the campaign of 1896 he served as chairman of the non-partisan business men's sound-money committees, rendering such effective service that after the election he was tendered a complimentary banquet at the West Hotel at which about five hundred of the leading men in the city joined in the expression of their appreciation. This work and its recognition emphasized a fact which has been a conspicuous feature of Captain Brown's career

—his independence in matters political. Since he became a resident of Pittsburgh he has unswervingly adhered to this principle, making no party affiliations and supporting invariably the best men and the wisest measures. No one more loyally promotes every suggestion for the welfare of the city, and his charities are numerous but extremely unostentatious. The Associated Charities numbers him among its trustees. He affiliates with Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Zurah Temple, Zion Commandery. His clubs are the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Country, Edgeworth, Minneapolis, Lotos and Old Town Country. Captain Brown married 30 Oct., 1883, Alice, daughter of Albert W. Greenleaf of Newburyport, Mass. Mr. Greenleaf was a prominent banker and also the city treasurer of his city. Captain and Mrs. Brown are the parents of six children: Jacob Bartlett; Mary Agate; Theodora Feuillevert; Charles William Jr.; Alice G. and Harold DeWolfe.

GREGORY, Thomas Watt, U. S. attorney general, b. at Crawfordsville, Miss., 6 Nov., 1861; son of Francis, Robert and Mary Cornelia (Watt) Gregory. He was graduated at the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn., in 1883; was a special student at the university of Virginia in 1883-84, and received his degree in law at the university of Texas in 1885. Until 1890, he practiced his profession alone, and then formed the partnership of Gregory and Batts, which was employed as special counsel by the state of Texas to prosecute various corporations for violation of anti-trust laws. He declined an appointment as assistant attorney general of Texas, but served for two years as assistant city attorney of Austin. An appointment as district judge in Texas was also declined. Largely through his intimacy with Colonel House, with A. S. Burleson, now postmaster general, and on account also of his college friendship with Attorney General McReynolds, which had lasted over a term of years, he was selected as special assistant district attorney in charge of investigation and prosecution of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for violation of the Sherman act. He was the chief figure throughout all the negotiations with the directors of the railroad, and prepared the suit in equity asking for the dissolution of the railroad from its outside holdings. The legal ability which he displayed attracted the attention of Washington and his designation by President Wilson in August, 1914, to fill the chair in his Cabinet made vacant by the elevation of Attorney General McReynolds to the U. S. Supreme Court was not received with surprise. In addition to handling many cases of national importance in the United States courts with skill and effectiveness, he is chiefly noted for his vigorous handling of the enemy alien problem during the World War. Declaring that the Federal Government could find in existing statutes and others which he had asked to be passed by Congress, the power to handle any form of treason or disloyalty to this country, he called upon all the legal forces of the government to ferret out all whose allegiance to this country in time of war was in doubt and ascertain summarily their guilt or innocence. Under his supervision, many Germans and Austrians of prominence as well as

those in obscurity were brought to trial, and either placed under restraint for the period of the war, imprisoned, or deported. He also took a strong stand against lynchings, declaring that such acts would be seized upon by the enemies of the United States as justification of further atrocities abroad, with American soldiers and civilians as the victims. He was a director of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Austin, in 1901-1904, and a regent of the University of Texas in 1899-1907. He is a trustee of Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary. He was married, 22 Feb., 1893, to Julia Naile, of Austin, Texas.

CORTELYOU, George Bruce, statesman and financier, b. in New York City, 26 July, 1862, son of Peter Crolius and Rose (Seary) Cortelyou, and a descendant of Capt. Jacques Cortelyou, an early settler of New Amsterdam, the maker of its first official map, and one of the builders of the wall across Manhattan Island in 1657. A reminder of his own estate on Long Island still exists in the name of the Cortelyou Club of Brooklyn. After graduating from the Hempstead (L. I.) Institute in 1879 and the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., in 1882, he taught for awhile at Cambridge and studied music at the New England Conservatory. Then, returning to New York, he studied stenography, and took courses in medical clinics to become expert in taking down testimony in medical cases. In 1883-85 he was law and verbatim reporter in New York and in 1889 became stenographer in the customs service. After being transferred to the office of the postmaster-general in Washington, he was upon the latter's recommendation appointed stenographer to President Cleveland in 1895. While in the government service he studied law at Georgetown University, and was graduated LL.B. in 1895 and LL.M. in 1896. In April, 1900, Mr. Cortelyou became secretary to the President, an office which has assumed great importance in the conduct of national affairs, and, carrying with it tremendous responsibilities, really requires an incumbent of the caliber of a cabinet officer. Even before assuming its duties officially, Mr. Cortelyou had been obliged to relieve his predecessor, especially during the critical period of the Spanish-American War. He was present at McKinley's assassination in Buffalo and practically in charge of the President's affairs subsequent to the event, a very trying period which nearly resulted in a complete physical breakdown on the part of the secretary. He was selected by Mrs. McKinley to read her husband's will, and declining to act as administratrix she designated Mr. Cortelyou and Judge William R. Day as administrators. In accordance with President Roosevelt's declaration to continue the policies of his lamented predecessor, he retained Mr. Cortelyou as secretary. On 16 Feb., 1903, he appointed him the first secretary of Commerce and Labor, that department having been created by act of Congress, 14 Feb., 1903, to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries, the labor interests and the transportation facilities of the United States. The lighthouse board, lighthouse establishment, steamboat inspection service, bureau of navigation, board of U. S. shipping commissioners,

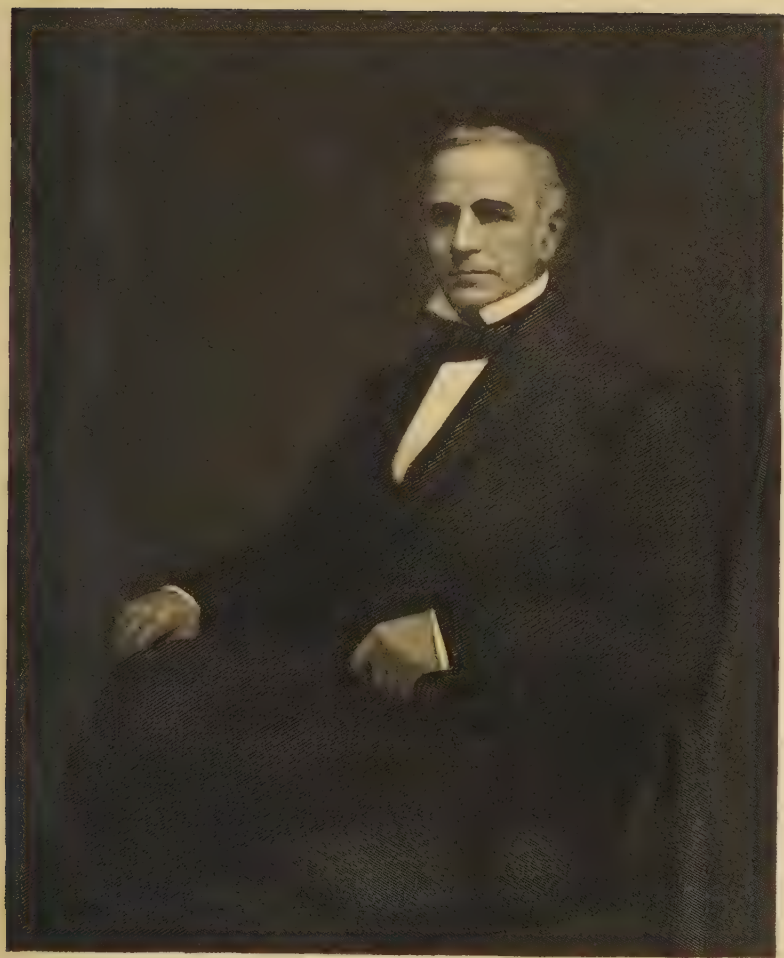
bureau of standards, coast, and geodetic survey, commissioner-general of immigration, bureau of immigration and bureau of statistics were transferred to it from the treasury department; the census bureau from the department of the interior; the bureau of foreign commerce from the state department; as well as the independent fisheries commissioner and the bureau of labor. He organized the executive force of the department and outlined its policy, a test of executive ability to which he showed himself entirely adequate. His recommendations to Congress were of a sweeping character, but the appropriations did not meet the expectations of the new cabinet officer, who was, therefore, unable at first to provide for a bureau of manufactures. A new bureau of corporations was also added to the department. Altogether it began with thirteen sub-divisions, employing about 10,000 people, one of the most complex systems in the federal government. Mr. Cortelyou attained national eminence in the management of its affairs and after sixteen months as its head brought it to a high degree of efficiency. He resigned to manage Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for re-election, having been made chairman of the Republican National Committee at the Chicago Convention of 1904. On 4 March, 1905, he re-entered President Roosevelt's cabinet as Postmaster-general. Less than ten years earlier he had served in that department as clerk—he now undertook the great task of reorganizing the service and to place it on a business basis. He extended and perfected the rural free delivery, making it include parcels delivery, strengthened the safeguards against fraudulent and immoral use of the mails, established tenure of office during good behavior for fourth-class postmasters, and reduced the postal deficit to its lowest for many years. Upon the resignation of Leslie M. Shaw, Mr. Cortelyou was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. In this position he was confronted with a very difficult situation in the financial panic of 1907. After endeavoring to ease the money markets by weekly deposits to the extent of \$26,000,000 in sections most in need of currency, he released within four days \$35,000,000 in government cash, taking any securities generally available to savings banks, and subsequent deposits, amounting altogether to over \$225,000,000 by November, 1907. Even with this and the importation by bankers of \$60,000,000 in gold the associated banks in the great centers had to resort to payments in clearing-house certificates, and the failure of hundreds of financial institutions all over the country resulted in a shock to the country's commerce from which it took years to recover. Mr. Cortelyou importuned Congress to adopt not only relief measures, but to provide a more efficient and elastic currency system for the country, and as a result an emergency currency act was approved 30 May, 1908, providing for national currency associations consisting of not less than ten banks which may issue notes upon State and municipal bonds and commercial paper within certain restrictions. The act, valid only till 30 June, 1914, further provides for a national monetary commission of nine to investigate and devise a permanent plan for an improved currency system to supersede

the temporary "emergency circulation." Mr. Cortelyou retired with the Roosevelt administration and in 1909 became president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown, Kentucky, and Wesleyan Universities, and the University of Illinois. In 1888 he married Lily Morris, daughter of Dr. Ephraim Hinds, and has five children.

HILL, James Jerome, railroad president and financier, b. in Rockwood, near Toronto, Canada, 16 Sept., 1838; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 29 May, 1916, son of James and Anne (Dunbar) Hill. His grandfather, James Hill, of Armagh, Ireland, came to Canada in 1829. At the time of his birth his father, a farmer, lived in a log hut just outside the village of Rockwood. In 1848, when he was ten years of age, the family removed to the village where the father kept a small hotel until his death, in 1852, whereupon the mother moved to the town of Guelph, taking the children with her. At the age of five James J. Hill began attending school at the district schoolhouse, a journey of two and a half miles through the bush, the master of which was John Harris, an Irish Quaker. The community was, in fact, largely composed of members of the Society of Friends. Five years later, however, Rockwood Academy was started in the village by William Wetherald, an English Quaker, with a college education, and the boy was transferred to his care. Under his tuition the students studied, besides the essential courses, Latin, some Greek, algebra, and elementary geometry. Here Mr. Hill continued his education until he was fourteen, gaining a fundamental grasp of academic knowledge from a man whose attainments were far above those of the average provincial schoolteacher. His father had intended that he should enter the medical profession, to which he was by no means averse, but the loss of an eye from the accidental discharge of an arrow, as well as his father's early death, caused these plans to be abandoned. Though urged by his mother and by his teacher to continue his studies, he refused to allow the sacrifices that this would have entailed on his widowed mother. He thereupon took employment as a clerk in the village store for a wage of \$4.00 a month, and there remained for four years. Meanwhile, he continued to be a voracious reader of books, including narratives of adventure and travel. These served to intensify what was perhaps a temperamental quality: a thirsting desire to see the world. With the plan in his mind to make the journey across the continent and ship as a sailor from San Francisco to the Orient, the glamour of which possessed his vivid imagination, he left home when barely eighteen with only a few dollars in his pocket. After many vicissitudes and adventures, he finally reached St. Paul, 21 July, 1856, meaning to continue onward to the Red River settlement. Here he arrived on the frontier of what was then the great Western wilderness, only to learn that the last emigrant train bound across the plains had departed a few weeks previously, and that no more would leave till the following spring. There was nothing to do but to wait; meanwhile he must also make a living. In those days employment was not difficult for a will-

ing young man to find, and Mr. Hill became a clerk for J. W. Bass and Company, who were agents for the Dubuque and St. Paul Packet Company's line of river steamboats. It became his business to receive incoming and discharge outgoing freight and look after the goods stored in the warehouse, as well as to make out way-bills and to keep an eye open for new business. It was his nature to become intensely interested in whatever he was doing. When spring came around again a more solid ambition had taken the place of the adventurous project which had the Orient as its goal. Later the firm of Bass and Company was succeeded by Brunson, Lewis and Company, and with this firm the young shipping-clerk remained for the following three years. After that he spent a year with Temple and Beaupre, and four years with Borup and Champlin, who were agents for the Calena Packet Company and the Davidson line of steamboats. The Oriental travel scheme was dead, but the imagination which had produced it was not; it was only now awakening to other possibilities. For at about this time it was that J. J. Hill looked across the level skyline of the Western plains and saw a modern empire far more wonderful than the ancient empire of the Grand Moguls. He was still an omnivorous reader, but the old tales of adventure had given place to books on engineering or on steamboat building. But his special study was transportation; river transportation, at that time, and on this subject he became the greatest living authority. In 1865 Mr. Hill took the agency of the Northwestern Packers' Company. Four years later, in 1869, he began his independent career by organizing the firm of Hill, Grigg and Company, which brought the first coal into St. Paul. Two years later he made his long deferred trip to the Red River Valley, but now for a different purpose, for the result of this visit was that he obtained a flat bottom river steamer and established the first regular communication between St. Paul and the Manitoba ports along the river. At about that time the first railroads had been built out of St. Paul; eighty miles had been laid to St. Cloud, 316 to Breckenridge, and 100 miles out into the prairies, going nowhere in particular. This "system" finally collapsed with a debt of \$33,000,000, its only assets being "a few streaks of rust and a right of way." But out beyond the "streak of rust," merging into the horizon, Hill saw, more vividly than ever, the vision of the modern empire. He determined to acquire that abandoned railroad, in part at least. For five years he dickered while his associates laughed. Finally, he sold all his other interests and found himself worth about \$100,000. With the help of Donald A. Smith, later Lord Stratheona; George Stephen, afterward Lord Mountstepson, and John S. Kennedy, a New York banker, his ambition was realized. This was the beginning of the St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad, of which corporation Mr. Hill became general manager in 1878. Five years later he was president. From the beginning the venture was a success. It now became Mr. Hill's dream to extend this railroad to the Pacific Coast, which caused further laughter among the skeptics, the extension being dubbed

"Hill's Folly." What made the scheme seem especially ridiculous to them was the fact that there were already three trans-continental lines further south which had been supported by a government subsidy, and against these lines the new railroad would have to compete. Nevertheless, Mr. Hill continued laying rails, a mile a day, at a cost of \$30,000 a mile. And as the line shot forward across the prairies, farms sprang up on both sides of its right of way. In fact this was part of his scheme, for special effort was made to colonize the wilderness over to Puget Sound. Thus was built the railroad, now known as the Great Northern. So, finally, James J. Hill reached the Pacific Coast; he had been many years delayed, but he did not arrive the penniless lad that had left home. And as though to carry out his earlier plans quite thoroughly, he now connected the terminus of his great railroad with a steamship line running across the Pacific Ocean to the Orient. In 1901 Mr. Hill, with J. Pierpont Morgan and others, negotiated the purchase, in equal moieties by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads of nearly the entire capital stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at \$200.00 per share, payable in joint twenty-year 4 per cent. bonds of the two purchasers. Before the consummation of this purchase, Edward H. Harriman, with others, bought a majority of the stock, both common and preferred, of the Northern Pacific. And a short time before that the Harriman interests had acquired the Southern Pacific System, on behalf of the Union Pacific. This purchase of Northern Pacific stock, amounting to \$37,000,000, was obviously made for the purpose of consolidating all three systems. In order to defeat this object, James J. Hill and his associates began buying up Northern Pacific stock. Then began that fight for control on the open market which sent shares up to \$1,000 and a panic was almost precipitated. The count of stock which followed showed the Harriman interests in possession of the majority of Northern Pacific common and preferred combined. But Mr. Hill and his associates had control of a majority of the common, and, being in control of the company, were in a position, under its charter, to retire the preferred stock. Thus the result of the struggle was not far from a drawn battle. By way of a compromise there evolved the Northern Securities Company, to which was turned over the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, carrying the control of the Burlington, held by both parties. Of this corporation Mr. Hill was president. This holding company was presently involved in much litigation, the result of which was that the U. S. Supreme Court dissolved it, but in so doing ordered its shares distributed pro rata, much to Mr. Hill's disappointment, and the control of the three roads reverted to Mr. Hill and his associates. In April, 1907, he retired as president of the Great Northern and became chairman of the board of directors, from which he resigned in 1912, retaining only his membership in the executive committee of the board. His son, Louis W. Hill, succeeded him both as president and as chairman. Yet Mr. Hill never quite retired from the interests that had engrossed practically the whole of his life.



Joseph Lawrence

Just how active he was during the two years before his death can be judged only by little evidences of his master hand in questions affecting the Great Northern Railroad and the First National Bank of St. Paul, and by various outstanding achievements in which his will and genius asserted themselves. From a world viewpoint it would be hard to say whether his staunch support of the Belgian people, following the war and the invasion by the Germans, or the part played in the negotiations for the \$500,000,000 loan to the Allied governments, is the more important. From the very beginning Mr. Hill took a leading part in the relief of the suffering Belgians. It will probably never be known how much money he sent to King Albert, an old personal friend of his, or how much he induced others to send. His place as an international figure in finance was never more prominently displayed than when the representatives of the Entente came to New York in quest of a loan. J. Pierpont Morgan sent for Hill at once, and his promise to support the bond issue had not a little to do with its success. It would not be likely that a man of so broad a character should not have interests outside his business. One of his hobbies was the collection of rare gems, none of which, however, were ever used for personal adornment. From this diversion he next turned to art. When he built his great home in St. Paul, one of its distinguishing features was a picture gallery, 200 feet long, running from one end of the building to the other. His pleasure was in making his own purchases, so that eventually his experience made him a first-class connoisseur. Often he knew the true value of a picture better than did the dealer from whom he bought it. It was not generally known that he was a fair artist himself; his canvases suggest that had he not taken to building railroads he might have made a name for himself as a painter. Among his collection of paintings there are eighteen examples of the best works of Corot, which critics say cannot be matched even in the Louvre. There are also excellent examples of the work of Fromentin, Decamp, Millet, Troyon, Jules Breton, and other masters scarcely less famous. As a philanthropist Mr. Hill was never ostentatious; his name is not generally associated with charities. Yet when he gave up his old home in St. Paul to move into a larger residence, he gave the old building, with all its furnishings, to the Little Sisters of the Poor. Aside from that he often assisted them financially in their work in St. Paul and throughout the Northwest. Among his other philanthropies are Macalester and Hamline Colleges and the St. Paul Theological Seminary, an institution for the complete training of young men for the Catholic priesthood, which was wholly built and endowed by him at a cost of \$500,000. In summing up the results of his life work, it may be said that he leaves behind him as a monument to his energy and initiative more than 6,000 miles of railroad, with gross earnings of \$66,000,000 from carrying 15,000,000 tons of freight annually, along whose lines, in six different States of the Northwest, are scattered 400,000 farms, with 65,000,000 acres of improved lands, worth \$5,000,000,000. It would be unfair to say that these were

merely the incidental results of his enterprises, for fully as much energy was devoted to the economic development of this region as to the actual building and management of the railroads themselves. Mr. Hill not only brought these settlers into the wilderness, but he continuously made every effort to bring them prosperity; he sent among them teachers of modern agriculture, he introduced among them special breeds of stock; he established agricultural experiment stations throughout the region, long before the government contemplated such a step. He was, indeed, in a very literal sense, an empire builder. In 1867, about nine years before he first began emerging above his associates, Mr. Hill married Mary Theresa Mahegan, of St. Paul. They had six daughters and three sons, all of the latter, Louis W., James N., and Walter J. Hill being now officials in high authority in the railroad built by their father.

LAWRENCE, Joseph, merchant and banker, b. in New York City, 3 Oct., 1797; d. there 11 June, 1865, son of Henry and Harriet (Van Wyck) Lawrence. He was a descendant of William Lawrence and Elizabeth Smith, who later became Lady Carteret. William Lawrence came from Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, and together with his brother John became one of the original patentees of Flushing, L. I. Cornelius Van Wyck Lawrence, brother of Joseph Lawrence, was elected to Congress in 1833, but resigned the following year to become mayor of New York, being the first incumbent of that office elected by popular suffrage. Joseph Lawrence, though equally distinguished in his business career, took no part in politics, the only office which he held being that of treasurer of the city of New York. He occupied a very high position in the business world of the metropolis, became treasurer in many financial institutions, and was for twenty-two years president of the Bank of the State of New York. Upon the organization of the U. S. Trust Company of New York he was elected its first president, 14 June, 1853, and continued to act in that capacity until May, 1865, when, owing to ill health, he resigned. His administration of the affairs of the company were most successful and his resignation and subsequent demise caused very general regret. "No man," said the New York "Evening Post," "in the community was more respected." His leisure was devoted to social and religious duties. Mr. Lawrence married Rosetta, daughter of Thomas L. Townsend, and had seven children.

WESTINGHOUSE, George, inventor and manufacturer, b. at Central Bridge, N. Y., 6 Oct., 1846; d. in New York City, 12 March, 1914, son of George and Emmeline (Vedder) Westinghouse. He was of American parentage, descended from German ancestry. His father, was a native of Vermont, but early removed to Schenectady, N. Y., where he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Young Westinghouse devoted his spare time, before and after school hours, and the whole of his vacations in learning how to handle machinery, studying mechanical drawing, and, in fact, how to make things with his hands. When he was about fourteen years of age he designed and constructed an operable rotary engine. Indeed, he worked at rotary engine

problems all his life, with a zeal to which may be attributed his success with the geared steam turbine, one of his latest undertakings. When the Civil War began he was still below the required age for enlistment, but he gained his point. Judging by his appearance, the authorities thought him older than he was and did not ask. He first joined a cavalry regiment, but his preference for engineering obtained, under the usual examination, a transfer to the navy, and an appointment to the engineering corps. He served until August, 1865, as third assistant engineer, and then, the war being over, returned to Schenectady, and entered Union College. He remained only one year in college. In 1866 he patented the idea of instantly braking an entire train with some form of power apparatus controlled by the locomotive engineer, and, within a year or so, after much experimenting, he was satisfied that he had made a practical design. But he was without capital to manufacture the equipment of even a single train and to get the invention tried. In Pittsburgh, however, he obtained sufficient encouragement to begin in a small way, and started experimenting. The Mont Cenis was being constructed about this time, and the technical publications told of the successful transmission of power by compressed air. He grasped the value of the hint, and, in 1868, at the age of twenty-two years, produced the first successful air brake. For more than a year he worked every evening until 10:00 o'clock in his room in the old Union Depot Hotel, Pittsburgh, with Ralph Baggaley, whom he interested in a description of the brake. He perfected every detail of the device from the front of the locomotive to the rear of the train, and obtained permission of the superintendent of the "Pan Handle" Railroad to apply it to an engine and four cars on the accommodation train running between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. Patents were issued on 13 April, 1869, and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, with Mr. Westinghouse as president. The first orders for apparatus were from the Michigan Central and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads. The brake was not without imperfections, but alterations were rapidly made, and its manufacture begun. Mr. Westinghouse and his associate, Ralph Baggaley, gave A. J. Cassatt, Edward H. Williams, and Robert Pitcairn stock interests in the company, and they joined in indorsing \$50,000 of notes, on which they raised money to partly build the works at Liberty and Twenty-fifth Streets, Pittsburgh. In 1870 Mr. Westinghouse visited Europe, for the purpose of introducing the air brake, an undertaking which proved no easy task, as the trains in Europe were not generally equipped even with hand brakes. He made extensive tests on the air brakes in England and Belgium; renting entire trains for the purpose. After twelve years of effort and the expenditure of more than \$550,000, all of which had been earned in the works at Liberty and Twenty-fifth Streets, Mr. Westinghouse succeeded in overcoming the conservatism of European railroad men. His later invention of the triple valve and of setting the brakes by releasing the pressure in the train-

pipe was almost as important as that of the air brake itself, securing, as it does, simultaneous action of all the brakes in a train with the added benefit that, if the train separates, the brakes are set at once. In 1880 he organized the Westinghouse Machine Company, for the purpose of building high-speed engines designed by his brother, Henry H. Westinghouse. The patents taken out by Mr. Westinghouse on the air brake cover every detail from the front end of the engine to the rear of the last car, including stop cocks, hose couplings, valves, packings, and many forms of valves and other devices. Infringers of these patents were enjoined by the courts. His mastery of pneumatic devices led him to adapt compressed air to railroad switches and signals, and out of this came the Union Switch and Signal Company, which has installed the switching and signaling plants in many leading terminals of the country. To operate the signals compressed air is used as the power, and electricity as the agent, to actuate valves for setting the compressed air in motion. Through this invention all the signals and switches are operated from a given point, the operation being controlled by small levers, which a child can move. In 1883 Mr. Westinghouse was led into the field of electric development through the purchase of some patents from William Stanley, and began the manufacture of lamps and electric lighting apparatus at the works of the Union Switch and Signal Company. It was evident at that time that the field for direct current was limited, and that for transmission over long distances alternating current must be used; but something was necessary to change the small current of high potentiality to the lower and larger current of practical voltage. In 1885 Mr. Westinghouse purchased the Gauland and Gibbs patents for the United States and with the control of these patents he organized, in 1886, the Westinghouse Electric Company, which has since become one of the greatest manufacturing companies in the world. In 1887 he engaged Nikola Tesla, who invented the alternating current induction motor. The makers of the direct current electric apparatus made a desperate opposition to Mr. Westinghouse's introduction of alternating-current machinery, and tried to influence legislation in some States to forbid its use. They went so far as to secure the use of a Westinghouse dynamo for the first electrocution plant, hoping thereby to make it appear that the alternating current was more deadly than the direct. In 1889 the Westinghouse Electric Company absorbed the United States Electric Company, and the Consolidated Electric Company. Two years later all these companies were reorganized into the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, which has built very extensive works in East Pittsburgh, Pa., and employs more than 15,000 operatives. About this time Mr. Westinghouse became actively interested also in electric lighting companies in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, and gave special attention to the problem of the generation of electricity for commercial purposes. In 1884, when natural gas was introduced into Pittsburgh for industrial purposes, from the Murrayville district of

Westmoreland County, Pa., Mr. Westinghouse drilled a well on his own grounds in that city, and obtained gas in enormous quantities. He purchased the charter of the Philadelphia Company, having unusual powers, and under it organized a company of that name for the supplying of natural gas for all purposes. He was the first to fully appreciate the perils and requirements involved in the distribution, and provided for leakage by special appliances. His theory of the utility of pipes of large diameter carrying gas at low pressure was amply justified by experience. In 1892 Mr. Westinghouse began the manufacture of incandescent lamps, under the patents of Messrs. Sawyer and Nan; established the Westinghouse Glass Factory for producing the needed glassware. In the same year he availed himself of the opportunity, at the World's Fair at Chicago, to show what could be done by alternating current, and made a bid lower by \$1,000,000 than any other competitor. Disappointed business rivals did everything possible to discourage and inconvenience him, but the lighting of the fair was a great success. Curiously enough, the only return to stockholders of the fair was the \$1,000,000 that Mr. Westinghouse saved them. Soon after he accepted the contract, the incandescent electric lamps manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company were declared by the courts to be an infringement of patents owned by a competitor. Although these patents were about to expire Mr. Westinghouse was obliged to immediately design and manufacture an incandescent lamp which he called the "stopper lamp." This required not only a new design of lamp, but also special machinery for its production. In 1894 the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company secured the contract for the large generators at Niagara Falls, N. Y., which marked an important epoch in the progress of the electrical industry. Later he furnished the dynamos for the elevated and subway roads in New York, and for the Metropolitan Railway in London, England. Then he undertook the solution of geared turbine problems, in connection with the propulsion of ships, and built an experimental installation, not timidly and of small dimensions, but of 6,000 horsepower. He demonstrated the correctness of his theories, and then proceeded to perfect his machines. In 1897 he secured the patent rights for steam turbines from Charles A. Parsons, of England, and applied them to driving electrical generators. But as in the cases of his purchase of other men's patents, he contributed greatly to their success by re-design and improvement to meet American conditions and the problems which he had set himself. From 1899 to 1906 he spent considerable time in Europe, and he founded companies in England and France for the manufacture of electrical apparatus under patents owned by his American companies. Then came the financial "panic" of 1907, which heavily involved the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Westinghouse Machine Company, and the Security Investment Company. Disregarding his possible personal losses, Mr. Westinghouse concentrated all his energies on the readjustment of the finances of the electric company,

and, in 1908, little more than a year later, all obligations were discharged. The company was then placed upon a firm financial basis with assets exceeding \$17,000,000. In 1910 Mr. Westinghouse began the development of the air spring for automobiles and motor trucks. In this air spring he accomplished the remarkable feat in mechanics of retaining air at a pressure of seventy or eighty pounds in a small cylinder, the piston of which is subject to incessant reciprocating motion for hours at a time. As an inventor Mr. Westinghouse sympathized with inventors, and he knew what it meant to bring forth and develop ideas. He was fair and generous, and it was his habit to give to others full credit for what they had done. Among the devices brought to perfection under him and made commercially useful is the Nernst lamp. Two further instances of his "looking ahead" may be cited here. In the early days of the commercial use of the telephone he designed and built a complete automatic central station system. But nobody appreciated it, and his patents expired before the telephone people and the public could be persuaded that an automatic system could be useful or would be needed. By this time he was too much engrossed in other departments of electrical work to give the matter further attention. Again, when the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was compelled by the enormous increase of traffic to lengthen its trains in the New York Subway, and to operate them at closer intervals and at high speeds, it found that it must save time, not by minutes but by seconds and fractions of seconds in making up, coupling, and uncoupling cars, and the air and electric connections. It was learned that Mr. Westinghouse had, fully a dozen years before, invented and perfected an automatic coupler which not only held cars rigidly together as a "solid" train, but also with a single motion coupled or uncoupled the cars and the electric and air connections. His original invention also coupled the steam pipes at the same time, but steam, of course, was not needed on the electric trains. Mr. Westinghouse had been half a generation ahead of the time in this invention, and the subway trains in New York City were the first to adopt it. He was president or director in thirty corporations, representing an aggregate capital of \$120,000,000, and employing more than 50,000 workers in plants located in East Pittsburgh, Wilmerding, Trafford City, and Swissdale, Pa.; Hamilton, Canada; London and Manchester, England; Petrograd, Russia; Hanover, Germany; Vienna, Austria; Vado, Italy; Havre, France, and in Australia. Among the companies in which he was interested were the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company, Nernst Lamp Company, Pittsburgh Meter Company, Westinghouse Traction Brake Company, Westinghouse Air Spring Company, Union Switch and Signal Company, East Pittsburgh Improvement Company, the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company, Ltd., of London, England, and the Traction and Power Securities Company, Ltd., of London. With such material rewards and such a widening circle of fame, most men would probably have been content to retire from active business participation, but George Westinghouse possessed the unusually alert, unresting inventive

mind, the genius for discovery. The mere acquiring of wealth never appealed to him in any unselfish sense. He seemed possessed of a passion for widening the boundaries of knowledge, for enlarging the horizon of man's physical power, for sailing on and on, like Columbus, to new worlds of material knowledge and mastery. Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. Westinghouse regarded it as a duty to develop all human resources and find a remedy or solution for every defect, limitation, or hardship. His achievements were great, but greater than all was his character. From association with him men caught inspiration. He radiated enthusiasm and energy. He demanded honest work and honest dealing. All that he was, he gave forth to whatever work he had in hand. He believed sincerely that his mission was to be useful; and he was useful to the extent that few men ever dreamed of being. His personality was both compelling and persuasive. His tastes were simple; his honor never tarnished; his life was open for all to read; he was free from any desire for parade. He was as unostentatious at the height of his power and fortune, as when he was obscure in youth. The character and ideals of the great inventor were extolled in the funeral oration delivered by Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Fisher, of Pittsburgh, who met Mr. Westinghouse first in a boarding-house in that city when both were students there, and was his friend throughout the inventor's life. "If you ask for his monument," said Dr. Fisher, "it is not in his name placed upon the walls of the Library of Congress, but in the world-wide use of this invention, which has given passenger travel such delightful security, and which later was destined to develop the transportation of freight, the rapidity of commercial transactions, and to assist in removing growing obstacles to trade and manufacture in our broad land. . . . In social life he was gentle, modest, unaffected, accessible, and delightful in manner to the lowliest. Wherever he went, wherever he was, he stood for high manhood, a true patriot, and the graces of the Christian character." Many unsolicited honors came to Mr. Westinghouse. In 1874 the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania awarded him the Scott premium and medal for his improvement in air brakes, and he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and the Order of Royal Crown of Italy. In 1890 Union College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; in 1905 he was awarded the John Fritz medal by the four American Engineering Societies; in 1906 he received the degree of LL.D. at the Königl. Technische Hochschule, Berlin; in 1912 was awarded the Edison medal for meritorious achievement in the development of the alternating-current system by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and in 1913 was awarded the Grashoff medal by the Deutsche Ingenieure for distinguished services rendered to technology—the first American to receive the honor. Mr. Westinghouse was for many years trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; honorary member and president (1909-10) of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; honorary member of the National Electric Light Association; the

American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, American Society of Automobile Engineers, Royal Institution of Great Britain, American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia), Academy of Political and Social Science (New York), American Association for the Conservation of Vision, Franklin Institute, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Protective Tariff League, New York Botanical Garden, Pan-American Society of the United States, Pilgrims of the United States, New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Japan Society of New York. He held membership in many exclusive clubs, among them the Automobile Club of America, Metropolitan, Union League, City, Republican, Railroad, Midway, Economic, and Sleepy Hollow Country Clubs of New York; Pittsburgh, Duquesne, University, Oakmont Country, Union, and Country Clubs, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society; Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C., and the Engineers' Club of Boston, Mass. On 8 Aug., 1867, he married Marguerite Erskine Walker, of Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y. They had one son, George Westinghouse, Jr.

WESTINGHOUSE, Marguerite Erskine Walker (Mrs. George Westinghouse), b. at Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., 1 March, 1842; d. in Lenox, Mass., 23 June, 1914, daughter of Capt. Daniel Lynch and Eliza Smart (Burhans) Walker. She was a descendant of Philip Walker, of Rehoboth, Mass., who served in the Revolution. She was educated at home and at Roxbury Academy, and early developed a marked talent for sculpture, executing some work of exceptional merit. She married Mr. Westinghouse 8 Aug., 1867, just after he had returned home from the Civil War, and soon afterward they established their home in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Westinghouse continued her work in art and sculpture after her marriage, and among her most notable productions may be mentioned a life-size bust of her husband (the only one extant), done in 1878, and a bust of the famous Roman Senator, Dr. Diomedes C. Pantaleoni, known as Garibaldi's right-hand man, which is said to be the best likeness of him ever made. Her artistic talents found further expression in planning the Westinghouse summer home, "Erskine Park," at Lenox, Mass. No country place in all the Berkshire region was so stamped with the individuality of its owner as was the property of Mrs. Westinghouse. Its white marble drives and white villa were perfectly in keeping with the green lawns and shrubbery, trees, and artificial lakes and bridges. There was complete harmony in the setting, and the landscape work, so well finished, as to be, by common consent, designated the finest in the section, was the result of Mrs. Westinghouse's individuality and taste. She was her own landscape engineer and gardener. She laid out the roads, located the artificial lakes and the bridges, and she indicated the planting of trees and shrubbery and the locations of the various gardens. "Erskine Park" was the show place of Lenox, and was aptly described as "a poem in green and white." "Solitude," the

Westinghouse residence in Pittsburgh, and for many years the show place of that city, was also a concrete testimony to her artistic talents. But, great as were her abilities, they were dwarfed by her natural beauty and charming manner. It would be hard to find a woman who was to such a degree the incarnation of the qualities enshrined in the best ideal of womanhood. Charity, in its broadest sense, sympathy, tenderness, devotion, thoughtfulness, helpfulness, and unselfishness; these formed all the relations of her life; while she possessed to a remarkable extent the faculty of imparting encouragement and inspiration, which is, perhaps, woman's noblest and most valuable function. Mrs. Westinghouse, a woman of lovable personality and a devoted wife and mother, made the home over which she presided a haven of rest for the man whose strenuous life rendered such a refuge indispensable. To her the ties of family and friendship involved sacred obligations which it was at once the duty and delight of her life to discharge with the fullest devotion. In passing on to a position of wealth and prominence she never neglected an opportunity to assist one less fortunate than herself, and her life was in large measure an exemplification of her belief in the oneness of humankind. When humanity demanded, she took active interest in public affairs. During the anthracite coal strike in the winter of 1900, the poor of Lenox, Mass., and surrounding towns were confronted with a coal famine, Mrs. Westinghouse relieved the suffering by furnishing coal from her own supply (coal being practically unobtainable) to the needy through the churches. At a critical time to relieve distress during a blizzard she devised a plan whereby a carload of coke—coal being unobtainable—was secured in Pittsburgh with the aid of the Westinghouse interests, and sent to Lenox, Mass., labeled "air brakes," in order to have it transported without being confiscated by the railroads for their own use. During the financial stringency of 1893 she aided out of her own means many of the unemployed and poor of Pittsburgh and other great manufacturing centers. In that year, she was laying out the grounds at "Erskine Park." Many men were then unemployed in the surrounding towns, and to find employment for them, she arranged for additional improvements, notably for the artificial lakes which were so much admired as a feature of "Erskine Park." In the panic of 1907 she revealed the same kindly spirit by aiding the unemployed and the poor whenever she could, and helped at least one of the local banks in the Berkshires to tide over the critical days of that trying time. During the early period of State Road building in Massachusetts, she took an active public interest, and, through her influence and financial contributions, Berkshire secured some of its first State roads. The sincerity of her personal devotion to the welfare of the poor endeared her to all, high and low, and was emphasized in the tributes paid at the time of her death. It was then said that no one had ever been so deeply and truly mourned throughout the whole of Berkshire. An example of her executive ability and public spirit was shown, when, during 1908, there was drought in the town of

Lenox, Mass. The water officials were powerless under the circumstances, but Mrs. Westinghouse found a way. She had pipe lines hurriedly laid from the Erskine Park power house through which water was pumped from Laurel Lake over ground for several miles to the consumers. In this way she supplied the people of Lenox with water for several months, and relieved the town from distress and possible destruction by fire. How much of Mr. Westinghouse's distinguished achievement was due to her help and inspiration, it would be impossible to measure, but he probably was not overstating the case when he attributed his success in life to his wife. During forty-seven years of married life they remained devoted lovers, and the atmosphere of their home was cheering and stimulating beyond description. The Westinghouse entertainments were social events of their time in Pittsburgh, Washington, and Lenox. Her unflinching charity did not consist merely in giving abundantly of her means; she also gave generously of herself, of her strength and the rich store of her love and sympathy. It was well said of her that "she lived as others preached." Her interest went out not only to individual cases of suffering and need, but to all movements and institutions of worthy and beneficent purposes. She was an active member of the board of managers of numerous hospitals, among them the Homeopathic and Children's Hospitals of Washington, D. C., the Homeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Hillcrest Hospital, of Pittsfield, Mass. She was a life member of the National Geographic Society, and a member of the National Society of Fine Arts, the American Social Science Association, the American Forestry Association, the Archeological Institute of America, the American Red Cross; Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Twentieth Century Club, Pittsburgh; Lenox Golf, Lenox Garden, Mahkeenac Boating (Lenox) and Berkshire Hunt Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse traveled extensively. In Mexico they were entertained as guests of former President Diaz. Their private car, "Glen Eyrie," made many continental trips, penetrating all of North America reached by railroad systems. Her religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church. She survived her husband but a few months, dying at her home, "Erskine Park," Lenox, Mass.

KANE, DeLancey Astor, sportsman, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1848; d. in New Rochelle, N. Y., 5 April, 1915, son of DeLancey and Louisa (Langdon) Kane, and a great-grandson of John Jacob Astor. The Kane family traces its ancestry to the O'Kanes, of County Antrim, Ireland, who were deprived of their estates by Queen Elizabeth. His first American ancestor was John O'Kane, who settled on a large estate in Sharyvogue, Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1752, but in the Revolutionary War he was a Royalist and his property was confiscated. He then returned to England with his brother, Captain Kane, who had served in the Royalist forces in the war. It was with him that the prefix was dropped from the name. DeLancey Kane was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1868, and was a lieutenant in the First Cavalry, U. S. A., from 1868 to 1870.

Later he studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and upon his return to the United States entered the Columbia University Law School, being graduated in 1873. He had acquired a fondness for horses while in the cavalry and his taste for coaching during his stay in England, and was interested in introducing this sport in America. In 1876 he started the operation of a public coach route from Manhattan to Pelham Bridge, and for six years he drove his coach, the Tally-Ho, between Manhattan, Pelham Bridge, New Rochelle, and Yonkers. He was also interested in yachting, being at one time commodore of the New York Yacht Club and a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club. He was also a member of numerous exclusive social organizations, among them the Knickerbocker Club, Metropolitan Club, Union Club, Century Club, Country Club, Coaching Club, and Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C. Colonel Kane maintained a summer home in Newport, R. I., it being a villa formerly occupied by William K. Vanderbilt. He was deeply interested in the public affairs of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Newport, R. I. In 1906 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Newport, R. I., giving his salary of \$900 a year to charity. He presented to the city a completely equipped ambulance corps. In 1897 Colonel Kane became an active member of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, in New Rochelle, N. Y., which was built by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Sr., at a cost of \$200,000. In 1872 he married Eleanor, daughter of Adrian Iselin, of New York, and they had one son, DeLancey I. Kane.

MELLON, Andrew William, Secretary of the Treasury, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 24 March, 1855, son of Thomas and Sarah (Negley) Mellon. By the paternal line his ancestors were of Scottish descent, early located in the north of Ireland. Through his paternal grandmother he is also the descendant of hardy and thrifty Hollanders who invaded Great Britain at the time William of Orange and were prominently identified with the development of that country. Judge Thomas Mellon (1813-1908), father of Andrew Mellon, was one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished citizens. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, he came to this country with his parents in 1818, at the age of five years. The family landed in Baltimore, and a few days later went westward, locating on a farm in Westmoreland County. After his graduation at Western University, Thomas Mellon was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in Allegheny in 1839. From the beginning he was phenomenally successful, both as a business man and a lawyer. In 1859 he was elected judge of Allegheny County, serving with great ability and distinction until 1869, when he retired from the bench to establish the private banking firm of T. Langdon and Sons, Pittsburgh. In 1902 this firm was organized as the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh. In addition to his Pittsburgh ventures, Judge Mellon was largely interested in banking, real estate, and traction development in other cities throughout the United States. It is said that Judge Thomas Mellon may be called the "grand old man" in the financial history of Pennsylvania, and it is certain that few men have contributed more to the upbuilding of the great

business enterprises of that state. His career was also marked by a constant interest in civic welfare and good government. His wife was a sister of General James S. Negley, and a member of one of the most prominent Pittsburgh families. Andrew W. Mellon attended the public schools of Pittsburgh and was a student at Highland Academy for two years. Subsequently he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the class of 1872. In the year of his graduation he became a member of the banking firm of T. Mellon and Sons, Pittsburgh. In 1902, when the Mellon National Bank was organized, he was elected president and has held this position continuously from the time of organization. Much of Mr. Mellon's financial success has resulted from his association with the late Henry C. Frick in coal, coke and iron enterprises. He has a reputation in Pennsylvania as a founder and developer of big industries, and as a successful administrator of affairs, rather than as a financier. He is a director in more than fifty business and financial enterprises. These include: the Aluminum Company of America, the Carborundum Company, the Gulf Oil Corporation, H. Koppard Company, McClintic-Marshall Company, the National Bank of Commerce of New York, Pittsburgh Coal Company, Standard Steel Car Company, the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, the Workingmen's Savings & Trust Company, Bessemer Trust Company, Duquesne Trust Company, Monongahela Trust Company, Wilksburg Bank, East Pittsburgh Savings & Trust Company, Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company; is secretary and director of the Ligonier Valley Railroad; and was the founder of the town of Donora, Pennsylvania, where he established great steel mills. Mr. Mellon has always made large gifts to philanthropy and has given much personal service to educational and charitable causes. He has been at various times a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh; vice-president of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and member of the Executive Committee of Public Safety for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. During the European War he served as a member of the National War Finance Committee of the American Red Cross, at Washington, D. C.; was also chairman of the Red Cross War Fund Campaign Committee for Western Pennsylvania, and a member of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States. Mr. Mellon's appointment to President Harding's cabinet as secretary of the Treasury Department occurred in March, 1921, and as the result of no efforts of his own either for publicity, or public preferment. Although known to be a Republican in principle he has never been a politician. It is said that Senator Philander G. Knox, of Pennsylvania, who had known Mr. Mellon intimately for thirty-five years, was responsible for his introduction to President Harding as a man, who, in his opinion, stood head and shoulders above all who had been mentioned for the responsible position of head of the Treasury Department at the most critical time in its history. As an indication of expectations of close observers of the political field the following article from



A. W. Nelson

a well known Washington correspondent may be quoted: "There is a lack of aggressiveness in his manner and of self-assertiveness that is surprising to persons who remember that he has been a really big figure in the industrial and financial worlds and has accumulated one of the great private fortunes in the United States. He is not a ready talker; it is plain that he has much of the traditional caution of the Scotch. Twice a week there are stated appointments with the newspaper men. Very rarely does Mr. Mellon volunteer anything to the reporters. Rather, he takes it for granted that they have come to see him with some questions to ask, and he waits for the questions. He never shows the slightest inclination to thrust his own views forward, but he will state them frankly enough when they are asked for. Often they ask him about some matter of detail in the Treasury Department with which he is entirely unfamiliar, and it is on such occasions that it becomes evident Mr. Mellon's mind runs to the big things rather than the little ones, although it must inevitably run to both, because of the demands of his job. He has been conferring this week with some of the Treasury Department experts on taxation questions, but has not yet committed himself to any fixed policy. That the excess profit tax will be repealed Secretary Mellon accepts as a matter of course; but whether there will be in its place a ten per cent flat tax on undistributed earnings, or a sales tax, or what, he has not determined in his own mind. Yet he has been preparing himself to give his views to Congress on the taxation subject. If the Senate Finance Committee, which is anxious to get at the subject of tax revision, asks him to go to the Capitol next week, Mr. Mellon will be ready to do so. So far as the government's income is concerned, he does not see that there can be any reduction in the near future. It will amount to about \$4,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year and he believes that much will be needed during the coming year. In the matter of Government expenditures, it will be several months, in all probability, before he will be called upon to give expression to his full views. Not until next December will he be required to submit the annual estimates to Congress and make his recommendations. Before that time a budget system may be in actual operation, unless Congress gets into such a snarl over the tariff that it cannot handle anything else. Once a budget system is inaugurated Secretary Mellon will be an even larger figure in Government affairs than he is to-day. His measure of control over Government expenditures will be greatly increased." Secretary Mellon is vice-president of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh; the Pittsburgh Club, University Club, Allegheny Country Club, and the Union League clubs of New York and Philadelphia. He is a member of the National Institute of Social Science, and with his brother, R. B. Mellon, was joint founder of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

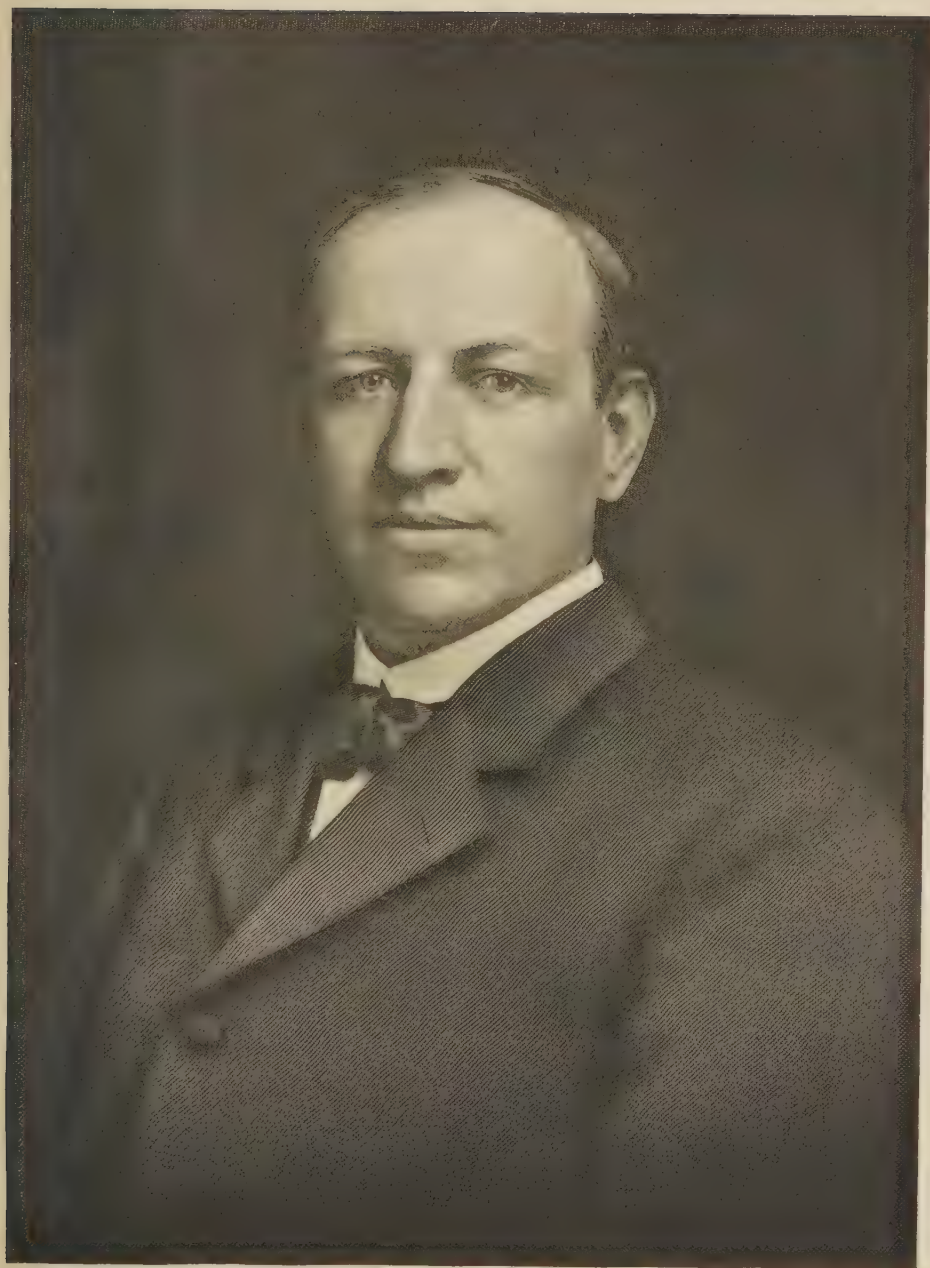
HANNA, Marcus Alonzo, Senator, b. in Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, 24 Sept., 1837; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 Feb., 1904, son of Leonard and Samantha (Converse) Hanna. His ancestors were early settlers of Virginia

and Vermont. His father was for many years a physician, but later became a merchant, and in 1852 removed with his family to Cleveland, Ohio. Here he became senior partner in the new firm of Hanna, Garretson and Company. Marcus A. Hanna obtained his education in the public schools and Western Reserve University of Cleveland. In 1857, upon his twentieth birthday, he entered the employ of the firm just mentioned. Here he remained until 1867, when the firm dissolved, but meanwhile he had assumed full control, his father having died in 1861. In 1867 Mr. Hanna became associated with Rhodes and Company, a firm which had recently bought out the business of one of the leading coal and iron establishments of Cleveland, and ten years later he became its senior partner. The name of the firm was then changed to M. A. Hanna and Company. Mr. Hanna retained his interest in this establishment until his death. His great executive ability placed this firm in the ranks of the most lucrative concerns in Cleveland. In 1872 Mr. Hanna organized the Cleveland Transportation Company, now one of the largest lines on the Great Lakes, and in March, 1884, he took office as the first president of the Union National Bank of Cleveland, remaining in this capacity throughout the rest of his life. During this period he became active in politics, and was elected a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1884, 1888, and 1896. In the first two of these conventions, as well as that of 1880, Mr. Hanna worked for the nomination of John Sherman for President, having always been strongly impressed by this statesman's great ability. In 1895 he managed McKinley's preliminary canvass for the presidential nomination, and such exceptional efficiency did he display in the working out of his plans that, upon the selection of McKinley as the party candidate, full charge was given to Mr. Hanna of the campaign which resulted in the former's election. Mr. Hanna worked with unbounded vigor and enthusiasm and brought into wonderful play. Though nearly sixty years of age at that time, his knowledge of the intricacies of campaign politics. His shrewdness in calculating results is shown by his forecast in the case of Indiana. While the Democrats were everywhere confident of carrying this State, Mr. Hanna in his canvass claimed a plurality of over 16,000 for McKinley, and the result showed that the latter had carried the State by 18,800. In his management of his private interests Mr. Hanna always held the esteem of his employees. During the great strike of the coal miners in 1896 the workmen in the Hanna mines were the only ones who refused to leave their work. At one time following a period of hard times among the iron industries, and while other mines were shutting down on every hand, Mr. Hanna kept his mines working in order not to throw his men out of employment, and by so doing overproduced to the extent of more than 150,000 tons. Mr. Hanna was chairman of the Republican National Conventions of 1896 and 1900. In March, 1897, he was appointed by the governor of Ohio to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate caused by the resignation of John Sherman. In 1898, at the expiration of his term, he was elected to retain his seat; he served until his death. Mr.

Hanna was a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, and president of the Cleveland City Railway Company; the Union National Bank of Cleveland, and the Chapin Mining Company of Lake Superior. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1900 by Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He married 27 Sept., 1864, C. Augusta, daughter of Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland.

GORDON, Douglas Huntly, financier, b. in Baltimore, Md., 5 Oct., 1866; d. in that city, 8 April, 1918; son of Douglas Hamilton and Anne Eliza (Pleasants) Gordon. His mother was a daughter of John Hampden Pleasants of Virginia, the founder of the "Richmond Whig," one of the leading journals of the antebellum days, and she was descended from the Massie, Randolph and other families of the Old Dominion. Her grandfather was the Hon. James Pleasants, Jr. (1769-1836), member of the U. S. House of Representatives (1811-19); U. S. Senator (1819-22), and governor of Virginia (1822-25). The first of the Gordon family to emigrate to America were Samuel and Basil, sons of Samuel Gordon, Laird of Lochdeugen, Scotland, and their nephew, Samuel Gordon, Jr., who, shortly after their arrival in Virginia, married the three daughters of William Knox of "Windsor Lodge," Culpeper County, whose wife was Susanna, daughter of Col. Thomas Fitzhugh (1725-88), a prominent member of that distinguished family. The lairds of Lochdeugen were cadets of the great Scottish house of Gordon, who have flourished with conspicuous valor in the history of Scotland for over seven hundred years. Many members of this family have filled with honor the highest positions which the kingdom had to offer. Their gallant clansmen, the Gordon Highlanders, have won renown on battlefields in all parts of the world. Basil Gordon, the immigrant, was born in Scotland in 1768, and settled at Falmouth, Va., in 1783, not far distant from the town of Fredericksburg. Becoming an exporter of tobacco, he amassed a considerable fortune during the war between England and Spain, and purchased "Wakefield Manor," the family estate in Rappahannock County. He married Anne Campbell Knox, and died in 1847, leaving two sons, Basil and Douglas Hamilton, and one daughter, Anne Campbell, who married Dr. John Hanson Thomas of Baltimore, a descendant of the Hon. John Hanson, president of the Continental Congress. Douglas Hamilton Gordon, the second son, was born at Falmouth, Va., and received his education at the University of Virginia. In the Civil War he entered the service of the Confederacy, raising and equipping a company of soldiers at his own expense. President Davis recognized his ability, and urged him to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury, but he declined. He married twice: his first wife was Mary Ellen, the daughter of Colin Clarke of Gloucester County, Va., by whom he had a daughter, who married John Wilson; his second wife was Anne Eliza Pleasants, by whom he had Basil Brown Gordon, an able member of the Virginia Legislature, and an eloquent orator, who married Lelia Sinclair Montague; Mary Pleasants Gordon, who married DeCourcay Wright Thom; Douglas Huntly Gordon; Naninie Campbell Gordon, who married John Quit-

man Lovell; and Rose Stanley Gordon, who married John Triplett Haxall. Douglas Huntly Gordon received his early education at private schools in Baltimore, and in 1887 was graduated at Johns Hopkins University, where he continued for the next two years in post-graduate work. At the same time he entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, where his studies were marked by a ready grasp of principles and a brilliant diction. He completed the three years' course in two, being graduated with honors in 1889. He never engaged in the active practice of his profession, but devoted himself to his large private interests, and in later years to an ever-widening range of activities, which were to win for him a place among the leading financiers of the South. In 1892 Mr. Gordon and a few associates purchased the "Baltimore Evening News," at that time the only afternoon paper in Baltimore, and he became one of the principal editorial writers. He was a Democrat in politics, but did not always follow his party leaders, and in local politics disregarded party and voted for the candidates he considered best qualified to administer the affairs of his state and city. He was a keen observer and a careful student of affairs, and was well qualified for the office. Gifted with an easy and fluent literary style, which carried conviction by its lucid and logical presentation, he helped to make the "News" a factor in molding public opinion and in establishing for itself a reputation in the annals of Maryland journalism. In a few years, however, he relinquished the editorial work in order to devote himself to several large financial enterprises with which he became identified. He always expressed the greatest hope and confidence in the economic future of the South, and was actively interested in the promotion of railroads, public utilities, mining and real estate developments in that section, chief among which was the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company. He was vice-president of the Citizens' Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, and in 1899, when the International Trust Company of Maryland was organized, became its first president. This office he held until 1910, when the company was consolidated with the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, forming the new Baltimore Trust Company, one of the largest financial institutions in the city. Of this company he became first vice-president. In 1912, however, he again was elected president and continued in that office until 1917, when, owing to ill health, he retired from active business. During the last few months of his life he was confined to his home. As a public-spirited citizen Mr. Gordon ranked among the first in Maryland. He was ever ready to serve his native city and state in its many civic and philanthropic activities, and discharged with credit his duties as member of various public committees, to which he was appointed from time to time. He was one of the board of trustees of the Union Protestant Infirmary of Baltimore, giving liberally of his time and means for improving its hospital facilities. He was especially interested in the Gilman County School for Boys, a preparatory school located near Baltimore, and, as one of its trustees, not only brought to its executive



Douglas H. Loren

meetings the ripened experience of a man of business and finance, but a sympathetic understanding of the educational needs of the modern boy. Through his untiring efforts he contributed largely toward making the school one of the leading institutions of its kind in the South. He was one of the board of governors of the Bachelors' Cotillon, the oldest social organization in Baltimore, and a member of the Maryland, Baltimore, ElkrIDGE Hunt and other clubs. He had traveled extensively and enjoyed the friendship of many of the leading men of America and Europe; but he was by nature a student—his greatest pleasure being to retire to the quiet of his large and well selected library, where he would spend an evening in companionship with the great minds of the ages—the men of ideals and genius. His reading was varied and thorough, covering the best authors in English, American and French literature. Mr. Gordon was a man of broad culture and learning, of exemplary character, and of finely sensitive spiritual instincts. It was in the life of the home that his qualities were pre-eminent. Simple and unostentatious, gentle and considerate, he was an ideal master of the house; though strong, both physically and mentally, he had the heart of a child, and was ever constant in his tender affection toward his family and in his warmth and sincerity towards his friends. In 1897 Mr. Gordon married Elizabeth Southall, daughter of John Eldridge and Anna Dupre (Southall) Clarke of Virginia, who survives him with five children: Elizabeth Stith, Anne Huntly, Douglas Huntly, Virginia Southall and Sarah Stanley Gordon.

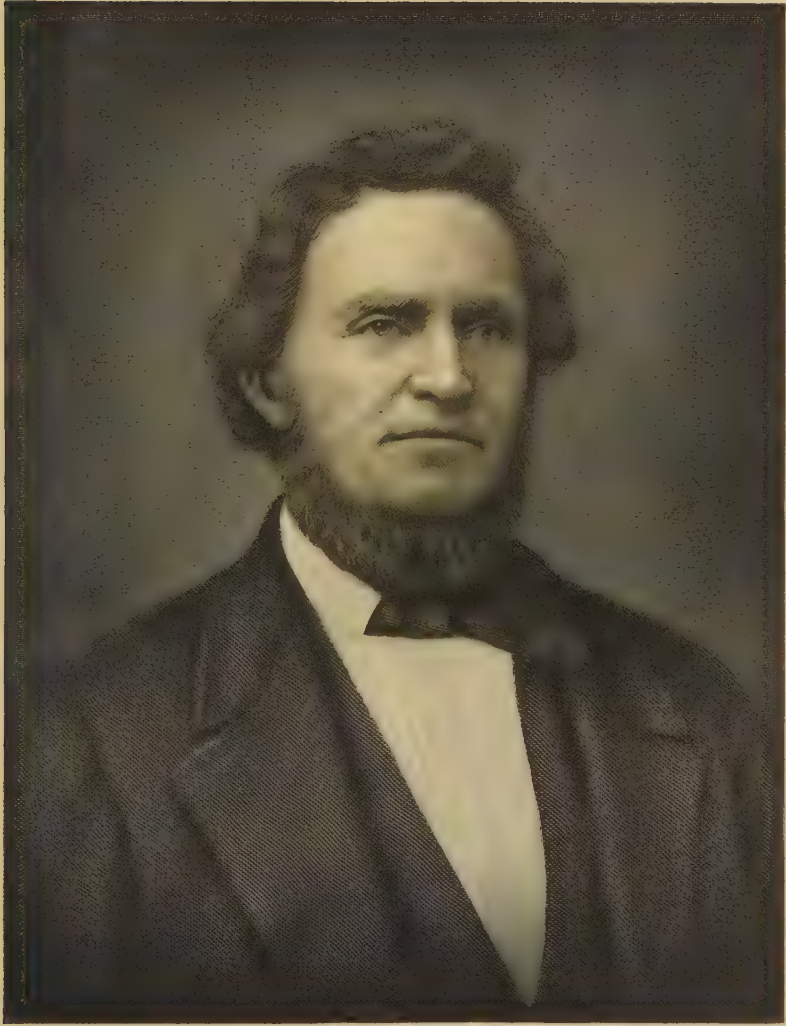
OSBORN, Henry Fairfield, scientist and educator, b. at Fairfield, Conn., 8 Aug., 1857, son of William Henry and Virginia Reed (Sturges) Osborn. He was graduated at Princeton University, in 1877, with the degree of A.B., and, in 1880, with the degree of Sc.D. Following his graduation he took up practical field and museum work in the Museum of Geology and Archaeology, at Princeton University. His real introduction to professional life was in 1877, when he participated in the organization and prosecution of the palaeontological section of Princeton University Scientific Expedition to Wyoming and Colorado, and acted as leader of the expedition. After a year spent in study in Europe, in 1880, he was appointed assistant professor of biology at Princeton. In 1883 he has made professor of comparative anatomy, a position which he held until 1890. During this period he again visited Europe for another year's special study and research, and published the results of his labors in a series of scientific papers. In 1891 he received and accepted a call to the Da Costa Chair of Zoology at Columbia University, and to organize the biological department. He was trustee of the Columbia University Press from 1904 to 1907. In 1910 he retired from active teaching to become research professor of zoology. Professor Osborn's work in research has been notable, not only in extent, but also in epoch-making discoveries, for which he has been the recipient of many honors. In 1891 he was appointed curator of the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology at the American Museum of Natural History, which position he held until 1910; then resigning to become honorary curator of

the department. In 1905, when Columbia University established a course of popular lectures on science, known as the Jesup lectures, to be given at the American Museum of Natural History every year, he was chosen by President Nicholas Murray Butler to open this series with six lectures on "The Evolution of the Horse." During the twenty years of his administration of the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology at the American Museum of Natural History, Dr. Osborn was instrumental in assembling through exploration, purchase, and exchange the most extensive collection of vertebrate fossils in existence. To accomplish this, from one to four expeditions were sent into the field each year, a number of which, in 1893, 1897, 1903, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910, he accompanied in person. In 1907, he conducted a research party into the Fayûm district of the Libyan desert of Egypt. Dr. Osborn was appointed assistant to the president of the Museum, in 1889, but resigned in 1900, to become Palaeontologist of the United States Geological Survey. He was made a trustee of the Museum and second vice-president in 1901; and in 1908, following the death of Mr. Jesup, succeeded to the presidency. During the period of his administration (1909-21), the American Museum has extended every branch of natural history, and has established very broad and close relations with the educational system of the city and state. Few men have had more active careers, or any with more difficult and varied accomplishments. As palaeontologist of the United States Government Survey, he devoted a great part of twenty years to research in preparation of important monographs; and conducted explorations in all parts of the United States and British Columbia, and in northern Africa. He was chairman of the executive committee of the New York Zoological Society for eight years from its foundation (1896-1903) and again in 1907-08, and has been its president since 1897. In the interests of this society and of the American Museum, he has studied all the museums and zoological parks on the continent of Europe, and has contributed a long series of papers on museum administration. He rendered valuable assistance to the conservation cause, when, with John Muir, he took a leading part in endeavoring to save the Hetch Hetchy Valley of the Yosemite, California, and with Madison Grant, was a founder of the "Save the Redwoods League," of California, and in these connections wrote many papers and brochures on the conservation of wild life. During recent years he has paid particular attention to the subject of anthropology, and is one of the founders of the Galton Society for the study of human evolution. In 1894 he became one of the directors of the Brearley School for Girls, and in 1901, president of the board, advising in its educational and financial administration. He served for two years (1898-1900) as president of the Marine Biological Association. Dr. Osborn has been the recipient of many honors and awards in his chosen field of work. He was chairman of the Zoological and Palaeontological Advisory Committees, Carnegie Institution, Washington, in 1902; was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 4 Dec., 1906, but declined; was elector of the Hall of Fame in 1910; trustee of the Kahn Foundation

for Foreign Travel of American Teachers in 1911; trustee New York Public Library (1912-18), and trustee National Academy Association in 1913. He served as president of the American Society of Naturalists in 1891; as vice-president American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1892; as president of the American Morphological Society in 1897; of the New York Academy of Sciences (1898-1900); of the Marine Biological Association (1898-1900); of the New York Zoological Society in 1909; of the Audubon Society, New York State, in 1910, and of the American Bison Society in 1914. He was a member of the council of the National Academy of Sciences in 1906; was councilor of the American Philosophical Society in 1907; trustee of the Hispanic Society of America in 1909, and first vice-president, 1921; first vice-president of the Washington Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1901, and of the American Geographical Society in 1909. He is an honorary member of British Association for Advancement of Science, of the Geological, Zoological and Linnaean societies of London, of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, England, of the Imperial Society of Naturalists, Moscow, of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, of the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, of the Société Scientifique "Antonio Alzate" of Mexico, of the Institut de Paleontologie Humaine, Paris, of the Royal Society of Zoology of Antwerp, Belgium, of the Société Belge de Geologie, de Paleontologie, et d'Hydrologie, Brussels, and of the Societa Romana di Antropologia, Rome; an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Royal Academy of Science of Sweden, and of the Royal Academy of Science of Upsala; also an associate in the section of science of the Royal Academy of Belgium. In 1921 he was president Second International Congress of Eugenics, and in 1920, vice-president of the Eugenics Education Society of London. Professor Osborn was awarded the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences in 1913; the Hayden gold medal, Geological Award, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1914; the Gaudry medal of the Geological Society of France in 1918; the Darwin medal of the Royal Society, London, in 1918, and the Cullum medal of the American Geographical Society, New York, in 1919. He received decoration as commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium in 1919. In 1920, he was elected chairman of the Roosevelt Memorial Commission, created by Governor Alfred E. Smith under act of the legislature. He is a member at large of the governing board of the American Foundation in France for Prehistoric Studies; and was vice-president of the National Institute of Social Sciences in 1921. Professor Osborn is the author of "From the Greeks to Darwin" (1894); "Evolution of Mammalian Molar Teeth To and From the Triangular Type" (1907); "The Age of Mammals in Europe, Asia, and North America" (1911); "Men of the Old Stone Age" (1915); "The Origin and Evolution of Life" (1917). He has written and published in all 513 papers and a large number of memoirs, and has in the course of preparation volumes on the evolution of the horse and two monographs for the United States Geological Survey. For his

achievements in the field of natural science he has received the following honorary degrees: LL.D., Trinity College, 1901; Princeton University, 1902; Columbia University, 1907; D.Sc., Cambridge University, 1904; Ph.D., University of Christiania, Norway, 1911. Professor Osborn married, 29 Sept., 1881, Lucretia Thatcher Perry, of Washington, D. C. They are the parents of five children: Virginia Sturges, who married Ralph Sanger of New York; Alexander Perry Osborn, a graduate of Princeton University (1905), who, during the war with Germany served as lieutenant-colonel of ordnance with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Henry Fairfield Osborn, 2d, also a graduate of Princeton (1909), who served as captain of field artillery in France during the European War; Josephine Adams Osborn; and Gurdon Saltonstall Osborn, who died 13 March, 1896, at the age of one year.

BENEDICT, Micaiah, b. near Little Falls, N. Y., in 1801; d. there 12 May, 1881. His father, Elias Benedict, was one of the earliest settlers of Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1790, when that section of the state was far upon the frontier. He was owner of a wilderness farm and erected one of the first houses in that part of the country. The family name is derived from the Latin, *Benedictus*, meaning "blessed," which although unknown as a proper name in the Latin, is frequently found in some derivative form in many countries where the Roman Catholic religion has gained a footing. One William Benedict is mentioned in the records of Nottinghamshire, England, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, as a man of property and member of a family resident in the community for several generations. His great-grandson, Thomas Benedict (1617-90), was the first of the family to come to America having emigrated from England in 1638, and located first on Long Island, and subsequently in Connecticut. He was active in public affairs; was a member of the legislative bodies which existed at that time; and was appointed by the colonial governor, with one other, to codify the laws of the colony. In 1649, with three others, he purchased a large tract of land belonging to the town of Southhold, L. I. Three years later he was appointed a magistrate by Governor Stuyvesant, and occupied the office of commissioner, when Stuyvesant surrendered New York and its dependencies to the English under Colonel Richards Nichols. He was a member of the assembly of the Province of New York for five years, from 1670 to 1675; and was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church in the colony. Late in life, with several associates, he formed a settlement near what is now the city of Elizabeth, N. J. His son, James Benedict, settled in Danbury, Conn., and his son James, born in 1685, was the first male child born in Danbury. John Benedict, son of the second James, was prominent in the public life of Danbury, a captain in the militia, and for many years a member of the legislature. His son, James Benedict, grandfather of Micaiah Benedict, removed to Ballston, N. Y., and in 1793, settled in Auburn, N. Y. Micaiah Benedict, who grew to manhood on his father's wilderness farm, found his educational opportunities limited. But naturally keen intel-



Nicanah M. Benedict



lectually, and the possessor of great strength of character and native ability, he overcame the handicap of a lack of cultural environment, and by means of observation and inquiry, acquired the foundation for a liberal education. Later he supplemented this elementary knowledge by wide reading and became an eminent example of a self-made man, versed in history and politics, and was one of the leading arithmeticians of his day. Micaiah Benedict was one of the first in his part of the state to become interested in Freemasonry, having joined the order in 1822, and was soon a recognized leader in the lodges of Central New York. For a number of years he was one of the three in that region who were qualified to confer the degrees in full form without the ritual. It is said that he doubtless conferred more degrees, and in a greater number of lodges, than any other brother who lived in Central New York. He held the rank of worshipful master of Little Falls, from 1851 to 1859, and while his home was six miles distant he seldom missed a meeting, traveling sometimes on foot, and sometimes with horse and wagon to attend the lodge, which, without his untiring efforts, would have probably ended the existence. Besides his work in the Blue Lodge, he was king of the Peter Brewer Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Little Falls; the first eminent commander of the Little Falls Commandery, Knight Templars; and the first district deputy grand master of the Fourteenth Masonic District. Mr. Benedict married Catherine (Stahl) Harper. Their son, Henry Harper Benedict, is well known as the head of the Remington Typewriter Company, and for his prominence in many philanthropic enterprises. He also stands high in masonry and fitted up and furnished the Micaiah Benedict Memorial Lodge Room, which was dedicated 19 June, 1915, when the Masonic Fraternity of Little Falls dedicated the new Masonic Temple in which the Memorial Lodge Room was located. This room is generally conceded to be one of the most beautiful and unique lodge rooms in the state. Prominent Masons journeyed from various parts of the country to view this splendid monument, as well as to honor the memory of Micaiah Benedict and to show their appreciation of his services in behalf of Freemasonry.

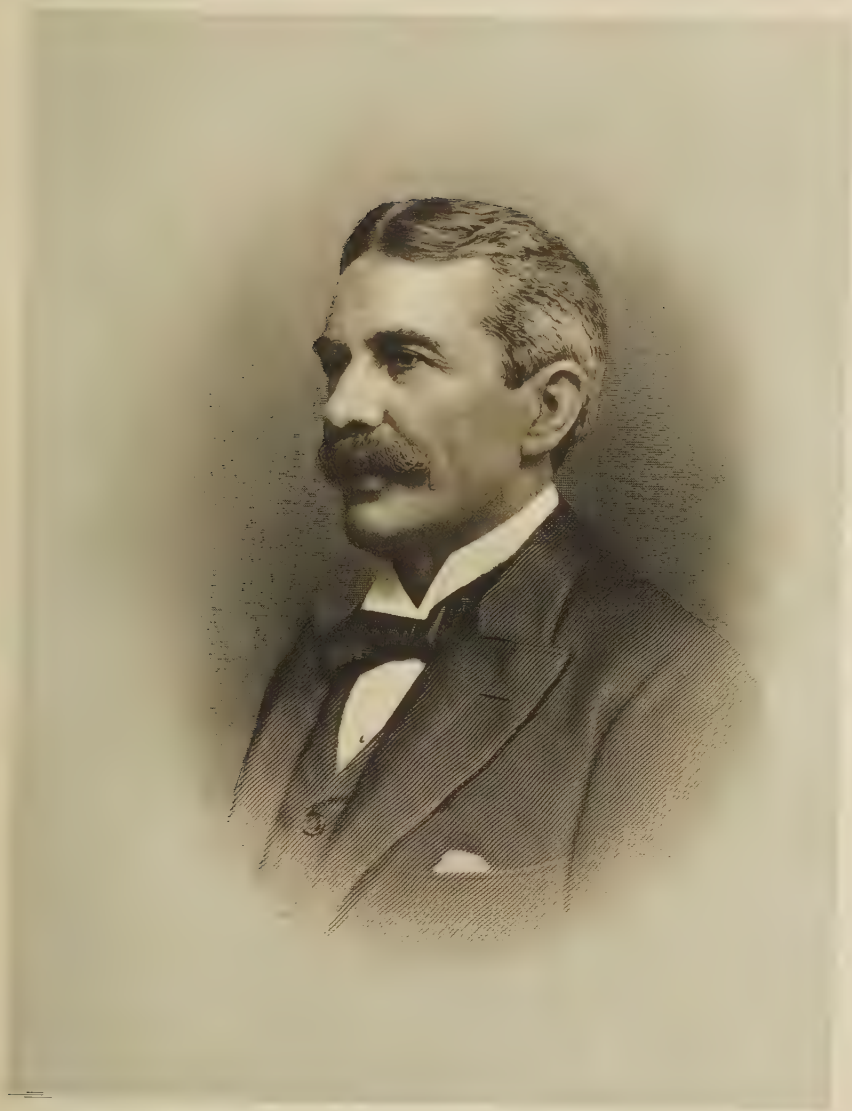
WHITLOCK, Brand, author, publicist, diplomat, b. March, 1869, at Urbana, O.; son of the Rev. Elias D. and Mallie (Brand) Whitlock. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, passing thence to New Jersey, and latter moving West to Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Major Jos. C. Brand, was an uncompromising abolitionist in the years preceding the Civil War, whose house at Urbana was a station on that "Underground Railroad" which enabled so many slaves to escape from their southern masters and find an asylum in Canada, an example of courage and independence which made a lasting impression on his grandson. In 1884 the Whitlocks moved to Toledo, where young Brand was educated at the public schools. On graduating from the high school he entered journalism, acting as reporter on local papers until 1890, when he went to Chicago and became special correspondent and political editor of the "Chicago Herald," continuing with this journal until 1893. From this date until 1897 he was clerk

in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois and secretary to Gov. John C. Altgeld during the latter's stormy administration, reading law meanwhile in the office of U. S. Senator John M. Palmer. Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1894, and to that of Ohio in 1897, he removed to Toledo in the latter year and opened the law office of Whitlock, Malloy and Mallow. His political experiences and observations had given Whitlock an intimate knowledge of the methods of professional politicians and confirmed his native aversion to and contempt for the means by which "boss rule" was imposed upon the people and their communities. Especially did he resent the control of city governments procured by the familiar manipulation of local opportunities, and from the time of his return to Toledo he conducted an aggressive campaign against existing municipal conditions and for their reform. To accomplish the latter he urged the necessity of non-partisan elections, submission of all franchises to the voters, adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall, and of the merit system in city appointments, and the practice of home rule in determining all local issues. The force and directness with which he pressed his arguments won him a large following and in 1905 he was elected mayor of Toledo on the broad platform outlined, against four opposing candidates representing as many diverse political interests. His administration proved acceptable to the majority of his townspeople, and he was re-elected mayor in 1907, 1909, and 1911. Nominated for a fifth term, he declined, purposing to devote his time to literary work based upon his active political career, a plan frustrated by his appointment as Minister to Belgium by President Wilson in Dec., 1913. Mr. Whitlock had barely established his official and personal relations with the Belgian government and his diplomatic colleagues in Brussels when Germany precipitated the World War and threw her armies across the Belgian frontier, Aug. 4, 1914. Within a week he found himself charged not only with the safety and welfare of the thousands of his own countrymen then in Belgium, but with those of the French, British, German, Russian, and Japanese legations, all of whose ministers requested him to take over the affairs of their respective countries. Seldom has a diplomat represented so many and conflicting interests or been confronted with more perplexing issues, and the fact that in the discharge of his involved duties he even won the grudging admiration of the German military authorities at the Belgian capital is a tribute to both his sagacity and his fearlessness; Mr. Whitlock decided to remain in Brussels when the Belgian government removed to Antwerp, upon the approach of the German army, in order that he might keep in direct contact with the German administration and better serve the larger cause of humanity as well as the immediate charges intrusted to him, and this decision won him at once the lasting gratitude of the Belgian people and the confidence and faith of the belligerent nations for which he was acting. His forceful arguments dissuaded the Brussels civic authorities, headed by Burgomaster Max, from opposing the advance of the German army in July, 1914, with the feeble municipal guard, and thus saved the city from the destruction

of life and property which would have followed assault and reprisals. Upon the occupation by the Germans of the capital, his representation of their interests ceased and his long struggle with them for the observance of the usages of civilized warfare and the accepted laws of humanity began. His protests were always vigorous and were seldom wholly ignored; he protested against the barbarity of Zeppelin in night attacks on Antwerp, on the excessive war levies exacted by Germany, on the injustice and inhumanity of individual outrages, on the destruction of towns, on the rigor of the treatment accorded their people. Foreseeing the destitution confronting the entire Belgian population, he made a special report to President Wilson on the subject in Oct., 1914, reiterating the gravity of the situation a month later. He obtained, in the face of strong opposition by the extreme military party, the assent of the German authorities to the importation of American relief into Belgium and by his persistent efforts made possible the rapid success attending Mr. Hoover's memorable work with the Belgian Relief Commission. In the care for the nationals of the other countries committed to him, Mr. Whitlock was equally zealous; he was able to procure mitigation of undue severity in many instances, notably in obtaining permission for the British women detained in Belgium to return to their country in March, 1915. When apprised that Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse, was accused by the Germans of being a spy and was to be tried by court-martial, Mr. Whitlock opposed a vigorous legal defense and exhausted every resource of influence, persuasion, and even official warning to protect her against the unconcealed hatred of the military party for everything British. He succeeded so far that he was given formal assurances by the supreme German authorities in Brussels that the sentence of "Guilty" that had been pronounced by the court-martial should be suspended until the American Minister could make an appeal to the Emperor and receive a reply. The execution of Miss Cavell at dawn a few hours after this pledge was given is history. Although in all his acts connected with this distressing affair, Mr. Whitlock conformed scrupulously to accepted diplomatic usage, the press of Germany disturbed by the world-wide indignation aroused by Miss Cavell's secret execution, demanded that the U. S. government, then a neutral, recall its Minister from Brussels, and pressure was brought in this country to the same end. The State Department at Washington declined to act, but Mr. Whitlock's health having been impaired by the severity of his labors, a leave of absence was granted him and he returned to the United States in Nov. 1915, where he received many evidences of the esteem in which he is held by his countrymen. His departure, in Jan., 1916, to resume his duties at Brussels, set at rest persistent rumors that German intrigue had been able to prevent his return, as a reprisal for the deportation by the United States of Herr von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed. During that year Mr. Whitlock pursued his attempts to lighten the hardships of the population of Belgium, especially by standing between the Committee for Belgium Relief and the intolerance of the German military authorities, and in mitigating the hardships attendant upon the wholesale de-

portations of the native population decreed by the German Staff. With the breaking of the diplomatic relations with Germany by the United States in Feb., 1917, Mr. Whitlock's official Brussels became untenable, and President Wilson recalled him temporarily. He went to Havre, then the official seat of the Belgian government, in March, to take leave, and returned to the United States via Switzerland, at the end of that month. In 1918 he returned to Havre, where the Belgian government had its provisional capital, and after the Armistice was signed accompanied that government to Brussels, where he was welcomed enthusiastically by the civic authorities and the populace. The following year he was again in the United States to assist in the reception of the King and Queen of the Belgians during their visit to this country, returning to Belgium with the royal party in October of that year. While here, the Legation of the United States at Brussels was elevated to an embassy and Mr. Whitlock appointed by President Wilson the first ambassador to that capital. Mr. Whitlock has been formally thanked on many occasions by the Belgian and other governments whose people he protected and cared for during his three years in Brussels, is decorated with the Grand Gordon of the Order of Leopold II, is an Hon. burgher of Brussels, Liege and other Belgian cities, received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University, is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and received from King Albert, during the latter's visit to New York, the highest honor in that monarch's gift, as a testimony of the gratitude of the Belgian people for his tireless exertions in their behalf during the hard years of German domination. Mr. Whitlock is the author of a number of books, among them "Forty Years Of It," "The Thirteenth District," "Her Infinite Variety," "The Happy Average," "The Turn of the Balance." His "Belgium," published in 1918, is an intimate and dispassionate account of his experiences in that country while it was under German occupation. In 1895 he married Miss Ella Brainerd, niece of Sen. J. B. Palmer, in whose office he read law.

JULLIARD, Augustus D., capitalist, b. in Stark County, O., in 1840; d. in New York City, 25 April, 1919, son of Jean and Annette Juilliard. His father, having emigrated from France in 1836, went West, to what was then frontier territory in Ohio, and purchased a farm of several acres in Stark County. Mr. Juilliard attended the public schools of his district, and began his active career at an early age as a clerk in a dry goods store. Such, however, was his ambition that, after two years spent in this employ, he opened a general country store at Bucyrus, O. This enterprise prospered; but the young merchant sought a more ambitious career than could be afforded by the small Ohio city. As the result of a visit to New York City in 1857, he had determined to make the American metropolis the seat of his activities. In 1866, therefore, he disposed of his business interests at Bucyrus, and accepted a position in a New York jobbing house. Later, he accepted employment with the great dry goods establishment of Hoyt, Sprague and Company. Mr. Juilliard's opportunity came in the panic year of 1873, when this house failed, and he was appointed



A.D. JULLIARD

receiver. In this capacity he was notably successful in settling the affairs of the firm to the satisfaction of both the creditors and the company. He then engaged in business on his own account, and, within comparatively few years, had won recognition as one of the mercantile leaders of New York. His career was distinguished by his strict adherence to the highest principles. As a consequence, he gained the confidence, and ultimately the friendship, of leading merchants of his day, including H. B. Claflin, the head of the great dry goods commission house bearing his name. When Mr. Juilliard was appointed receiver for Hoyt, Sprague and Company, Mr. Claflin became his bondsman for the then enormous sum of \$1,500,000. Not only was Mr. Juilliard successful in his own immediate affairs, but he was also a leading factor in the development of the textile industry of the United States. He was largely interested in leading industrial corporations of New England, and was often called upon to act as receiver or trustee for large firms, estates, and corporations. In addition to his textile interests, Mr. Juilliard was a director in the National Bank of Commerce, the Morton Trust Company, the Chemical National Bank, the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, the Bank of America, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Central Trust Company, the North British Mercantile Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of the Cossitt Land Company, and others. He was also president of the board of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company for twenty-five years. As a lover of opera, it is said that he never missed the premier night of any season, and his active interest in the company's affairs was largely instrumental in bringing it to the eminent position which it now occupies. At the beginning of Mr. Juilliard's association with the owning company the organization was involved in deep financial difficulties, and the Opera House property, between 39th and 40th Streets, bounded by Broadway and Seventh Avenue, would have been foreclosed had he not assumed control of the situation with his characteristic courage and directness. With twenty-four hours at his disposal, he conferred with each of his fellow directors of the old company, and enlisted their concerted support to save the Opera House. The result was that he was one of ten men to subscribe \$1,000,000, which was increased, at the last moment, by the failure of one of the group to assume his share of the burden. Among the prominent men who were interested with Mr. Juilliard in this project were Henry Clews, the late J. Pierpont Morgan and George C. Haven. From the time he cast his first vote Mr. Juilliard was a steadfast Republican, and a pronounced adherent of the policy of protection, and frequently called upon his fellow manufacturers to take the proper steps for guarding American industries. He was a member of the American Fine Arts Society, the American Museum of Natural History, as well as of the Union League, Tuxedo, New York Athletic, and other clubs. Shortly before his death he was appointed an executor of the estate of the late James Gordon Bennett, succeeding James Stillman, and, in this capacity, was associated with Rodman Wanamaker and the Guaranty Trust Company. Mr.

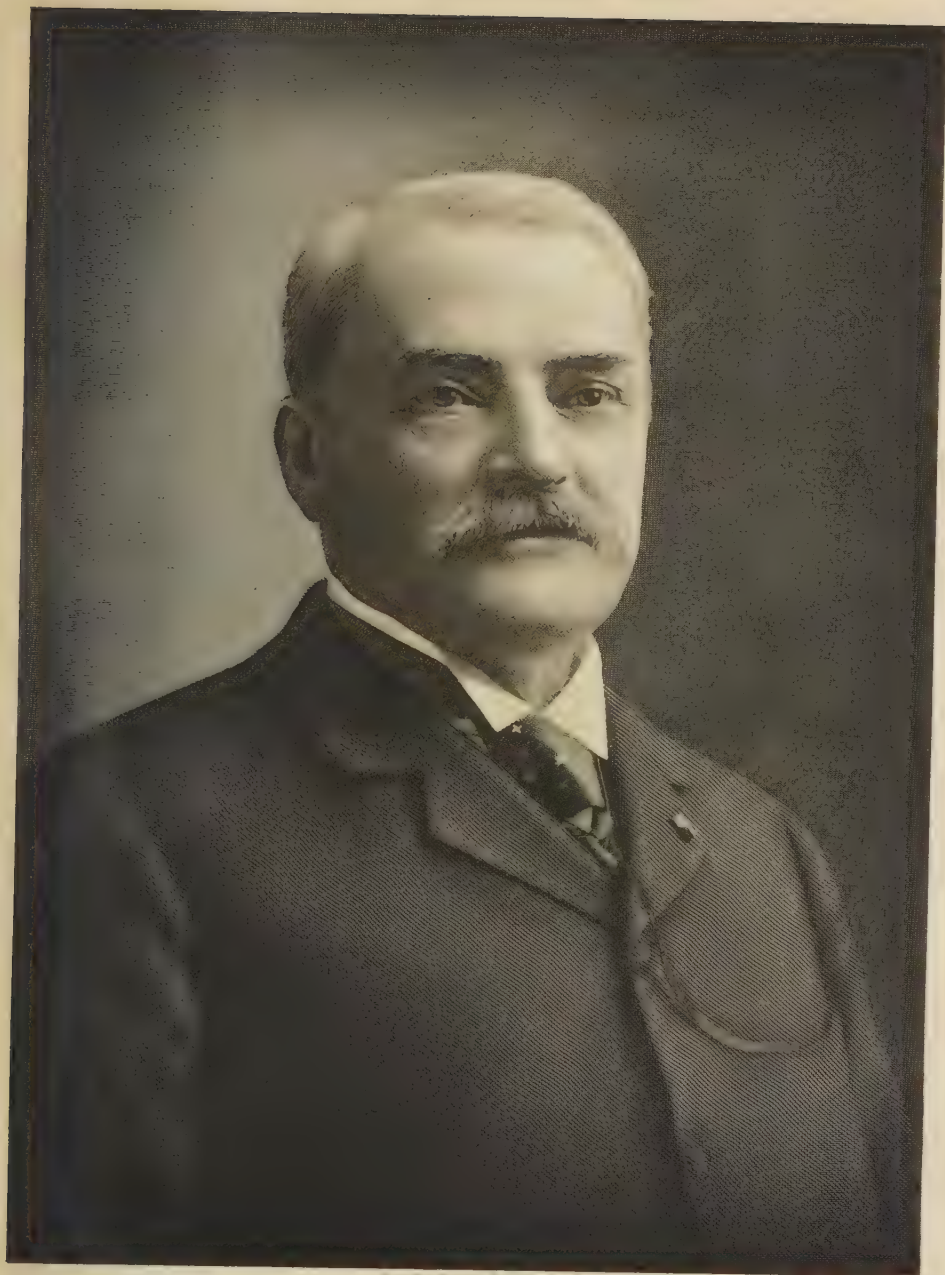
Juilliard married, in February, 1877, Helen, daughter of Frederick H. Cossitt, of New York. Like her husband she came of French ancestry, being the lineal descendant of René Cossitt, who immigrated from France to Connecticut more than two hundred years ago. She died in April, 1916. Throughout her life Mrs. Juilliard was actively engaged in philanthropic and charitable works, and in the support of religious and educational institutions. She was for many years manager of the Lincoln Hospital and Home, and more than twenty years before her death endowed St. John's Guild, giving it the first of its boats, the "Helen C. Juilliard." In February, 1916, the new hospital boat, under the same name, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard, was launched at Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Juilliard also founded the Cossitt Memorial, an addition to the Young Men's Christian Association, in West 57th Street, in memory of her nephew, Frederick H. Cossitt. In 1911, following the death of her sister, May Cossitt Dodge, she gave a fund to the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, for the erection of a portion of a new building in East 59th Street. Another large benefaction was the donation of the building and equipment of the "Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial" to Colorado College, at Colorado Springs, Col., in memory of her father, a building containing a gymnasium, reading and club rooms, a dining hall and a stadium.

SPRAGUE, Frank Julian, electrical engineer and inventor, b. at Milford, Conn., 25 July, 1857, son of Daniel Cummings and Frances Julia (King) Sprague. His early education was received in the common schools of North Adams, Mass., and in 1874 he won a competitive appointment to the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, where he was graduated with high honors in 1878. His first long cruise was around the world, sailing as an officer on the flagship "Richmond." He acted as special correspondent of the "Boston Herald" during General Grant's visit to the East. On his return from this cruise, Mr. Sprague was stationed at Newport, where he built his first motor at the torpedo station. Later, however, he was detailed to the Mediterranean with the U. S. S. "Lancaster," but, while in European waters, in 1882, he was detached, and appointed U. S. naval representative to the electrical exhibition at the Crystal Palace, London. He was the only American selected to serve on the awarding jury, and was made secretary of his section. His report on the new applications in electric light and power was a masterpiece of technical literature. Immediately upon his return to America, Mr. Sprague resigned from the navy, and entered the employ of Thomas A. Edison. This connection enabled him to carry on many experiments in electricity, especially in his chosen field, electric motors. Within less than a year, he left the Edison plant, and formed the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, giving special attention to stationary motors and electric traction. At the Philadelphia Electrical Exhibition in 1884, the Sprague motors were first exhibited. Up to this time electrical motors had been crude experimental devices of limited uses, very inefficient and difficult of operation.

But the Sprague motors created a sensation, marking a new departure in the science. Thenceforth, the electrical industry, under the stimulus of Mr. Sprague's guidance, progressed to ever greater perfections. In 1886, Mr. Sprague began experiments on the Manhattan Electric Railway. His success led him to take contracts for electrically equipping the street railways of Richmond, Va. Here, installation was attended by the most discouraging circumstances, and was completed only by Mr. Sprague's untiring efforts and personal sacrifices. It marked a new epoch in street car service. The success of electric traction at Richmond demonstrated the feasibility of electric tramways, and, during the next six years, led to the transformation of the existing lines into electric systems. To Mr. Sprague, more than any other individual, is due the remarkable development of electric traction. He introduced and invented many features now universally used, unquestionably establishing him as one of the foremost living engineers. In 1889, the Edison Company absorbed the Sprague Company, and Mr. Sprague disposed of his interests. Not content to base his reputation wholly on his success as a traction engineer, he formed the Sprague Electric Elevator Company. Then began a struggle for the supremacy of the electric against the hydraulic elevator, a bitter contest which lasted five years and resulted in a combination, after the electric elevator had successfully established itself. Mr. Sprague's work has been essentially constructive. He was a pioneer in the stationary motor industry, building the first successful modern trolley railway, and developing most of the essentials. He invented the modern method of motor suspension; built the first electric locomotive car and the first large electric locomotive in this country. He also built the first high speed electric elevator, and constructed the largest elevator plant in existence. He has equipped the highest office buildings and best hotels throughout the country with his elevator system. Mr. Sprague has given much time and thought to the study of the rapid transit problem in New York City, and is an authority on the subject. Among his many inventions and electrical trolley features individually developed by him are the universally movable trolley, fixed motor brushes for both motions of the car, single reduction motors centered on the axle and flexibly supported; double motor equipment with entire weight available for traction and symmetrically distributed bonded tracks with supplemental wire; series-parallel control and two motors controlled by a single controller from either end of the car. At the Paris Universal Exposition in 1889, Mr. Sprague made an interesting exhibit of his many railway inventions and electrical apparatus, and received the highest award. In the intervals of his exacting mechanical work, Mr. Sprague has found time to prepare many interesting papers, which he has read before learned and technical societies. His subjects deal mainly with electric motors, railways and power transmission. He has devoted the later years of his life to professional consultation and expert work. He is an officer and director in many corporations, and is affiliated with nu-

merous scientific societies and engineering bodies. In 1892 Mr. Sprague was elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a chair which had been held by one of his predecessors in electrical science, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. Mr. Sprague is also a member of the University Club of New York and others. He married, in 1885, Mary Keatinge, of New Orleans. They have one son.

ALLERTON, Samuel Walters, financier, b. in Amenia, N. Y., 26 May, 1828; d. in Alameda, Cal., 22 Feb., 1914, son of Samuel Walters and Hannah (Hurd) Allerton. His earliest American ancestor was Isaac Allerton, a member of the "Merchant Taylors' Guild," of London, who went to Leyden, Holland, during the religious disturbances in England, and came to this country in the "Mayflower" in 1620. He was the fifth signer of the Plymouth Compact, and was chosen deputy governor in 1621. Later he founded Marblehead, and became the pioneer of many of the great enterprises of New England. "Point Allerton" at the mouth of Boston harbor, "Allerton Hall" of Duxbury, and "Allerton Block" in Marblehead, were named in his honor. The line of descent is then traced through Isaac and Elizabeth (Willoughby) Allerton; Isaac Allerton (3d); John Allerton; Isaac and Lucy (Spaulding) Allerton; Reuben and Lois (Atherton) Allerton, and Samuel Walters and Hannah (Hurd) Allerton. Samuel W. Allerton was the youngest of nine children. When Samuel W. was seven years of age, his father, who was a farmer and frequently beset with financial difficulties, failed in business, and the sheriff sold the property. Although his schooling had not been adequate, he obtained employment at the age of twelve on the neighboring farms, and in this occupation perfected those habits of industry and thrift which were deep-seated within him. When he had accumulated a few hundred dollars, he bought a farm in Wayne County, N. Y., and transferred it as a gift to his father. With his brother Henry he then rented a farm in Newark, N. Y., devoting himself with much zeal to its development. They managed to save \$1,500 after several months of hardship, and this amount they paid down on a farm costing \$4,500. At the end of three years he had accumulated \$3,200, and then decided to sell his share to his brother and engage in the business of buying and selling live stock. He took this step contrary to the advice of his friends, who tried to persuade him not to enter the live-stock business for the reason that, as many older and shrewder men were already engaged in it, he would lose all his money. He lost \$700 on his first deal, to be sure, but, with renewed courage and vigor, then went to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he found the market short of cattle and recouped his losses. His visit to Dunkirk netted him \$3,000. During his first year in the West, he fed and raised cattle in Illinois, but failing health compelled him to return to Newark, N. Y., where, with his brother, he conducted a general store. It was not long before he tired of the monotony of the country store-keeping, and, with \$5,000 which he borrowed, he started West again, locating this time in Chicago, Ill. Here he traded in live stock, and



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almost from the beginning his success was conspicuous. Within a few years he became one of the largest shippers of live stock and cattle to New York and New England. The live-stock business was then in its infancy, and the problem of transportation had not begun to be solved. With characteristic energy and perseverance, he induced other cattle dealers to join him in organizing a Union Stock Yards in Chicago, so as to facilitate the buying and selling of his stock, and he wrote a series of letters to the Chicago "Tribune" in favor of his plan. The soundness of his judgment was speedily demonstrated, and he became extensively interested in stockyards and street railways in other States. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the money market in Chicago became panicky, and it was at this time that Mr. Allerton, in company with five other prominent business men, founded the First National Bank in that city. Mr. Allerton was a firm believer in a tariff for protection and a sound currency, which would obviate periodical panics, and stanchly insisted that if men of wealth would invest their money and promote industries that give employment to the people, they would be public benefactors. He was guided in the administration of his numerous business enterprises by lofty ideals and high principles, and it may be said of him that few men in the live-stock industry have accomplished greater results. In all of his business dealings as well as throughout his social life, he was a gentleman with whom kindness and courtesy were the first thought. Mr. Allerton was a public-spirited citizen, who was at all times ready to lend his hearty co-operation to every movement that promised to prove of general benefit to the community. He was a candidate for mayor of Chicago, in the interests of Civil Service, but was defeated by a powerful political combination opposed to his principles. In addition to his large financial interests in Chicago, he was a stockholder in ranches and gold mines in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.

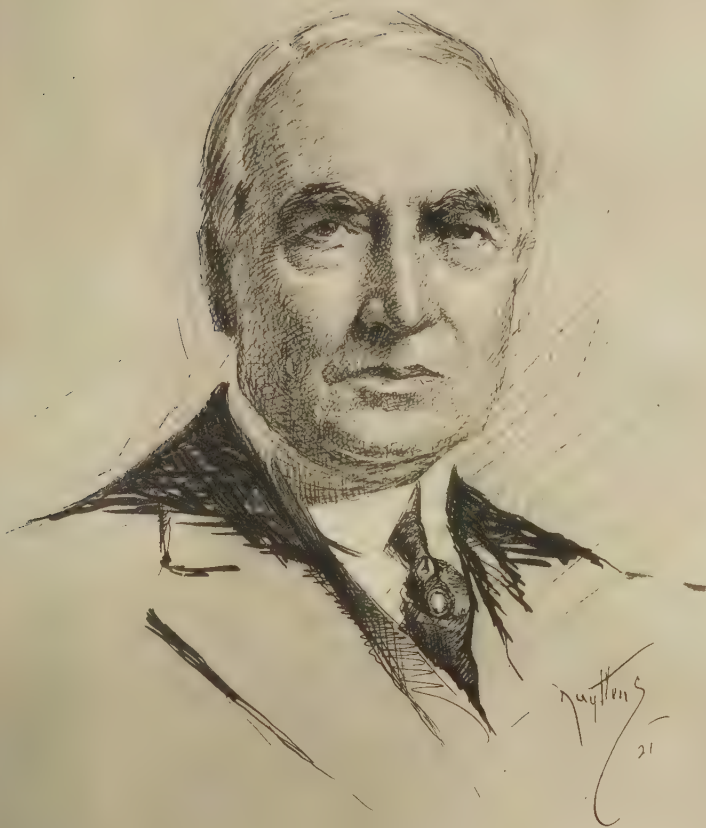
McCOOK, Anson George, lawyer and soldier, b. in Steubenville, O., 10 Oct., 1835; d. in New York City, 30 Dec., 1917, son of Dr. John and Catherine (Sheldon) McCook. He was one of the famous "Fighting McCooks" who traced their ancestry to George McCook, an Irishman of Scotch descent, an ardent supporter of the "United Irishmen." On the failure of the movement for Irish national freedom he fled to America. His son, Daniel (b. 1798, in Cannonsburg, Pa.), offered his services to the Federal government at the beginning of the Civil War, and although sixty-three years of age, was commissioned major and was mortally wounded while leading an opposing party against Gen. John Morgan and his raiders. He and his wife, Martha Latimer, had ten sons. Their son John, father of Gen. Anson G. McCook (1906-65), was a graduate of the Medical School of Cincinnati, practiced his profession for many years, first in New Lisbon and later in Steubenville, and during the war served as a volunteer surgeon in the Union army. His five sons enlisted in the national army and were known as the "tribe of John," as distinguished from the "tribe of

Dan," the descendants of Daniel, whose six sons also won distinction in army service. Gen. McCook's mother, Catherine Sheldon McCook, was a native of Hartford, Conn., and was noted for her remarkable gift of song. His elder brother, Edward M. McCook, was brevet major-general of cavalry in the Civil War, later territorial governor of Colorado, and U. S. Minister to Hawaii. His next younger brother, the Rev. Henry C. McCook, was chaplain in an Illinois infantry regiment and was well known in Philadelphia as an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and scientist. Another brother, Roderick Sheldon McCook, was a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; served throughout the Civil War, and at the time of his death held the rank of commander. The youngest brother was the Rev. John J. McCook, a prominent teacher and clergyman of Hartford, Conn., and a lieutenant in the volunteer cavalry. He attended school at New Lisbon, O., until his fifteenth year, when he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., and obtained employment as a drug clerk. After two years he returned to New Lisbon, and taught a country school. In 1854 he crossed the plains with a party of men taking cattle to the coast, and during the next five years was a miner and in various business ventures in California and Nevada. He returned to the East in 1859 and took up the study of law in Steubenville, O., in the office of his cousin, George B. McCook, a law partner of Edwin M. Stanton, later Secretary of War in President Lincoln's cabinet. His admission to the bar occurred in 1861, just at the opening of hostilities between the North and the South; but at the first call for volunteers he entered the military service of the U. S. With his father and four brothers, Gen. McCook at once organized a company and was commissioned a captain in the Second Ohio Volunteers, 17 April, 1861. As such he served at the first battle of Bull Run, and on the reorganization of the regiment was commissioned major and became successfully lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He served in the Army of the Cumberland under Generals Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas, and was also with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign; and at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, was placed in command of a brigade. When the regiment was mustered out of service he was made colonel of the 194th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and ordered to the Virginia Valley in command of a brigade. Among the engagements in which Gen. McCook participated were the battles of Bull Run, Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta. In the Virginia command he took part in the Shenandoah Valley campaign until the surrender. In March, 1865, he was breveted brigadier general of volunteers. At the close of the war Gen. McCook returned to Ohio and resumed the practice of law at Steubenville, being appointed also U. S. assessor of internal revenue. In 1873 he removed to New York City, and became a member of the state bar. In 1877 he was elected to Congress from the Eighth Congressional District by the Republicans of New York, and held his seat until 1883, serving with great ability on the military and other important committees. He was secretary of the U. S. Senate for nine years (1884-93). From 1895 to 1897 he held the office of

City Chamberlain of the City of New York, under Mayor Strong. Another important achievement of Gen. McCook's long and distinguished career was the founding, in 1873, of the "New York Law Journal," under the name of "The Daily Register." He was president of the New York Law Publishing Company at the time of his death. He was a member of the Union League and Republican clubs, the Ohio Society and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he was a commander. The life of Gen. Anson G. McCook was one of honorable and earnest endeavor and of successful and gratifying results. His many and varied activities, both in military and civil vocations, and the successful outcome of these activities, were the result of a strong and forceful character, an indomitable energy and of an unfaltering belief in his own capacity, all devoted solely to the achievement of the purposes and ends which he sought to attain. At the time of his death the Republican Club of New York adopted a memorial as a tribute to his memory, a part of which may be quoted as justly appreciative of his character and abilities: "Of a genial and friendly disposition and possessed of a well-stored mind of information and knowledge, his society was sought by his friends and his illuminating and interesting conversation, interspersed with bright and humorous anecdotes and reminiscences of the past, were the sources of his popularity. His personality had certain marked characteristics. He had a strong, rugged, and sturdy frame and figure, with a countenance indicating firmness and accurate decision, which proved him an eminently just and courageous man. A pleasant smile and humane and kindly expression showed the warmth of his heart for his fellow man. In his death a bond of affection and friendship which has continued for many years between him and those who have enjoyed his acquaintance has been severed. We shall always remember his qualities of heart and mind, his kindness, his response to duty, his character, and his distinguished public services to his country and city. His loss is deeply deplored and sincerely mourned by his many friends who have esteemed and admired him." Gen. McCook married 3 June, 1886, in New York City, Hettie B., daughter of George W. McCook, a prominent lawyer of Steubenville, O. They had two children: Mrs. Katherine McCook Knox and George Anson McCook, a graduate of Harvard University (1916) and a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, who married, 6 March, 1918, Marie, daughter of Frederick S. Converse of Boston, Mass.

HARDING, Warren Gamaliel, twenty-eighth president of the United States, b. at Corsica, Morrow County, O., 2 Nov., 1865, son of George Tyron and Elizabeth (Dickerson) Harding. He was the eldest of eight children, several of whom have achieved more than ordinary distinction; one in medicine, one as an educator, and one as a missionary in a foreign field. His grandfather, Charles Harding, was an Ohio pioneer, and the surrounding country was largely woodland when the future president was born. The simple primitive life gave him the rugged constitution which has been one of his best assets. As a growing boy he learned to fell trees, split rails, and perform every duty on the farm in the days when machine

labor was still largely unknown. His father was a physician, but cultivated a small farm to help support his numerous family. The Hardings are of colonial stock, having come originally from Scotland. They located first in Connecticut, but removed later to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, where some of them fell in the famous massacre, and others fought in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Harding completed the course at the public school of his village when he was fourteen years of age. He then entered the Ohio Central College at New Iberia, where he was a student for three years (1879-82). During his college career he defrayed the expenses of tuition almost entirely through his own efforts, earning money at all sorts of occupations. In one summer he toured the country with a classmate, painting barns for farmers, and realizing good profits. About the time his college course was completed his father removed to Marion, Hardin County, a thriving town of about 4,000 population, and here he obtained his start in journalism. In the words of a contemporary, "the smell of printer's ink in the office of the Marion 'Mirror'—a democratic weekly,—attracted him, and his persistency secured him a job. There employed in every capacity—sticking type, turning the handpress, writing news items, or sembling out, he daily added fuel to the flame of his ambition to some day own a paper." He had not as yet developed distinct political convictions, but he early became an ardent admirer of James G. Blaine. When "the Man from Maine" was nominated for the Presidency, Mr. Harding forsook all allegiance to democratic principles, and joined the local Blaine Club. This produced a breach with his employer, and the opening which he had been looking for—to start a newspaper of his own—came very shortly after. There was a small daily in Marion called "The Star," whose fortunes had fallen until it was advertised at sheriff's sale. With a friend, who furnished the necessary funds, Mr. Harding purchased the paper, and began its republication 26 Nov., 1884. Without further capital to keep "The Star" afloat, and depending wholly on the daily income, the young men faced a task that taxed their resources for several years. But, under Mr. Harding's management, the paper kept its course, and grew gradually to its present rank among the best newspaper properties in the Union, outside of the great cities. The forcefulness and wisdom of his editorial utterances, combined with the forcefulness and wisdom of the man himself, added to a very remarkable and constantly developing personality, soon began to mark him for public life. In his thirty-fourth year, he was called by a popular majority for public service, and took his seat in the Ohio Senate in the following year. He was re-elected to the Senate to succeed himself, and at the expiration of his second term, was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio. He refused to stand for a second term. In 1910 he was Republican nominee for governor, but was defeated. However, his personal strength and influence were steadily increasing, and his newspaper was widely quoted as one of the leading formulators of public opinion in America. In the words of one of his contemporaries, "'The Star' had not only grown



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namely Hordius

with the development of the city [Marion] but kept in advance. It had always been a 'booster,' and never a 'knocker,' but in all of his [Harding's] political career not a line had ever appeared in its columns boosting his own candidacy. Always conservative, always fearless, it has fought for high ideals, and has made its way to a place of prestige and power." Personally the owner of the "Star" was daily developing among his colleagues as a man of broad character, large ideas and strong mental grasp. Early in his political career he developed the capacity for saying things as well as writing them. He was known throughout Ohio as a newspaper man who could talk as well as write. "Those who read what he writes are convinced," remarked a Washington correspondent at this time, "and when they hear him talk they are with the man." This double capacity for the expression of ideas was undoubtedly a leading feature of his political career to the time of his election to the United States Senate, five years after his gubernatorial campaign. To mention of his other qualifications, must be added the possession of a personality which has hardly been matched in politics in the current generation. He is gracious in manner, cordial even to strangers, and ever ready to listen—he has been called the "best listener that political life has produced since General Grant." It has been said that, since entering public life, he has been the personal friend, as well as the political leader, of those included within his circle of power. Writing of him at the period of his election to the Senate a Washington correspondent remarked: "Harding never flies off at a tangent. He seems to be immune to centrifugal and centripetal forces alike; to the regulars he stands as a symbol of the center of gravity itself." Such a man was naturally destined for the United States Senate, and his supporters did not stop till they had seated him there. He was elected in 1915, under the new system of the popular vote, by the largest majority ever given a candidate to the upper house from Ohio. In this body, as was expected, he rose at once to a commanding place. His grasp of public problems was acknowledged as both profound and comprehensive. His strong and well-balanced personality was, meanwhile, constantly winning him warm friends from both sides, until, at the time of his nomination, he was altogether the most popular man in the Senate. Very shortly after his election he became chairman of the Republican National Convention, and at its conclusion many of his friends were firm in the belief that, at the next convention, he would find himself logically in the position of a candidate for the Presidency. During the years which preceded his nomination, the important work which he had done on the committee on foreign relations, and other committees, brought him into close touch with both national and international affairs. His nomination to the Presidency by the Chicago Convention of June, 1920, was therefore the climax of a conjunction of forces both political and personal. Chief of these were: his strong position for law and order; his defense of our national honor; his struggle as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee to safeguard national sovereignty and independence; his sound philosophy of economics and finance; his sturdy

insistence upon the integrity of American initiative in business enterprise, for the investment of capital, in the employment of labor at a state of wages to maintain the American standard of living; his determination to maintain equal opportunity under the law upon the basis of the square deal, with due regard for the rights of all; and his consistent advocacy of the extension of American trade through the establishment of a merchant marine under the American flag to carry our foreign commerce. These were the issues that Senator Harding had stood for in public life, and his advocacy of them was a matter of nation-wide knowledge. On the personal side there remained to be added a varied experience which had given him the sympathetic touch with all classes of the people, together with a fearlessness in demanding that the public interest must first be subserved. "The progress of the Chicago Convention from start to finish," wrote a prominent journalist, "epitomized this leader's political growth. Starting with no advantage of organization, his assets were hosts of friends, and no enemies among the delegates, who hoped the hour would arrive when they could get back of him. The hour came and in the ensuing November he was elected to the Presidency by a plurality in the Electoral College which was overwhelming, and by a majority in the popular vote, without a parallel in the history of presidential elections. Perhaps the best summing-up of the causes which led to this tremendous disaster to the Democratic party appeared in the New York "World" the morning after the election. "The American people," it said editorially, "was tired of the Administration. Resentment against the Treaty, and against delay in the Treaty; resentment both against the high prices which were here until the other day, and against falling prices today; resentment against the elections of labor up to the other day, and against the industrial decline and rising unemployment today; all these opposites combined in one great weariness—into one mighty desire for a change." From the day of his nomination Mr. Harding clearly and consistently sounded the note of a strong faith in this country and the future. It was a time of unrest, of great disturbance economically and politically. Said the New York "Times," "It is a big job which this country faces at the opening of the new administration. We must wrestle with taxation, we must fight for simplifying the government and making it more economical. We must watch and labor through the period of falling prices, slackening employment and lessened profits now visibly upon us." During his campaign, as ever after, the president sounded a high note of courage. "No one knows precisely what tomorrow will be," he declared in one of his first national utterances; "but I have an abiding conviction that the heart of America is right, and that the courage of America is equal to any task before us." Among his first declarations of policy was a determination to take the government out of business, and out of the cumbersome and wasteful habits into which it had fallen since the opening of the war. The new president came out strongly immediately after his election in favor of a recodification of world law, as a great step toward the preventing of future wars, by averting many cases

of international friction, and recommended that the Hague tribunal be taken as the groundwork of a new Peace Commission. Mr. Harding married, 8 July, 1891, Florence Kling of Marion. His wife is a woman of remarkable character, and has been his able coadjutor throughout his career, both in the earlier management of his newspaper, and through the successive steps of public life.

COOLIDGE, Calvin, vice-president of the United States, b. at Plymouth, Vt., 4 July, 1872, son of Colonel John Calvin and Victoria Josephine (Moor) Coolidge. His father, also a native of Plymouth (b. 31 Mar., 1845), was for many years engaged in mercantile business. Later he was captain of Company K, 10th Vermont Volunteers, organized for guard duty. In 1872 he represented his town in the state legislature, and was twice re-elected. In 1900 he was appointed to the staff of William W. Stickney, governor of Vermont, and received the commission of colonel. He married first, 6 May, 1868, Victoria J. Moor (b. 14 March, 1846; d. 14 March, 1885); second, 9 Sept., 1891, Carrie A. Brown. The Coolidge ancestry may be traced from the latter part of the thirteenth century, and is of Saxon origin. The ancient name of the family was Couling, derived from the village of Couling or Cowling in Suffolk, and continued to be so spelt, with occasional variations, until representatives of the family settled in Arrington, where it became Cooledge. The present orthography was adopted by the first immigrant ancestor, John Coolidge, one of the earliest settlers (1636) and proprietor of Watertown, Mass. This John Coolidge was a man possessed of strong qualities of leadership, an excellent executive and a worthy public servant. Calvin Coolidge was educated in the public schools, at the Black River and St. Johnsbury academies, and was graduated A.B. at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., in 1895. He distinguished himself particularly in history, and, out of a class of eighty-five members, was one of the three speakers selected as commencement orators. He represented his college in an intercollegiate contest for the best essay written on the subject, "Principles Fought for in the American Revolution," and at Christmas time, 1895, received a gold medal with the inscription, "October, 1875, April, 1889," showing that Amherst had won over all American colleges. After graduation Mr. Coolidge read law in the offices of Hammond and Field, Northampton, Mass., and in 1897 was admitted to the bar. He won reputation in the practice of his profession; in 1899, was elected to the city council of Northampton, and was city solicitor during the succeeding two years. In 1903, on the death of William H. Clapp, clerk of courts for Hampshire County, Mr. Coolidge was appointed to succeed him. After a brief tenure of the office, he resumed private practice. In the following year he became chairman of the Republican city committee and examiner of titles for Hampshire County. In 1906 he was elected to the legislature, where, during two successive terms, he was a member of the committees on mercantile affairs, constitutional amendments, banks and banking and judiciary, constantly distinguishing himself for brilliant oratory and penetrating logic. In 1907 he became a member of the Republican General Committee, and during

1910-11, was mayor of Northampton. In 1912-13, he was state senator for the Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden district, and the following two years was president of the senate. In 1918, prior to his election as governor, the state of Massachusetts passed a law doubling the term of its executive, beginning with the election of 1920. In 1919 he was re-elected, by a majority of 125,101 votes. Among the important events of his administration was the effective quelling of the police strike in 1919. He handled the unprecedented situation in a fearless and masterful manner. On 11 September, he issued a very terse order to Edwin U. Curtis, commanding him to retain his job as police commissioner of the city of Boston, and to await further instructions. The same day a proclamation was signed by the governor, calling out the state guard, loyal policemen, and citizens to restore order in the city. The trouble was practically disposed of on 14 September, in his telegram to Samuel Gompers, refusing to remove the police commissioner, and declaring that "the right to strike against public safety does not exist." Mr. Coolidge is ever ready to fight for a principle; very concise in his dealings with all, but willing to listen to the other side. He believes that the duty of an executive is not only to carry out the laws, but also to shape them as far as is consistent. An example of this attitude is to be found in his veto of the salary increase bill, an act that would have increased the compensation of members of the General Court by fifty per cent. In explaining his disapproval, Mr. Coolidge stated that the service is optional, not obligatory, and that the Commonwealth could not afford the additional expenditure called for in the bill. His action doubtless evoked the statement of President Meiklejohn of Amherst, who, in conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws, said: "Mr. Coolidge teaches the lesson of adequate brevity." The governor is the author of a book recently published, in which appears most of his speeches, state papers, and essays. The style is delightfully poignant and epigrammatic, and has the swing of a master pen. Its title, "Have Faith in Massachusetts," is a good summary of the writer's purpose. In his plea for public co-operation, Mr. Coolidge says: "Laws must rest on the eternal foundations of righteousness. Industry, thrift, character are not confined by act or resolve. Government can not relieve from toll. It is a time when we must have faith in Massachusetts. We need a broader, firmer, deeper faith in the people, a faith that men desire to do right, that the Commonwealth is founded upon a righteousness that will endure." Mr. Coolidge then argues that laws are simply the revelation of righteousness; and that experience in government unveils them. "Men do not make laws," he says. "They do but discover them." The governor has very strong convictions on the relationship between labor and capital, and, in general, his attitude can be said to be conciliatory. Realizing that economic stability depends in a large measure on industrial peace, he recognizes in these two factions, equally important and constructive forces. He is utterly opposed to strengthening the weak by pulling down the strong. Thus, in his Amherst speech, he declared: "The man who builds a factory



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builds a temple, the man who works there worships there, and to each is due, not scorn and blame, but reverence and praise." Too much praise can not be given to Mr. Coolidge for the successful campaign against profiteers, organized and conducted under his direction. It was on account of his efforts that the Massachusetts press brought to publicity so many cases of high and excessive rates, and that there was a consequent improvement of conditions. While conspicuous in his opposition to excessive rates of taxation, he has tersely expressed his attitude in the sentence, "Good government can not be found on the bargain counter." While by no means a militarist, he has urged consistently that the only hope for lasting peace lies in the perfection of the arts of war. In June, 1920, Mr. Coolidge was nominated by the Republican convention in Chicago for vice-president of the United States, and, in the following November, was elected. Through the practical innovation introduced by President Harding, he became the first vice-president to sit in regular meetings of the Cabinet. Mr. Coolidge owns considerable property in Northampton, and is vice-president of the Nonotuck Bank of that city. He is a member of the Vermont Association and of the Middlesex Club of Boston. He married, 4 Oct., 1905, Grace Goodhue of Burlington, Vt., a graduate of the University of Vermont. They have two sons: John (b. 7 Sept., 1906), and Calvin, Jr. (b. 13 April 1908).

COWIN, John C., b. in Warrensville, O., 11 Jan., 1846, d. in Omaha, Neb., 20 Dec., 1918, son of Thomas and Margaret C. Cowin. Having lost his father while still very young, he made his way through the district schools of his vicinity by working on a farm. Continuing to support himself he next entered the Hiram Electric Institute, of which James A. Garfield was president, and from him received much assistance in his struggle for an education. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Cowin enlisted as a private in the 23rd Ohio Infantry. He participated in many engagements, among which were the battles at Carnes Ferry, South Mountain, Antietam, and the 2nd Battle of Bull Run. He was promoted for meritorious service and at the end of the war was mustered out as captain. On his return to Ohio, he entered the Ohio State University, where he was graduated, A. B. He then took the course at Union Law College, Cleveland, O., and at the same time read law in the office of Backus and Estep. After his admission to practice, in the spring of 1867, he left Ohio, and settled in Omaha, Neb. There he continued to reside until his death. Mr. Cowin was well prepared for his profession, and his rise to a front rank among the members of the Omaha bar was phenomenally rapid. In the fall of 1868 he was elected district attorney, and two years later was re-elected to the same office. It is said that he was the most efficient prosecuting attorney in the history of the district. Nebraska at that time was entitled to but one member in the House of Representatives, and upon Mr. Cowin's retirement from the district attorneyship, in 1916, he was warmly endorsed for that office, and was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress. The railroads, then the dominating power in politics, were against him as the

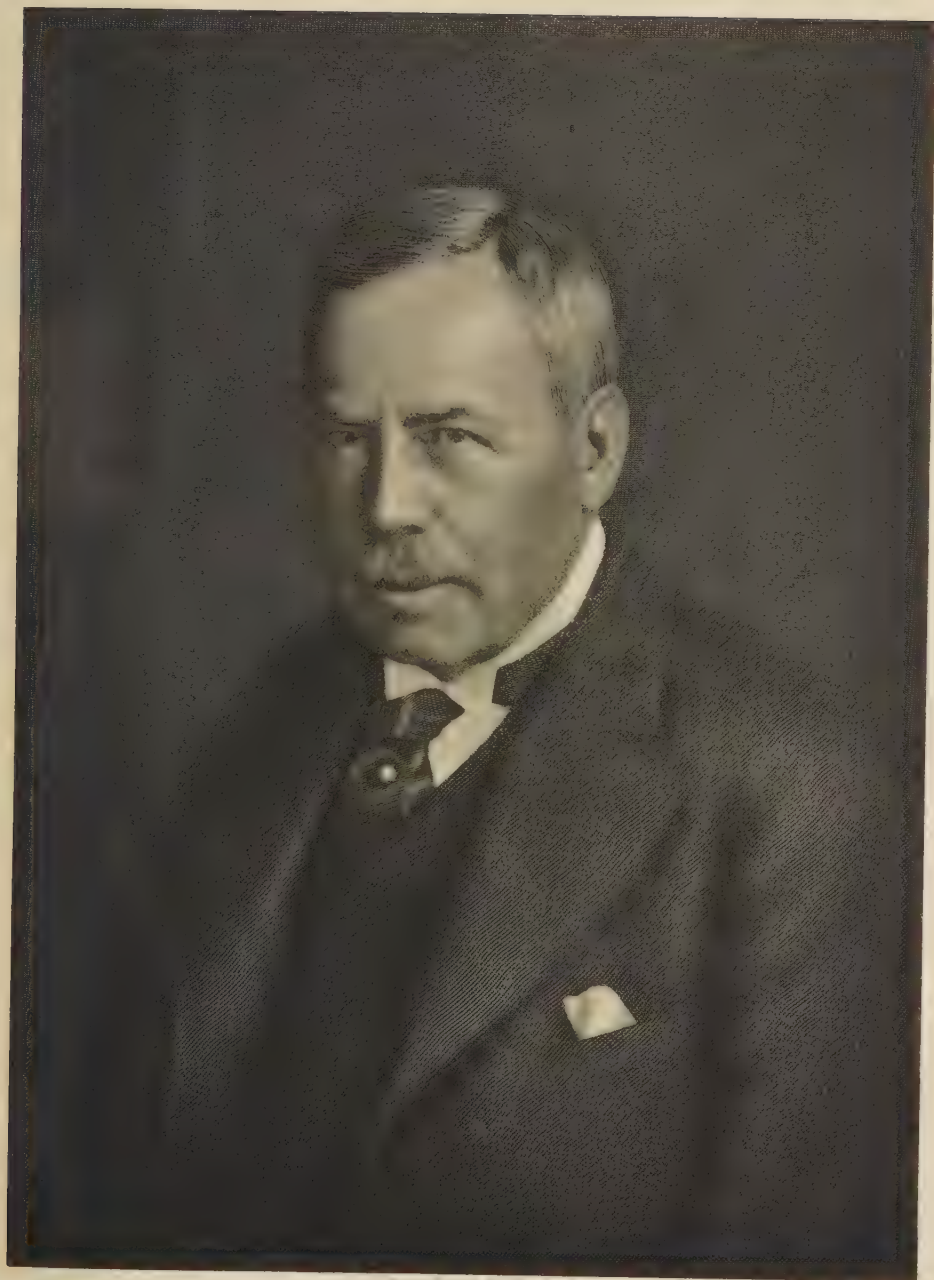
result of his successful conduct of a suit against the Union Pacific Railroad and he was defeated. The point at issue was the taxability, by State and municipalities, of the lands granted to the railroads by the government. The case involved many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and after Mr. Cowin's signal victory in the prosecution, it was carried to the U. S. Supreme Court, which rendered a decision in his favor. In 1882, he was brought forward as the Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate. In an intense and bitter campaign, Mr. Cowin led all of the other candidates in the party caucus; but after two weeks of balloting a compromise was agreed upon, which resulted in the seating of the other candidate. In 1893, he was appointed, by President Cleveland, to the receivership of the Union Pacific Railroad, and recovered, principal and interest, \$64,000,000 due the U. S. Government. Mr. Cowin was genial and kindly in manner, but forceful in personality and address. He was long known as one of the leaders of the Nebraska bar, and was notable for his intellectual and professional attainments. He married, in 1869, Ella L. Benton, of Cleveland. Their son, Captain W. B. Cowin, 9th U. S. Cavalry, entered the service upon the declaration of war by the United States against Spain. He served through the war in Cuba; served in the Philippines four years, and was recommended by General Bell, for a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry in action. He was also on the Mexican Border during the trouble there, and served overseas in the World War.

GARLAND, Hamlin, author, b. in West Salem, Wis., 16 Sept., 1860; son of Richard Hays and Isabelle (McClintock) Garland, pioneers of old New England stock. He spent his early youth on his father's Wisconsin farm in Green's Coulee, near the village of Onalaska, not far from La Crosse, and his earliest recollections, dating from his sixth year, center around his father's return from service in the Civil war. Besides attending the village school he was bred to the hardships, as well as the primitive charms, of pioneer life on the "Middle Border." Discontented with the farming conditions there, as the country became thickly settled, his father moved into the oak-opening region of Minnesota, and a year later, by prairie schooner, to Mitchell County. Here Hamlin lived for ten years, working on the farm when not at school, and was graduated (in 1881) from the literary course of the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa. From his mother, a beautiful heroic character, he inherited his imaginative power and sensitive appreciation of beauty in nature and art, and the humanitarian quality of his thought; and from his father the practical sagacity, rugged energy, and soldierly courage that have carried him through a long battle, against great odds, to success and fame. Leaving the seminary, and leaving home with scanty means and inadequate training, he entered upon a prolonged struggle for a foothold in the world of letters. Beginning with an adventurous tour of the East, when he visited Boston and neighboring parts of New England, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other Eastern cities, he worked his way at any work he could contrive to find, from farm labor, gardening, and carpentry, to teaching school, in Morris,

Ill., in 1882-83. Then he took up a claim in McPherson County, Dak., near his father, who had followed the shifting line of the border. After a year's struggle with drought and blizzard, in that treeless, floor-like prairie which one of his French critics calls "the rival of the steppe and of the sea," he sold his claim for a small sum and again went adventuring to Boston. Unable, for many months, to find employment, he improved the time with intensive study in the public library and earning a course in the Boston School of Oratory by critical assistance to the principal of the institution, who finally gave him an instructorship on his staff. Then followed success as a lecturer on literary subjects, as a contributor of critiques to the Boston "Transcript," and finally as a contributor of Western short stories to such magazines as "The New American Magazine," "The Arena," and "The Century." His first volume to appear was "Main Traveled Roads," containing four short stories that had been running in the "Arena," and two novelettes. It was published by the Arena Company in 1890, and created an unexpected sensation. Critics representing "the comfortable, the conservative, those who farmed the farmer," execrated him as a "bird willing to foul his own nest," because of the unsparing realism with which he insisted on the unpleasant truth as well as the pleasant about prairie farm life, while going far out of their way to try to prove the falseness of the pictures "this eastern writer" had drawn of it. But William Dean Howells and others whose opinion he had more respect for, hailed him as a triumphant pioneer in a new field of American fiction; and his message met with wide appreciation, especially among those in whose behalf it was written. Such insistence on the unpleasant truth along with the pleasant is a characteristic of all his work. He successfully goes on the principle that art requires the equal emphasis of significance and beauty. When his epochal book, "A Son of the Middle Border," was published (1914-18), Mr. Howells pronounced it one of the greatest autobiographies in the literature of the world, and held that even self-revelations so famous as Goldoni's, Alfieri's, Goethe's, Rousseau's, Madame Roland's, Marmontel's, and Franklin's were of thinner and narrower interest than Mr. Garland's intensely American confession. Of the recital of his return from Boston, at the age of twenty-seven, for a visit to his former homes in Iowa and Dakota, the greatest living American novelist declared that he knew of no study of life which companioned or paralleled it. Abundantly rich in incident and character, such a psychological synthesis of personal and general conditions in a new country had never got into literature before. The success of "Main Traveled Roads" and other work for "The Arena" led to the commissioning of Hamlin Garland to go West, at the company's expense, to make a study of the causes and motives of the People's Party movement, in which the elder Garland had become an active force. So, during the Populist campaign of 1892, he accepted a call to take the field in the same cause, and made many political speeches through several states of the Middle West, with distinguished success. Other works

of his are "Jason Edwards," 1891-97; "A Little Norsk," 1891; "Prairie Folks," 1892-98; "A Spoil of Office," 1892-97; "A Member of the Third House," 1892-97; "Crumbling Idols," 1893; "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly," 1895-98; "Wayside Courtships," 1897; "Ulysses Grant," (biography), 1898; "Prairie Songs," 1894; "The Spirit of Sweetwater," 1898; "The Eagle's Heart," 1900; "Her Mountain Lover," 1901; "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," 1902; "Hesper," 1903; "Light of the Star," 1904; "The Tyranny of Dark," 1905; "The Long Trail," 1907; "Money Magic," 1907; "Boy Life on the Prairie," 1907; "The Shadow World," 1908; "Cavanagh, Forest Ranger," 1909; "Victor Olnee's Discipline," 1911; "Other Main Traveled Roads," 1913. In 1893, after Boston had lost to New York Mr. Howells and most of his other art-friends, and when the advent of the World's Fair seemed to foreshow a great artistic future for Chicago, Mr. Garland removed to his beloved Middle West country. He proudly and happily re-established the family home in the old Wisconsin neighborhood of his birth, and made Chicago his headquarters, becoming the founder and for many years the first president of the club known as The Cliff Dwellers. Through a long, congenial friendship with the Hernes, he shared their dramatic labors and ideals. In 1915 his literary interests caused his removal to New York, where he became a member, in 1918, of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and where he is a member of the Authors' and Players' clubs. Owing to an ambition to write stories of the "High Trails," he has made sundry journeys to the far West and to Alaska for study and exploration. He has delivered many lectures on "Pleasures of the Trail," using apt quotations from his own poems for illustration. He married, in November, 1899, Zuline Taft.

GILLESPIE, Thomas Andrew, contractor and manufacturer, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 July, 1852, son of James and Diana Gillespie. Both parents were descended from those rugged Scots who, in the eighteenth century, migrated to the north of Ireland. They had come to the United States as children, and both settled in Pittsburgh, where they were married. Mr. Gillespie attended the public schools of his native city, and completed the course in the high school in 1866. He began his business career as a clerk in the office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, where he remained but a short time, then entering the employ of Lloyd and Black, iron manufacturers. The firm of Lewis, Oliver and Phillips, engaged in the same line of business, offered him a position, in April, 1871, as a traveling agent, and he remained in this connection until 1879, when he engaged in business on his own account as a manufacturer of iron bolts. In 1884, with George Westinghouse, Jr., he assisted in developing the natural gas industry in Pittsburgh. His brother, R. G. Gillespie, joined forces with him in 1890, forming the firm of T. A. and R. G. Gillespie, which conducted a general contracting business until 1897, when the T. A. Gillespie Company was incorporated. With headquarters in Pittsburgh and branches in New York and several other large cities the company grew to be one of the largest of its



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kind in the East. The importance of the work that the firm has done is a good evidence of its prominence. Among other large undertakings, it handled the construction of the Saint Lawrence Power Company, at Massena, N. Y., the East Jersey Water Company, the Pittsburgh Filtration Works, several locks and dams for the United States government on the upper Ohio River, numerous sections of the Catskill Aqueduct, and the New York State Barge Canal. Besides these achievements, Mr. Gillespie was engaged during the World War in the manufacture of munitions on a large scale, at first for the Allies and afterwards for America. He is chairman of the board of directors of the T. A. Gillespie Company, of the East Jersey Pipe Company, of the Gillespie Contracting Company, and of the Gillespie-Hart Company. In addition, he is a member of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, the Liberty National Bank of New York, the Gillespie Manufacturing Company, the Gillespie Motor Company, and the Gillespie Foundry Company. Mr. Gillespie is an active member of numerous clubs, among which are the Union League and Bankers' clubs of New York, the Lawyers', Railroad, and Duquesne clubs of Pittsburgh, the Thousand Islands Yacht Club of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., and the Essex County Country Club, of Orange, N. J. He was a member of the Select Council of Pittsburgh from 1885 to 1895. Mr. Gillespie married, 7 Jan., 1875, Julia B. Wall, of Pittsburgh. They have four children: Thomas H., Henry L., Jean, and James P. Gillespie.

SHARP, William Graves, diplomat, b. at Mount Gilead, O., 14 March, 1859; son of George and Mahala (Graves) Sharp. After spending his childhood days in Mount Gilead he moved with his grandparents to Elyria, attended the public schools of that place and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1881. In the spring of the same year he was admitted to the bar in the state of Ohio and three years later was elected Prosecuting Attorney in Loraine County, which position he held from 1885 until 1888. After his term of office had expired he engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and chemicals, and until his retirement from it twenty years ago, the business continued to develop until it became the largest of its kind in the country, enabling him to amass a fortune. He also acquired large holdings of real estate at both Elyria and Loraine. He was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1892, was the nominee of that party for Congress in 1900 and delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis in 1904, was elected to the Sixty-first Congress by a plurality of 1,726, to the Sixty-second Congress by a plurality of 6,832, and to the Sixty-third Congress by a plurality of 11,381. When the post of Ambassador to Russia was open it was the intention of the Administration to name him for it, but when this became known there was vigorous protest from Russia, which had in mind that in 1912 he had voted in Congress for the abrogation of the treaty between Russia and the United States. Later he was offered the post of representative of this country in Argentina but declined it. In 1914 he was appointed Ambassador to France by President Wilson to succeed

Ambassador Herrick. The position he was called upon to assume at the outbreak of the war, before the United States had entered it, was a delicate one, inasmuch as while accredited to France as the plenipotentiary of this country, he was obliged by the rules of diplomacy to observe the strictest neutrality toward the enemies of that country. He was also required to act with the greatest tact as the intermediary between President Wilson and the warring countries in the tender by the President of the good offices of the United States in securing peace. Also, he had been Ambassador to France only three months when the retirement of the current British Ambassador left him dean of the Diplomatic Corps, being obliged thereby to take the lead and set a precedent in many details of social as well as official life. Incidentally, the embassy home during the incumbency of the office of Ambassador by Mr. Sharp was the most imposing mansion in the French capital, and was frequently the scene of splendid receptions. After the United States entered the war, his duties naturally became more grave. Under instructions from Washington he visited the devastated regions in Belgium evacuated by the Germans, familiarized himself fully with the pressing needs of that country, and tendered his services to the Commission for Relief in Belgium. His wife also aided in relief work and was decorated by the French government with the "Medal of Gratitude" in recognition of her services. He continued to act as the official representative of the United States in important negotiations on the conduct of the war at Paris throughout the war, and until April, 1919, when he tendered his resignation and returned to this country. He was married to Hattie M. Clough of Elyria, O., in 1895.

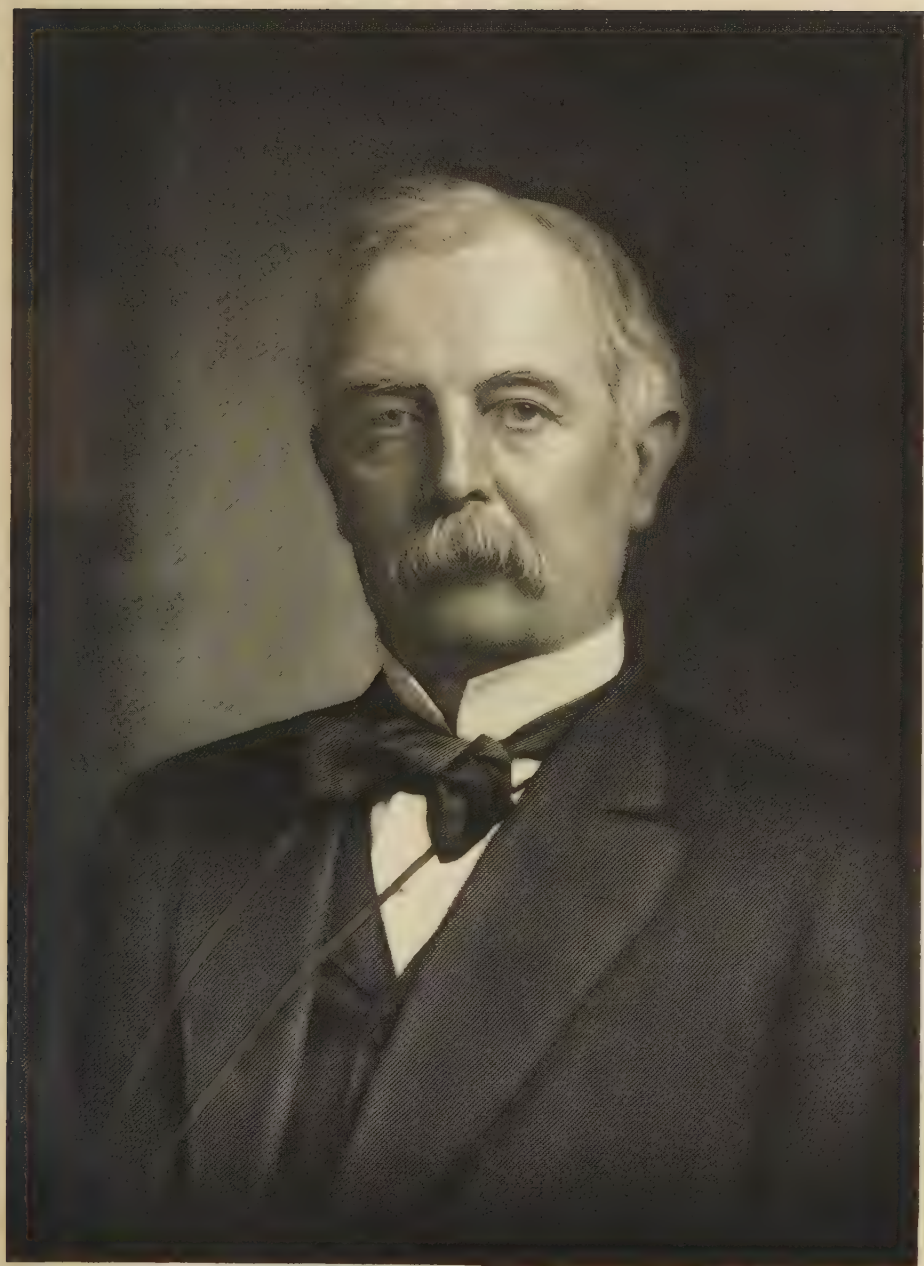
KIRKPATRICK, Andrew, jurist, b. at Mine Brook, N. J., 17 Feb., 1756; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 7 Jan., 1831, third son of David and Mary (McWen) Kirkpatrick. His grandfather, Alexander Kirkpatrick, came to this country from Scotland in 1736. Andrew Kirkpatrick was graduated at Princeton in 1775, having been educated for the ministry. He studied theology for six months with the Rev. Samuel Kennedy, a noted Scotch minister, but then abandoned it to take up the law. He taught privately and at the Rutgers College grammar school, completing his law studies in the office of William Patterson, a justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. After his admission to the bar in 1785, he opened an office at Morristown, N. J., where he soon established a large practice. In 1797 he was elected to the assembly, but resigned after one session to become a judge of the Supreme Court. Six years later he was elected chief justice of the State, and served in this office for twenty-one years. His decisions, which are contained in Pennington's, Southard's, and the first three volumes of Halstead's "Reports of the Supreme Court of New Jersey," place him among the foremost justices of America. Judge Kirkpatrick "was the beau ideal," says Aaron Ogden Dayton, "of a minister of justice. His enunciation was slow and distinct, his voice full and musical; his opinions, when not previously prepared, were delivered with fluency and clearness; when written, the language in which they were clothed

was marked by great purity and precision. His opinions exhibited a depth of research which entitled him to rank among the first American jurists." In 1792 he married Jane (1772-1851), daughter of Col. John Bayard (1738-1807), who was speaker of the Pennsylvania legislature, member of the Continental Congress, mayor of Philadelphia, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas. She was noted for her accomplishments, benevolence, and beautiful Christian character, and as the author of "The Light of Other Days." She had four children: Mary Ann Margaret, John Bayard, Jane Eudora, and Littleton. The second son, Littleton (b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 19 Oct., 1797; d. at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 15 Aug. 1859), was graduated at Princeton in 1815, became a prominent member of the New Jersey bar, and was a member of Congress from the New Brunswick District in 1843-45, having been chosen as a Democrat. Two of their grandsons, Andrew K. Cogswell and Andrew Kirkpatrick, became members of the New Jersey bench.

HARRIS, Addison Clay, jurist, b. in Wayne County, Ind., 1 Oct., 1840; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 2 Sept., 1916, son of Branson Lewis Harris and Martha (Young) Harris. He obtained the foundation of a sound learning in a school which his father had helped to establish near his home. In 1860 he entered Butler College (then the Northwestern Christian University) at Indianapolis, where he was graduated in 1862. He had begun to read law before he left home. Immediately after graduation he entered the law office of Barbour and Howland. Samuel E. Perkins, a justice of the Supreme Court, became his preceptor. Young Harris was formally admitted to the bar in Indianapolis in 1865, and began the practice of law in the civil courts, resolving to shun criminal business. The group with which he became identified gave to the jurisprudence of Indiana a solid and lasting quality. To mention any one of them brings to mind all of the others. Between Mr. Harris and Judge Walter Q. Gresham, member of cabinets and presidential candidate, there was a close and singularly devoted friendship. General Benjamin Harrison and Mr. Harris were not only contemporaries but neighbors and friends. And such men as W. H. Miller, once attorney general of the United States, Joseph E. McDonald and John M. Butler, lawyers of national reputation, were of this group. Mr. Harris' first partnership, with John T. Dye, continued for nearly twenty years and saw each member of the firm develop as a leader at the bar—Dye as a keen and profound reasoner and Harris as a learned and powerful advocate. During most of the remainder of his life, Mr. Harris practiced his profession alone, but he always surrounded himself with young men whom he inspired with his own high estimate of the science of law. In politics he was a Republican, and although never a seeker for office, was repeatedly sought out by his party for public service. In 1877 he was elected to the State Senate from Marion County. Two years later he was nominated for Congress, but not elected. In 1899 President McKinley appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary. After three years at Vienna, he

retired in order to resume the practice of law. In 1890 he was elected president of the Indianapolis Bar Association, and in 1904 of the State Bar Association. All of the local organizations with which he was identified—the Columbia Club, Indianapolis Literary Club, University Club, and the Commercial Club—repeatedly called on him for important civic service. He was a member and president of the board of trustees of Purdue University and one of the founders (1894), and always the chief patron of the Indiana Law School. Much of his enduring work and public service were performed in a volunteer and unofficial capacity. Robust health during a long life, an open mind and love of freedom under law were part of his inheritance. His grandfather, Obadiah Harris, who had been a preacher in Guilford County, N. C., and one of the founders of the Friends' Church in the territory of Indiana, lived to be one hundred years old. His father a devoted member of the Christian Church, was ninety-one years old at the time of his death; and his mother lived to the age of eighty-six. Distinguished as were Mr. Harris' public services, he was greatest as a lawyer. His delight was in some fundamental or constitutional problem, involving the rights of the state, the freedom of individuals under the law, or the preservation of a sound principle. As a student of history and of constitutional law, he naturally ranged himself in opposition to sudden and radical changes. No popular clamor moved him unless first it convinced him. He stood for the old things not because they were old, but only when he conceived them as having been founded in the sound judgment of other generations and tried by the experiences of mankind. Some things to him were fundamental. All circumvention and short cuts stirred his legal training and mind to the depths. With the initiative, referendum and recall and similar legislation he had no sympathy. He felt that their adoption would be the beginning of the destruction of the principles of representative government. In all the later years of his life it would have been easy for him to spare himself the labor of preparation for hearings in court. But this was the very thing that he coveted—deep and serious probing after the foundation of truth. He would go to infinite pains, bringing all his great learning and powers to bear, to prevent error from creeping into the statutes or the decisions of courts. The greatest services he rendered were without pay, and in this service he "lavished life's best oil." A few instances will serve as illustrations:

Mr. Harris had assisted the people of Indianapolis to acquire the United States Arsenal grounds, eighty acres in extent, inside the city limits, which had been abandoned for Federal purposes and ordered sold. It was stipulated by those contributing the purchase money that these grounds should be used for school purposes. They were first turned over to what was called the National Winona Technical Institute, but title was not to pass until and unless certain endowment funds were raised. These funds were not provided, and the question arose as to what disposition should be made of the grounds. Mr. Harris went into the courts with the contention that the property, which in the meantime had become im-



Aldison Harris

mensely valuable, should not be diverted but should go to the city of Indianapolis and not back to those who had contributed the purchase money, of whom he had been one, nor to any of the other claimants. He felt that this was the crowning effort of his career. Of his own motion, and without expense to the city, he became the principal factor through which the case was fought for years to a successful finish through all the courts; and the city of Indianapolis, largely through his efforts, is now the possessor of what is probably the most valuable school property in any middle western city. An ingenious proposition to change the constitution of Indiana, when Thomas R. Marshall, later vice-president of the United States, was governor of Indiana, appealed to Mr. Harris both as untimely and revolutionary in method. The legislature had supported the proposition, and it was meeting with not small favor when Mr. Harris, enlisting the co-operation of his old-time law partner, John T. Dye, went into the courts in opposition. Mr. Harris threw himself into the case with all the force of his great learning, sparing himself no pains or expense, asking no financial support. He believed that a great principle was preserved when a decision favorable to his contention was finally made. An entirely different character of service was rendered by Mr. Harris in securing the needed legislation. Mr. William A. Ketcham said in addressing the Indianapolis Bar Association, that Mr. Harris "had started life with one drawback—that was that he had not been born in humble surroundings and was able to have a college education." But he had a sane and marked sympathy for the working man. It was this that inspired him to prepare a workman's compensation law in Indiana. The law that was adopted to protect wage-earners against the consequences of injury or death was largely the result of his labors. Still another incident will serve to illustrate the broad scope of his interest in men and causes and the free-hearted impulses that moved him to give his services without expectation of public reward. This was the Lynchehaun case. Lynchehaun was an Irish fugitive seeking refuge in Indiana. He had been charged with political offenses. Mr. Harris, as a volunteer, demonstrated the defendant's rights in the extradition courts to protection under the American flag. The devotion of young men, and particularly of young lawyers, or students in college, to Mr. Harris was evidence of his insistent and generous interest in them. He gave money to the endowment fund of Butler College, his alma mater, and established prizes in oratory for those in the college who contemplated a public career. He sought out young men and encouraged them to the serious study of some profession, particularly of the law, and poured out his money without stint for the benefit of the Indiana Law School students, in order that they might not be lacking in thorough training. He would take infinite pains in advising young men, treating them as equals and eliciting expressions of their hopes and ambitions. He expressed a desire in his will that the major part of his estate be given "to help young men to a good, thorough education in the noble profession of the law." He often attended the meetings of young college men, and on one of the last of these occasions he made an address to

members of his fraternity—the Phi Delta Theta—that has become memorable in the records of that organization. Always an ardent fisherman, he wrote for his literary club a beautiful paper on "Trout Fishing on the Nipigon." Every summer season he and his wife went to the Canadian woods, and in this paper he computed that in all he had spent six months on the Nipigon, so that he knew every pool, eddy, rapid and even the rocks in its course. He learned much of the lore of the woods and waters, and was really a poet in spirit if not in form of expression. He could have added many an interesting chapter to Izaak Walton. He had traveled extensively, and in many papers before clubs and societies, lectured on a variety of themes, including his impressions as he stood where Paul stood on Mars Hill in Athens, his observations while ambassador to Austria, and the delights of the Tippecanoe river and the haunts of the fish in Canadian waters. Mr. Harris married, 14 May, 1868, India, daughter of Henry Crazo of Connersville, Ind., who survives him.

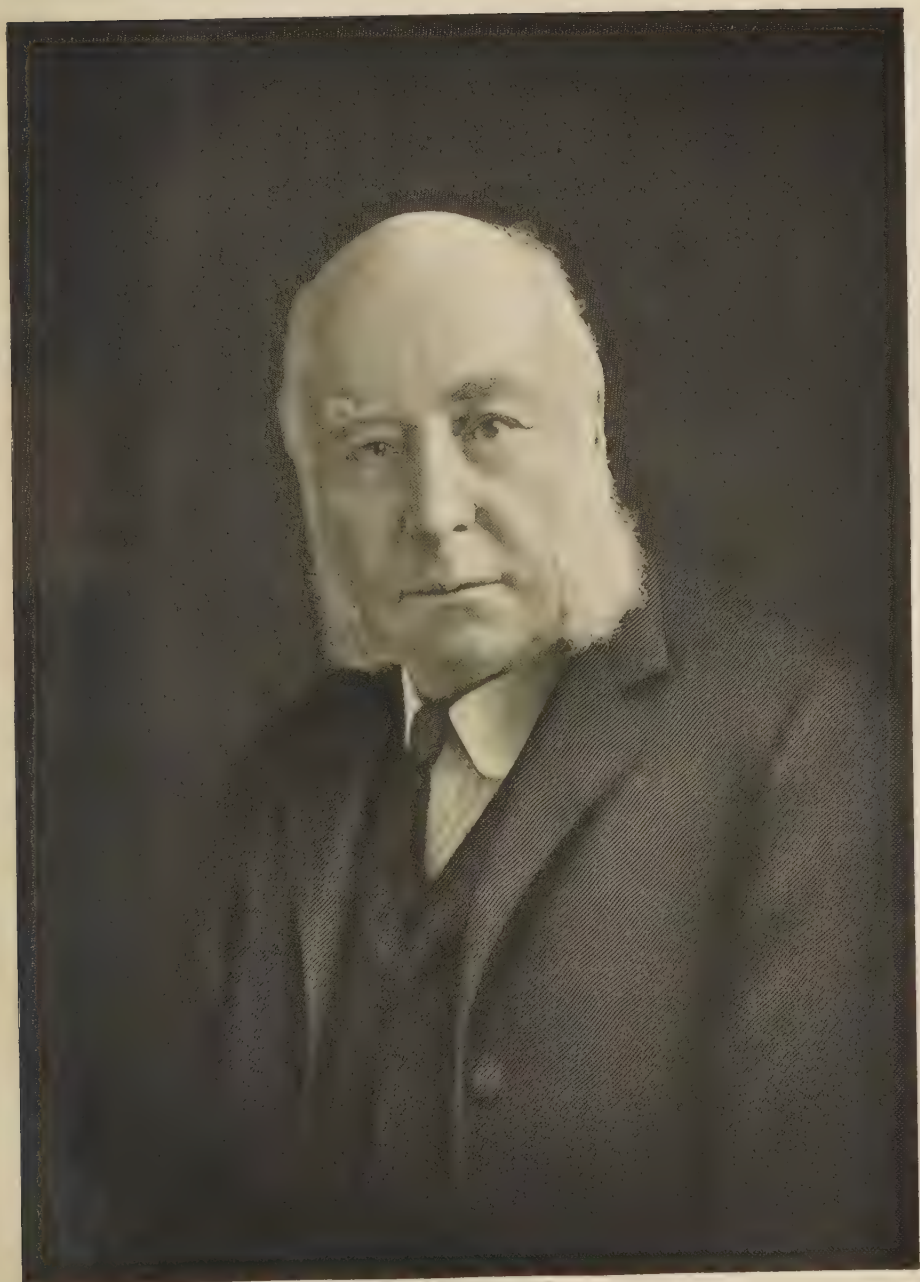
THAYER, William Roscoe, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 Jan., 1859, son of Frederick William and Maria Wilder (Phelps) Thayer. He is of English extraction, the direct descendant of Thomas Thayer, a native of Gloucester, England, who immigrated to America in 1634, and settled at Braintree, Massachusetts. Mr. Thayer's father (1823-62) was a prosperous shipping merchant, and senior partner in the shipping house of Thayer and Warren, later incorporated as the Warren Steamship Company, of Boston. He enjoyed every educational and social advantage. For three years (1871-74) he attended St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H. In 1874 he was sent with a private tutor to Europe, where he traveled and was fitted for college. On his return to America in 1877, he entered Harvard College, where he received the degree of B. A. in 1881. Following his graduation, Mr. Thayer entered the field of journalism as assistant editor of the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin." In 1885 he resumed his studies at Harvard, and received the degree of M.A. in 1886. For the next two years he traveled in Europe and the Levant, and upon his return, in 1888, served for one year as assistant instructor in English, at Harvard. On the founding of the "Harvard Graduates Magazine," in 1892, Mr. Thayer became its editor, and acted in that capacity until 1915. Practically the whole of Mr. Thayer's career has been devoted to literary pursuits and travel. He is the author of the "Dawn of Italian Independence" (1893); "Life and Times of Cavour" (1911); "Life and Letters of John Hay" (1915); "Theodore Roosevelt; an Intimate Biography" (1919). In the earlier period of his literary productiveness he was the author of several volumes of poetry, including: "The Confessions of Hermes and Other Poems" (1884), and "Poems New and Old" (1895). Other prose works are: "The Best Elizabethan Plays" (1890); "History and Customs of Harvard University" (1898); and a volume of essays under the title, "Throne Makers" (1899). His "Dawn of Italian Independence" led to his decoration by King Victor Emanuel of Italy with the Order of the Crown of Italy, and the Order of Saints Mau-

rice and Lazarus. In 1910 he was chosen as the official delegate of the United States and Harvard University to the International Historical Congress held in Rome. In addition to the works above mentioned, Mr. Thayer has contributed many political and historical essays to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Century," "Forum," "Review of Reviews," and other leading periodicals. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and received the gold medal of the Institute for excellence in biography. He is a member, also, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Academy of the Lincei (Rome), the Royal British Historical Society, the American Historical Association, of which he is president (1920), the Cambridge Historical Society, of which he has been president; the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the American Philological Society. Mr. Thayer married, 24 Nov., 1883, Eliza Fielding, daughter of Henry Ware, of Cambridge, Mass. He is the father of one daughter, Margaret Ware Thayer.

NEVIN, Ethelbert, musician and composer. b. at "Vineacre," Edgeworth, Pa., 25 Nov., 1862; d. at New Haven, Conn., 17 Feb., 1901. In early life he exhibited marked musical ability, both vocal and instrumental, making rapid progress under the best teachers in his native State. Later he was sent abroad by his father, and spent two years in travel and in study with the noted Von Bohme, of Dresden. On his return to America, he went to Boston, where for two years more he studied the piano with B. J. Lang and composition with Stephen A. Emery. The next few years were spent in teaching in Pittsburgh, followed by another visit to Europe, where, during the years 1884-86, he pursued advanced studies with Karl Klindwerth in Berlin. In 1885 he was one of a class of four, composed of the best pupils of Klindwerth, which was personally instructed by Dr. Hans von Bülow. For five years after 1887 he resided in Boston, teaching music and composition, and occasionally playing in concerts. In 1892 he made his third visit to Europe, this time locating in Paris, where he coached aspirants for the operatic stage, and produced some of his best compositions. His intense application to his professional work caused an entire breakdown of his health in 1893, and necessitated a year of rest and recuperation in Algiers. The early months of 1895 were spent in a concert tour through the United States, after which he returned again to Europe, spending a year each in Florence, Venice, and Paris. In 1899 he returned to America for the last time, taking up his residence in New Haven, Conn., where he died in the following year. Although in active work for a little over ten years, Mr. Nevin made for himself a lasting, and nearly unique, reputation in the history of American music. As a composer he was both prolific and versatile, his productions including both vocal and instrumental pieces, all characterized by graceful style and perfect technique.

BEDFORD, Edward Thomas, president of the Corn Products Refining Company, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Feb., 1849, son of Frederick Thomas and Mary Ann (Pace) Bedford. Both

parents were natives of London, Eng., and emigrated to this country early in 1849, settling in Brooklyn. The elder Bedford had attained prominence in his native country as an artist and designer, and it was not long before his work in this country attracted attention. One of his noteworthy creations here was the frame he designed and carved for the full-sized portrait of King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales), which was presented to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the Prince's visit to this country in 1861. Edward T. Bedford was educated in the Brooklyn public schools, and later attended the Maple Grove Academy, of Westport, Conn. He began his business career as a salesman with the firm of Charles Pratt and Company, of New York, dealer in oils. Later he entered the employ of Robert Chesebrough, and to his keen power of discernment is largely due the commercial introduction of vaseline, now one of the company's chief commodities. He next engaged with the oil firm of Boyd and Thompson, with whom he found opportunity for broader play of his great energy and ability. In 1872 he was made a junior partner, the firm becoming R. J. Thompson and Company. A few years later the firm became Thompson and Bedford, having as its personnel R. J. Thompson, E. T. Bedford, Charles Pratt and Henry H. Rogers. Mr. Bedford's long association with the Standard Oil Company began in 1880, when his firm was incorporated as the Thompson and Bedford Company, Limited, eastern and foreign selling agents for the Standard Oil Company, which owned a majority of their stock. In 1890, upon the sale of all their belongings to the Standard Oil trust, Mr. Thompson retired from the company and Mr. Bedford succeeded to the presidency. In 1893, when the Standard Oil trust was dissolved by the courts, the Thompson and Bedford Company became a department of the Standard Oil Company under the name of Thompson and Bedford Department. In 1903 he became connected with the management of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as a director and member of its executive committee. His knowledge of organization enabled him to effect great improvement in its foreign business. He combined and incorporated as a department the Thompson and Bedford Company, of London, and the Anglo-American Oil Company; he also organized and became president of the Bedford Petroleum Company, whose principal office was in Paris, and of the Colonial Oil Company with offices in South Africa, Australia and South America. In 1901 his interests were expanded to include glucose and starch, and, with several members of the executive committee of the Standard Oil Company, he organized the New York Glucose Company, of which he assumed the presidency. They built a large plant at Edgewater, N. J., and their advent into the business precipitated a commercial conflict between his company and what was known as the glucose trust. It reached such alarming proportions that Mr. Bedford's associates, apprehensive as to the outcome, prevailed upon him to take active management of the company. Thereafter all laxity gave way to utmost efficiency, and although his company was more or less affected, the trust became involved to



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the point of bankruptcy, their earnings having dropped in 1905 from \$4,000,000 to \$375,000. As the trust's very existence was now imperiled, its shareholders effected a reorganization of its affairs which included a combination with the New York Glucose Company, and requested Mr. Bedford and the management of the latter company to take charge of the new corporation, to be known as the Corn Products Refining Company. Mr. Bedford consented to assume this responsibility provided the shareholders of the old trust would reduce the number and value of their shares, so that the new company's capitalization would not exceed that of the old, \$80,000,000. On the conclusion of arrangements, he announced the continuation of his old policy—that the company would not immerse itself from competition either by purchase or agreement with its competitors. Although there was not unanimity of opinion concerning his somewhat radical ideas of reconstruction, his associates, nevertheless, acceded to his wishes, and results justified his foresight. His guiding principle was "Obtain success by the deserving of it," which has resulted in better service, quality and price to the consumer. The subsequent growth of the company, due entirely to Mr. Bedford's ability and tireless industry, is a monument to one of the country's most conspicuous examples of self-development. He not only introduced improved methods of manufacture which effected extraordinary efficiency in every department, but by instituting extensive research into the very nature of the business, greatly improved the quality and increased the quantity of the products from corn; he also reorganized the company's foreign business, and enabled it to sell through its own representatives in all markets of the world, with the consequent advantages of being nearer the consumer, carrying larger stocks, and creating adequate credit facilities. During his administration of the affairs of the Corn Products Refining Company, the chief labor of his life, it has become one of the leading industrial organizations of the country. This achievement has been recognized on all sides, and in 1916, the directors, in appreciation of his having increased the profits from \$375,000 to \$6,000,000, presented him with engrossed resolutions which stated in part: "In 1906 you, Mr. Bedford, were put in charge of a business which was drifting into bankruptcy. . . . You have rebuilt its plants, substituted efficiency for inefficiency, made friends of our enemies by your fairness; in fact, you have converted a water-logged wreck into an efficient merchantman"; but a more signal commendation was the approbation that his admirable methods extorted from his competitors. Their resolution said: "We hereby indorse the position you have so consistently taken to improve the quality of our products and reduce our manufacturing costs and recover the last particle of product from the kernel of corn, the base of our industry." During his long business career he has been identified with the executive management of many important corporations and institutions; those in which he still is active include the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Southport Trust Company, Lloyds Insurance Company, Bush Ter-

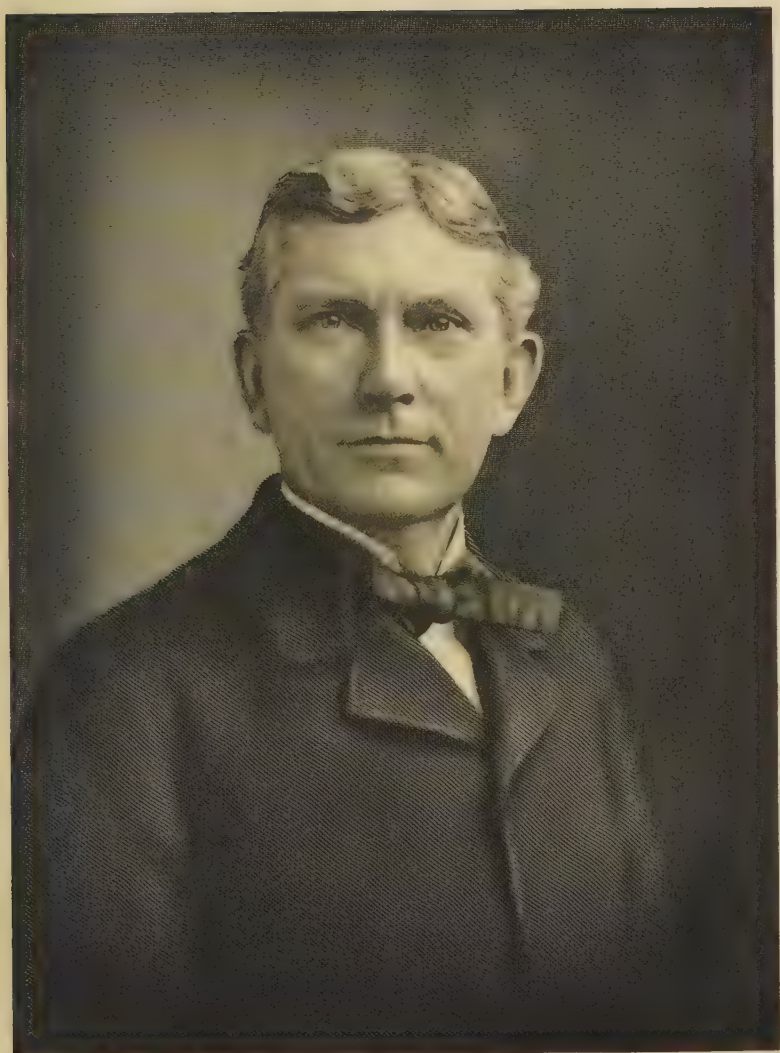
minal Company, Thompson-Starrett Construction Company, Long Island Safe and Deposit Company, Westport Library, and Norwalk General Hospital. After the entry of the United States into the war, he served as chairman of the war service committee of the American Manufacturers Association, Advisory to the Food Administration. Mr. Bedford has a city residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., but makes his home at Green Farms, Westport Township, Conn. He possesses a tender regard for nature, and his habit of combining his great fondness for animals, flowers, etc., with his business activities throws light on his view of life; and to the wholesome relaxation that his versatile qualities enable him to derive from his diversions may be attributed his rare capacity for work. But he is not a dilettante in his diversions; in fact, he is noted for the thoroughness with which he has mastered everything he undertook—for instance, the Bedford Garden at his Green Farms' home is the largest public or private garden in the country, covering eight acres, and it is always open to the public. It is a perennial garden to which constant bloom is given by adding each year to the perennials over a hundred thousand annuals from his extensive greenhouses. His dairy, which is not a commercial venture, consists of nearly fifty Alderneys which he imported from the Isle of Jersey, and it holds more records than any other dairy of like size. You'll-do-Favorite, with 946 pounds of butter in twelve months, holds the record for imported Jersey's; while Seer Alberta not only has a state record for a year of 1,035 pounds of butter, but has also established a world's record of 140 pounds of butter in one month. Mr. Bedford's chief source of pleasure, however, is his Wynfromere Stock Farm, situated a mile distant on the road leading to Norwalk. It houses about 25 young trotters which he delights to drive in contests with his sons and trainer. Wynfromere is the home of Hamburg Belle, who, besides her world's record of 2:01- $\frac{1}{4}$, is credited with having brought the highest price (\$50,000) of any trotter. It was at Wynfromere that Mr. Bedford personally trained his champion team of trotters which he drove over the Parkway (half-mile) track to the world's record, which still exists, of 2:12- $\frac{1}{4}$ to wagon driven either by professional or amateur. His daughter Emily also takes a keen interest in horses, and with her assistance he has won a number of ribbons at the principal horse shows, including Madison Square Garden, notably with Hildred and a team of lady's horses, Donner and Blitzen, all of which have won championships. Mr. Bedford married, at Bronxville, N. Y., in Dec., 1871, Mary Ann, daughter of Peter M. Dingee, of the firm of P. M. Dingee and Sons. They are the parents of three daughters, Mary E. (deceased); Emily, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Preston Davis, Quartermaster's Department; Grace, wife of Lieutenant Harold L. Lloyd, Motor Transport Corps; and two sons, Charles E. and Frederick T. Bedford.

CASSATT, Alexander Johnston, railroad president, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 8 Dec., 1839; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Dec., 1906. He was the son of Robert S. Cassatt, a prominent banker of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and

Katherine Kelso Johnston. The elder Cassatt was the first mayor of Allegheny, Pa. He sent his son to the public schools in Pittsburgh, and later to Germany, where he took courses at the University of Darmstadt. He completed his education at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1859. After two years spent in "locating" a railroad in Georgia, he became a rodman on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After two years he was made assistant engineer on the line connecting the Philadelphia and Trenton road to the system. In 1864 he became resident engineer of the middle division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which the Pennsylvania had taken over. An eighteen months' experience as superintendent of motive power sufficed to qualify him for a similar position for the entire Pennsylvania system, with headquarters at Altoona, Pa. He was chosen to succeed Dr. E. H. Williams as general superintendent of the road in 1870, and in December of the following year he became general manager of the lines east of Pittsburgh. He already stood high in the counsels of the corporation and in 1874 was elected third vice-president, being advanced, six years later, to first vice-president. On 30 Sept., 1882, he resigned and retired for a time from active service, but, re-elected to the board of directors in September, 1883, he soon after became chairman of the road committee. During 1885-89 he was president of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, and resigned to become president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in June of the latter year, as successor to Frank Thomson. The development of the road into one of the most important and comprehensive in the world, during the incumbency of Mr. Cassatt, was unprecedented. It was in a large measure due to him that the company adopted a policy of expansion, so that before the time of his death it comprised more than 10,000 miles of road, owned over 5,000 locomotives and as many passenger cars, mostly built of steel, also over 200,000 freight cars, with about 350 vessels as an auxiliary to the service. The inauguration of electric service at termini brought with it the construction of a number of high-powered electric locomotives. Over 100,000 employees were needed to operate this vast system. The road's gross income in 1904 was \$85,933,939, and on a capital stock of \$296,418,250 it paid a dividend of \$14,792,931. The greatest achievement of Mr. Cassatt's leadership was the so-called "New York improvements." Ever since 1871, when the company leased the United Railroads of New Jersey, terminating in Jersey City, the officers of the road looked longingly toward New York City. They wanted a station there, but they were confronted by the great expense of such an undertaking, as well as the lack of a feasible plan, for at that time the engineering obstacles seemed to be insurmountable. The panic of 1873 made it impossible to promote any large extension, but from this time, and particularly in 1874, when the Hudson tunnel scheme, now completed and in operation under the control of the Hudson Companies (see OAKMAN, WALTER G.), was first started, the problem was considered. In 1884 a proposition

was entertained to build the "North River Bridge" across the Hudson River, with a span almost twice that of the Brooklyn bridge. The panic of that year, however, put a damper on all new undertakings, as did again the silver panic of 1893. In 1900 the control of the Long Island Railroad was acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and then it became desirable that the Pennsylvania should have a physical connection with its new ally. As the other railroad lines, using ferries to carry passengers into New York City, did not approve of the construction of the Hudson River Bridge, and as it was impossible to obtain a charter for a bridge to be used exclusively by a single company, a tunnel scheme was adopted by the Pennsylvania. The improvement in methods of tunnel construction and the use of electric power in tunnels were the deciding factors. It was the company's plan to run its passenger trains into a centrally located station in the city of New York, instead of one on the western bank of the Hudson River; to give rapid transit from the residential sections of Long Island, to offer to Newark and other cities in New Jersey direct and quick access to the metropolis and the resorts on Long Island beaches, and to provide an alleged connection between the South and West on the one hand, and New England and the East on the other. All of these objects were accomplished by the gigantic improvement which was the logical result of long-studied plans in which Mr. Cassatt participated from the beginning. The New York terminus, known as the Pennsylvania Station, was designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. Built after the Roman Doric style suggesting the imposing character of the ancient temples and baths, it is of surpassing beauty as well as monumental proportions. It covers an area of about eight acres, bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, and has about one-half mile of outside wall. The main waiting-room, reached through a spacious arcade, is 150 feet in height and 108 feet wide, the largest in the world. Its dignified design was suggested by the baths of Caracalla, and Diocletian and the basilica of Constantine. At the head of the grand stairway, thirty-nine and one-half feet wide, is placed a statue of Mr. Cassatt, whose pedestal bears, under his name and title, the words: "WHOSE FORESIGHT, COURAGE AND ABILITY ACHIEVED THE EXTENSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM INTO NEW YORK CITY." Mr. Cassatt was director or president in some twenty-five financial, insurance, and transportation corporations. He married in 1868, Lois, daughter of Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, and a niece of President Buchanan. They had two sons and two daughters.

SCULLY, John S., banker and financier, b. in Chartiers Township, Allegheny County, Pa., 14 Aug., 1844; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 Oct., 1914, son of Cornelius and Matilda (Duff) Scully. He was of Irish descent, the grandson of John Sullivan Scully, who came to America in the year 1800, and settled on a farm of 1,000 acres, on Chartiers Creek, four miles from Pittsburgh. He became a prominent man in the community where he lived, serving as justice of the peace, an office



John S. Scully

then of much importance, for thirty years. He died in 1837, at the age of seventy years. His son, Cornelius (1817-96), married Matilda, daughter of Samuel and Isabelle (Lawson) Duff, and followed agricultural pursuits until his death at the age of seventy-nine years. John S. Scully grew up on his father's farm and received his early education in the public schools of the district. Later he entered Curry College, a commercial school of Pittsburgh, and after receiving a certificate on the completion of his course, taught school for one term. He then began his business career as a clerk in the old Pittsburgh Trust Company, later the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, of which his father's cousin, John D. Scully, was cashier. His rise was rapid, and the year 1870, when he helped to organize and became cashier of the Diamond Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, found him, at the age of twenty-six, the youngest bank cashier in the city of Pittsburgh. The Diamond Savings afterward became the Diamond National Bank, and Mr. Scully was connected with this institution for forty-four years, until the time of his final retirement from active business, when he was its president. It is undoubtedly due to his efforts and able management that this well-known financial enterprise of Pittsburgh owes its great success and present high standing in the banking world. These years were the most important in the history of Pittsburgh, for it was in the early seventies that the city saw the beginning of that era of growth and prosperity which in a few years made it the foremost industrial city in the world. In common with other ambitious young men, who afterward became well known in financial and industrial life of the country, Mr. Scully was alive to the opportunities about him and made the most of them, and whatever success he attained was the result of the capable, energetic methods, which, as a broad-minded business man and careful student of affairs, he employed in the management of any business with which he was connected. His executive ability was one of his most valuable assets, and he was soon recognized as one of Pittsburgh's most able and reliable financiers, remarkable for his honesty, progressive and enterprising spirit, and good judgment. Mr. Scully retired from the banking business in 1903. In the meantime he had been the organizer and guiding spirit in several other important business concerns of Pittsburgh. Among them was the First Pool Monongahela Gas Coal Company, which was later absorbed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company. He also organized the West Side Belt Railroad, now owned by the Wabash Railroad Company, thus solving one of the most vexatious problems of the city's transportation needs. To him is entirely due the credit of having foreseen the great opportunity for railroad terminals on the south side of the river, a portion of the territory surrounding Pittsburgh, which has been developed only in the last few years. He was one of the organizers and originators of the Kansas Natural Gas Company, was a director of the Columbia National Life Insurance Company of Boston; was interested in the timber and coal lands in West Virginia, and was affiliated with many other business and industrial corporations as organizer and

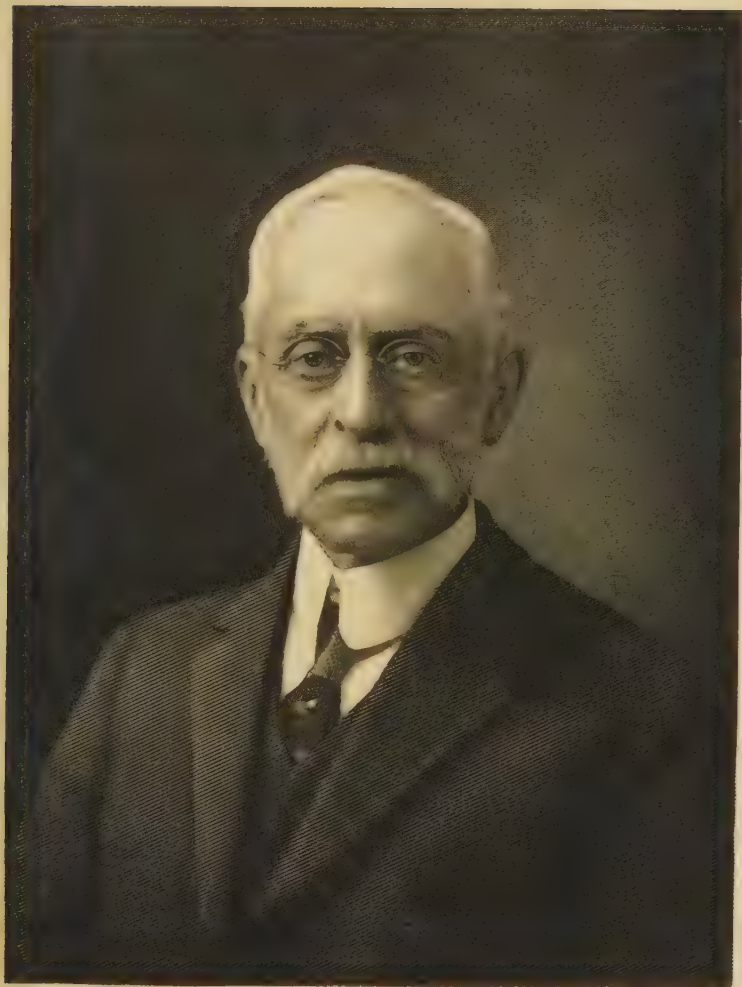
chief factor in their development. Although not a politician in any sense of the word, Mr. Scully always took a deep interest in public affairs, and was untiring in his efforts to bring about better social and municipal conditions. He gave much time and thought to matters of public interest, especially to the subject of good roads, which he recognized as one of the chief factors in the advancement of any community. Everything pertaining to the public highways received his most careful consideration, and he was instrumental in bringing about many needed reforms and measures in this direction. It was largely through his influence that a bill was passed securing good roads for the country west of Pittsburgh. Tree-planting was another of his enthusiasms. Mr. Scully's career was that of a capable, energetic, and eminently successful business man, and of a generous, patriotic, and dutiful citizen. He had rare executive ability and a marked capacity for leadership; his keen mind, ability to understand man and conditions, his public-spirit and integrity won for him a high place in the business and social life of Pittsburgh, and by no means secondary to these was his church life. In 1907 Mr. Scully removed to Washington, D. C., where he died. He was fond of country life, and had his summer home in the Berkshire Hills, at Great Barrington, Mass. He became an active member of the Church of the Covenant on coming to Washington; was greatly interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and especially in the Young Women's Christian Association work, acting as chairman of the board of trustees of this organization during his residence in Washington. Mr. Scully married 12 Sept., 1871, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Felix and Margaret (Dickson) Negley, of Pittsburgh. They had four children: John Sullivan Scully (b. 23 Oct., 1873), orchardist at Stevensville, Mont., who married Mary Gillispie; Cornelius Decatur (b. 30 Nov., 1878), practicing law in Pittsburgh, married Rosalie, daughter of Dudley D., and Helen (Boteler) Pendleton; Margaret, widow of Harry B. Zimmele, of Bethlehem, Pa.; and Mary Elizabeth, wife of Paul Killiam, of Cambridge, Mass. In 1916 Mrs. Scully presented to the U. S. government a tract of 140 acres with buildings, for the purpose of founding a fish hatchery, as a memorial to her husband, who was much interested in this branch of effort. This gift was greatly appreciated by the authorities, since the question of installing a hatchery in Washington had long been discussed.

CUTTING, William Bayard, lawyer, b. in New York, 12 Jan., 1850; d. in Kansas City, Mo., 1 March, 1912, son of Fulton and Justine (Bayard) Cutting and brother of Robert Fulton Cutting. He traces his descent from the Rev. Leonard Cutting, of Pembroke College in the University of Cambridge, who, in 1756, became a tutor in the recently founded King's College, New York, resigning in 1763 to become rector of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I. He married the daughter of John Pintard, a New York merchant, by whom he had one son, William Cutting. The latter married Gertrude, daughter of Walter Livingston and Cornelia Schuyler, and they had several sons, one of whom they named Fulton

Cutting, in honor of Robert Fulton who married Harriet Livingston, a sister of Mrs. William Cutting. William Bayard Cutting received his early education in New York and was graduated at Columbia College at the age of nineteen. He then entered the Columbia Law School, and in 1871 was admitted to the New York bar. He was engaged in active practice but a short time when his grandfather, Robert Bayard, at that time deeply interested in the development of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, urged him to take a position in the company's office. In 1878 his grandfather retired and he was elected president of the road, a position of great responsibility usually assumed by men of advanced years. After several years of successful operation under his administration, the road was incorporated as a branch of the great trunk lines, which has played an important part in the development of the Mississippi Valley. After serving for a time as director of the Illinois Central Railroad, he became interested in a projected line in Florida, and later was made a director of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Cutting's activities were by no means confined to railroad enterprises. With keen business sagacity and far-sightedness he proposed a plan to develop a large tract of land in South Brooklyn. He purchased the land with others and proceeded to develop it along the lines that made his paternal grandfather one of the most eminent and distinguished railroad men of the country. His first step was to establish a ferry; then build a railroad to connect with other lines on Long Island, and third to induce the U. S. government to improve the Bay Ridge channel. These difficult operations made possible the growth of the waterfront of South Brooklyn and the creation of its present system of docks and warehouses. Mr. Cutting was also an active figure in public and charitable enterprises. In 1878 he was elected a trustee of the Children's Aid Society, in 1880 a trustee of Columbia College, and in 1896-97 he was civil service commissioner in New York. He exerted himself in many practical ways to improve the conditions of the poor of the city, and as president of the Improved Dwelling Association, founded in 1879, he urged the construction of model tenements in New York. The undertaking proved successful, and one group of these buildings, known as the Cutting Buildings, stands as a monument to his useful work. He was active also in reform movements in politics, devoting even more of his time to philanthropic and civic reform movements than to the practice of his profession, the law. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder of business life he had risen to various high places and had filled them all adequately. At the time of his death Mr. Cutting held many positions of public trust. He was a trustee of the U. S. Trust Company; director in the American Exchange National Bank, Commercial Union Assurance Company, Southern Pacific Company, Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, Norfolk and Southern Railway Company, City and Suburban Homes Company, and Tropical Land Company. He was also a director of the New York Botanical Gardens, of the American Museum of Natural History, of the

Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Zoological Society; a trustee of Columbia College; a member of the Century, Union, Metropolitan, University, City, Tuxedo, South Side, Delta Phi, Church, Jekyl, and Grolier Clubs. Mr. Cutting was married on 26 April, 1877, to Olivia Peyton Murray, of New York, by whom he had three children, William Bayard Cutting, Jr., Justine Bayard Cutting, and Bronson Murray Cutting.

ROBBINS, Alfred Augustus, merchant and miner, b. in Harvard, Mass., 8 July, 1837; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 April, 1919, son of Augustus and Julianna (Wilder) Robbins. His father (1805-55) was a physician and surgeon, for some time president of the Worcester County Temperance Society, and prominent in many philanthropies. He removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1850. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Robbins, who emigrated to this country from Scotland in the sixteenth century, settling in Littleton, Mass. The line of descent is then traced through John Robbins, son of Robert; Jacob, son of John; Jacob, son of Jacob, who was the grandfather of Alfred A. Robbins. His great-grandfather, Lieut. Jacob Robbins, served with distinction through the Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill campaign. Alfred A. Robbins was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and under a private tutor. At the early age of twenty he established a cracker business, dealing only in the high grades of crackers. He became sole agent in New York for the celebrated Bonds Boston Crackers, B. F. James Milk Biscuit, the Fox Lansburg Crackers, and had a number of other cracker agencies. Later he also became a commission merchant in flour and cracker baker's supplies. After the Civil War, in 1866, he purchased the D. K. Allen farm at Great Neck, L. I., to which point the North Shore Railroad had just been completed. This land he laid out in plots and very soon commenced improving it. He was the first one to start improvements in this section. He resided at Great Neck until 1875, and during this time purchased and improved a number of tracts of land. The D. K. Allen and the Henry Schenck properties which he purchased have become part of the beautiful suburb lying at and about the Great Neck Railroad Station. About 1870 Mr. Robbins became interested in a manganese company with mines in Georgia. He also became interested in a deposit of feldspar and quartz and later on organized the New York Feldspar and Flint Pulverizing Company with a mill located at Port Morris, N. Y. Later his business extended into the general mineral business, which has been continued for many years under the name of the A. A. Robbins Mining Company, of which he is president. When he was a young man Mr. Robbins was interested in baseball as a recreation and pastime. He was one of the organizers of the Oriental Baseball Club and of the Brooklyn Baseball Club (1858-59). He was a delegate to the first National Baseball Convention, which was held in Cooper Institute, in New York City. He was one of the original members of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which was organized in 1861 and in which he served in the Gettysburg campaign. He is an honorary member of the Veteran Association of that regiment.



A. R. Robbins

It will be remembered that in the summer of 1863 the Confederates planned an advance north, with the view of invading the State of Pennsylvania and capturing Harrisburg. Mr. Robbins relates the following incident which has not been generally referred to by historians. President Lincoln issued his proclamation of the 15 June, 1863, calling for 100,000 troops for immediate service, to be supplied from the militia of the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The President, after issuing the proclamation, was evidently deeply impressed by the grave situation at that moment, and later the same day, realizing the emergency, instructed the Secretary of War to telegraph to Governor Seymour of the State of New York as follows: "Furnish as large a force of the militia as possible, say 20,000 men for a short term of service." Governor Seymour replied: "I will spare no effort to send troops at once" and issued marching orders to the National Guard of the State of New York. On the 18th, the adjutant-general of the State informed the Secretary of War that "about 12,000 men were on their way to Harrisburg." It was under this special order of President Lincoln that the Twenty-third Regiment offered its services, which were accepted and responded to at once. Mr. Robbins is a man of broad culture, and exceedingly genial manners. He is a keenly intelligent observer of things and persons, enriched by his experience and travels and possessed of rare executive abilities. Through all his career, while diligent in business, he has been guided by a paramount desire to make life useful to others. He has been interested in the formation of many organizations for the advancement of Christian work, having been founder or one of the original members of some twenty organizations, a number of which are still continuing active at this time. Soon after the Civil War Mr. Robbins became actively identified with the campaign against intemperance waged in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was elected president of the Lafayette Avenue Temperance Society, connected with the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in the fall of 1865. That association arranged for a vigorous campaign. It commenced a series of temperance mass meetings, which were held in that church. The first meeting was held 16 Nov., 1865, and was presided over by Hon. Alfred M. Wood, mayor of Brooklyn. Mayor Wood had been colonel of the fighting Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison for some time. Colonel Wood was enthusiastically received. This commenced a series of mass meetings which continued for many months. They were addressed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Gen. S. F. Cary, Governor Buckingham, Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, John B. Gough, Hon. William E. Dodge, and many other eminent speakers. The influence extended through the entire country. In May of the same year the National Temperance Society and Publication House was organized, with Hon. William E. Dodge as its first president. Mr. Robbins in the following November (1865) was made a member of its board of managers, and has continued as such until the present time. In 1869 he was chosen president of the Central Temperance

Association of Kings County, N. Y., which was composed of five delegates from each temperance organization in the county. This position he held for six years. For a time, also, he was a member of the New York State Temperance Society, and served as vice-president one season. He organized a number of other temperance associations. In 1887 a bill which legalized pool-selling, called the "Ives Pool Bill," had been introduced in the legislature of the State of New York. This bill had very strong backing. Mr. Robbins noticed that the bill was being skillfully engineered in the legislature, that it had passed the assembly and to the third reading in the senate, and that only the quickest possible action could defeat it. This prompted him to invite two influential citizens to join him in a call for a meeting to be held the following evening to arrange for a mass meeting at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Two very large and enthusiastic meetings were held. Among the prominent men that supported and addressed these meetings were General Christensen, Mayor Whitney, Dr. T. L. Cuyler, H. E. Pierpont, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Anthony Comstock, and other distinguished speakers, the influence of which was so great that Governor Hill withheld his signature from the bill. Mr. Robbins' prompt initiative resulted in arousing a state-wide sentiment in opposition to this bill, which, if passed, would have legalized gambling in the State. Many other instances of Mr. Robbins' quickness to act in matters of great moment, to the welfare of the community in which immediate steps had to be taken to check and correct evil practices, could be cited, in recognition of his constant endeavor to improve social conditions. In politics Mr. Robbins is a Republican and in his religious faith a Presbyterian. He has been a member of the board of American Sabbath Union (now the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States) since 1898, and of the New York State Sabbath Association, from its organization in 1890, having been one of its founders and for some years its president. He was president of the Kings County Sunday Observance Association for eighteen years; president of the Society of the New York Free Cold Water Fountains, and a member of the National Geographic Society, New York State Museum Association, Scientific Temperance Federation, Brooklyn Presbyterian Union, and various other benevolent and philanthropic societies. His untiring efforts in every good cause well embody the lesson of a familiar hymn which he has carried in his pocket since 1864:

"Ne'er think the victory won
Nor lay thine armor down.
Thy work of life will not be done
Till thou obtain thy crown."

Mr. Robbins married 27 Oct., 1881, Anna, daughter of Samuel C. Barnes, of Brooklyn.

NOYES, Frank Brett, president of the Washington Evening and Sunday Star Newspaper Company and of the Associated Press, was born in Washington on July 7, 1863. The son of Crosby Stuart Noyes, for fifty years one of the greatest of American editors, he was plunged into the atmosphere of the newspaper office at an early age, and, with genius and

hard work, has continued since that time to do honor to the traditions of one of the most esteemed vocations of his time. While gaining his academic education in the public and private schools of Washington and later at the Columbian College of that city, Mr. Noyes spent the greater part of his vacation hours in the offices of the "Evening Star," of which his father, one of Washington's pioneer newspaper men, was then editor and part owner. Encouraged by his father, who recognized good omen in his youthful inquisitiveness, he sought out for himself, noted and studied the interrelation of the departments of a great daily. Enthusiastic and keen in this work, few details of the complexities of the office escaped him, and intimates of the journalist today indicate that he attributes no small measure of his later success to the work which, as a boy, he classed as play. So it happened that, shortly after his entering the business office of the "Star" in a minor capacity under the guidance of S. H. Kauffmann, the owners, casting about in an effort to promptly fill a vacancy which had occurred in the office of business manager, were impressed with the extraordinary grasp which Mr. Noyes had obtained upon the details of their property, and in 1881, while still in his teens, this position was offered him. In this capacity, later augmented by the position of treasurer of the company, he continued to serve until 1901. In 1888 he married Janet Thruston Newbold, of Washington. Four children were born to them, two sons and two daughters, of whom three, a son and two daughters, are living. Mr. Noyes' connection with the Associated Press was entered into in 1894, when, shortly after his becoming a member of that organization, he was elected to its executive committee. In 1900 he was elected president, and since that date has been re-elected to that office each year. No higher tribute could be paid to his journalistic genius. Commenting upon his connection with the Associated Press in 1911, at the time of his re-election to the presidency, Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York "Times," put into words the high estimation in which Mr. Noyes' services are held by his fellow members: "We have, during the régime through which Mr. Noyes has presided in the last ten years, grown from an income \$2,000,000 to nearly \$3,000,000 a year, an expenditure of nearly \$10,000 a day," he said. "We have now, I think, 800 members; whereas, ten years ago, we had 600. It is extremely necessary that we have such men as Mr. Noyes. I wish it were possible that we could elect him without going through the form of a vote." This tells but part of the service rendered by Mr. Noyes to an organization which has come to be recognized as the greatest news-gathering concern in the world; an organization unique in character and, at the time of its incorporation under its present charter, revolutionary in purposes. Mr. Noyes played a prominent part in drawing up the charter which incorporated the Associated Press under the laws of New York State in 1899, when a decision of the court in Illinois, where the association had been incorporated prior to that date, made it advisable to re-organize. The method of operation under the new charter and the attendant expansion of

service and prestige are in a large measure due to his guidance during the period of his incumbency as president. Today the association, instead of being dependent upon foreign news agencies for foreign news dispenses such news to them. Agencies are maintained in China, India, the Philippines, Japan, Australia, and South America, with staff correspondents and bureaus in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, Berlin, Paris, Madrid, London, Brussels, The Hague, Cairo, and Capetown. The president and directors of the Associated Press serve without salaries, and for the seventeen years of his service as president, Mr. Noyes has given freely of his ability and capacity for hard work solely for the development of the journalistic supremacy of the United States. While bearing the responsibilities devolving upon the head of as intricate an organization as is the Associated Press, Mr. Noyes continued until 1901 in charge of the business management of the Washington "Evening Star." Facing the task of developing that property in such a manner as to keep abreast of the times while preserving the inherent conservatism necessary in the cosmopolitan National Capital, he so successfully accomplished this delicate task in the business office as to create an advertising medium which stands unique in many of its qualities today. Working in entire harmony with his father and brother, Theodore W. Noyes, in the editorial and news department, the scope and appeal of the "Star" steadily developed and broadened until it became so firmly established in the high estimation of Washingtonians as to render it one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the country. In 1901 Mr. Noyes, while remaining a director in the "Star," went to Chicago, where, for nine years, he acted as editor and publisher of the Chicago "Record-Herald," a new paper resulting from the merging of interests of the "Times-Herald" and the "Record." Entering a field with which he was entirely unfamiliar, he promptly won the confidence of Chicagoans, and his paper became a power for progress, reform, and municipal improvement. Returning to Washington in 1910, Mr. Noyes took up the presidency of the "Evening and Sunday Star," in which position he continues to serve, guiding the business policies of that paper to still higher prestige. Fairness, patience, earnestness, and a judicial frame of mind, combined with a tremendous capacity for mental work, are the leading characteristics of the man, but lest the impression be conveyed of a mere competent machine, he it said that Mr. Noyes is a devotee of music, reading, travel, and horticulture. His reading furnishes evidence of the thoroughness which characterizes him throughout. Few places, dates, or references with which he is unfamiliar can be made in the book in his hands without immediate recourse to some authority which will make clear the entire matter to him. And inasmuch as he is an inveterate reader, some conception may be gained from this fact of the scope and diversity of his understanding. He is intensely interested in politics, and enjoys the friendship and confidence of those highest in both major parties. But first and last his heart is in his life's work, the constant betterment of the service and standards of the press of the United States.



Les Amvile

TURVILLE, George Albert, manufacturer and financier, b. at Aston Manor, Warwickshire, England, 20 Dec., 1876, fifth son of the late William and Mary (Morley) Turville. His father, a retired member of the British Army Twelfth Royal Lancers, and who had been in active service in the Indian mutiny, the Crimean War, Afghanistan, South Africa, and numerous other of England's noted military campaigns, was an extensive traveler, and visited the United States on several private missions. The Turville family is of Norman extraction, and the name may be found on the roll of Battle Abbey. Soon after the conquest of England the de Tourvilles became extensive proprietors in the counties of Warwick and Leicester, being lords, in the former, of the manors of Pailington, Herdeberwe, Bedworth, Chelmscote Fulbrooke, and Nuneaton; and giving, in the latter, their name to the manor of Normanton-Turville, the original seat of the family. Mr. Turville is descended from a branch of Turville of Normanton-Turville, derived from Ralph de Tourville living temp. Henry I, successor of William de Tourville, one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror and the first settler in England. Ralph was father of William de Tourville, who was succeeded by Sir Hamon de Turville living temp. Henry II. Hugh de Turville was living in the twentieth of Henry III, 1235, and was succeeded by Ralph de Turville, who held in 1297 four and a half knights' fees in Normanton, Brokenhall Park, Thurstleton, Croft, Walton, Overleigh, Swydeby, Seithby, and Saxilby, all in the county of Leicester; and in the same year granted the Church of Croft to the abbey of St. Mary, in Leicester. In the tenth of Edward III, 1336, the lands of Nettlebed were bestowed by the Turvilles on the same monastery. Sir William Turville of Normanton-Turville, Thurstleton, Aston-Flamville etc. was appointed by writ of King Henry VIII, dated 30 Jan., 1534-35, one of the commissioners taking the ecclesiastical survey of the county of Leicester. He had license from the same monarch to inclose his park at Normanton. Sir William married, first, Helen, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, of Tamworth, Warwickshire; secondly, Jane, daughter of Sir John Warburton, of Arley. Mr. Turville is descended from Sir William by his first marriage through his eldest son, John Turville of Thurstleton and Newhall, who married Mary Findern, daughter of Thomas Findern of Findern, Derbyshire. The Armorial Bearings of Turville of Normanton-Turville, Aston, etc., were recorded (with pedigree) in the original Visitation of Leicestershire of 1563 at the College of Arms in London (H 12, 27) and are blazoned as follows: Arms—Or three chevronels vair. Crest—A dove, wings expanded azure, holding in the beak a sprig of olive proper. Subsequent pedigrees were also recorded in 1681 and 1682. The line of descent of the Turvilles of Aston Manor is through John Turville of Wolvey, second son of Richard Turville, Lord of Normanton, Thurstleton, etc. and of his wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Babington of Kiddington, Oxfordshire, who was the first warden of "Ye Fleete" prison and keeper of the Royal Palace. Edward Turville, the eldest son of John of Wolvey, died in infancy and was buried at Sapcote, Leicestershire, 24 Jan. 1592. The

second son John Turville of Longhay called cousin in the will of John Turville of Newhall Park, proved 7 Aug., 1669, was buried at Thurstleton 1 Jan., 1668-9. Edward Turville the fourth son of John of Longhay by his wife Elizabeth who was buried 17 April, 1646, was baptized at Thurstleton 20 Jan., 1635-6 and died in September, 1699, whilst Katherine his wife was buried at Thurstleton 27 Feb., 1719. John Turville of Cold Overton, the eldest son of Edward and Katherine, was born at Thurstleton 8 July, 1657 and on 7 Nov., 1686, he married Liddia Hayes at Cold Overton, which manor together with Sapcote and Knossington belonged to the Turner family related by intermarriage with the Turvilles. William Turville, the third son of John and Liddia was baptized at Cold Overton 16 Feb., 1696. He married Mary Somerton at Cold Overton 27 April, 1718. Their third son, Thomas, was baptized there 9 Nov., 1729, and was buried at Cold Overton, 8 Dec., 1799. He married Mary Cooke at Whissendine, Rutlandshire 26 Aug., 1754. Mary his wife was buried at Cold Overton 14 Aug., 1814. Their son Thomas married Ann Billington of Tilton, in 1781. Their first son, William of Melton Mowbray, was baptized 16 Dec., 1781. He married Mary Wiggington at Knossington, 22 April, 1803. Their first son, Robert, was baptized 18 Nov., 1804. He married, first, Mary Garrett at Sapcote, 5 Nov., 1822; secondly, Mary Peck, and thirdly, Mary Johnson. William Turville, the father of George Albert, was the third son of Robert and Mary (Garret) Turville. He was baptized at Twyford, Leicestershire, on 17 Jan., 1831, married Mary Morley, at Edgbaston Old Church, Birmingham, 31 Aug., 1857, and died at Aston Manor, 23 Sept., 1906. Soon after John Wesley, the founder of Methodism (born in Epworth, Lincolnshire, 17 June, 1703), left the Established Church of England, Mr. Turville's ancestors became his ardent supporters, and his great-grandfather, William of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, was buried in the Wesleyan Church Yard there. Since that time the family have been adherents of the Wesleyan Church in England. Mr. Turville's grandfather, Robert, after the birth of William (his father), left the county of Leicester, which had been the home of the family from the earliest days, and settled at Aston Manor in the county of Warwick, where George Albert Turville was born. Sir Francis Charles Fortescue Turville of Bosworth Hall, was secretary to Sir John Young, governor-general of the Dominion of Canada, 1869-72. Sir John Young was created Baron Lisgar, and after his death, 19 July, 1895, Sir Francis Turville married Adelaide Annabella (Lady Lisgar) his widow. On the maternal side, Mr. Turville comes from a distinguished family of British publicists and barristers connected with the diplomatic service or serving in the Liberal governments. His mother was, before her marriage, Mary Morley, second daughter of Ephraim Morley of Sapcote, Leicestershire, who was a Liberal in politics, supporting Gladstone's Home Rule policy, and a Nonconformist in religion. Her elder sister, Ann, married Alderman William Biddle, of Sutton-in-the-Elms (cousin to the Biddle family of Philadelphia). Viscount Morley was Lord President

of the Council in the British Parliament at the outbreak of the European war. George Albert Turville was educated in England by private tuition and at Birmingham University. As a boy his early thought was to become a barrister-at-law, but as his natural talent developed this desire changed. Accordingly his first entrance into the commercial world was in the office of William T. Smedley and Company of Birmingham, who at that time were the legal and financial advisors of many large English steel and other manufacturing and financial corporations. It was at that time that Mr. Turville decided, preparatory to entering the manufacturing and financial field, to study finance, accounts, and commercial law requisite to pass the examinations of the English Institute of Chartered Accountants. After studying the necessary five years he passed the Institute's examinations (at London) with high honors. He next became associated with Price, Waterhouse and Company, the leading firm of chartered accountants in London, and in 1901 he became connected with that firm's business in New York City. It was while so engaged that Mr. Turville gained valuable and extended experiences, particularly of the early history of such corporations as the United States Steel Corporation, the International Harvester Company, the Crucible Steel Company of America, and of various other large companies. On 31 Dec., 1905, he resigned his position of manager with Price, Waterhouse and Company, in order to accept the office of comptroller of the Crucible Steel Company of America, a position which was created for him. On 1 Feb., 1909, he was elected treasurer of the company, on 16 Sept., 1915, he was also elected secretary and on 17 Sept., 1917 he was elected Vice President of the company. Mr. Turville is closely connected with the early development of the model industrial town of Midland, Pa., thirty-six miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio River, and is one of the incorporators of the Midland Savings and Trust Company, of which he is president. He is also connected there in an official capacity with the Midland Improvement Company and the Midland Water Company. He is Treasurer of the Halcomb Steel Company at Syracuse, N. Y., also of the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company and the Crucible Fuel Company. He is also Vice President of the La Belle Steel Company and is connected with several other notable corporations. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and of many learned societies. Mr. Turville was married in Pittsburgh, 26 June, 1906, to Catherine May, the younger daughter of the late Wilson Saeger and Edith Lucille (Cavett) Sigman, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Turville is a Daughter of the American Revolution being a direct descendant of Ensign William Bennett, color bearer at Bunker Hill, Judge James Cavett, Paul Balliet (father of Colonel Stephen Balliet) Major Nicholas Saeger, Jacob Sigman, and other revolutionary soldiers and patriots who served the cause of independence during the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Turville have two children—Dorothy Morley Fitz-Ralph Turville, born 9 May, 1907, and Mildred Lucille Saeger Turville,

born 29 July, 1908. They were both baptized at the Church of the Nativity, Crafton, Pa. Mr. Turville became a naturalized citizen of the United States on 27 April, 1910.

LIGGETT, Hunter, soldier, b. at Reading, Pa., March, 1857, son of James and Margaret (Hunter) Liggett. He was graduated from West Point in 1879 as a second lieutenant, and his first duty as an army man was policing the Sioux Indians under General Miles. At the time of the Spanish-American War he was in the Adjutant General's office and helped organize the volunteer forces of the country. In 1899 he went to Cuba with the army of occupation but contracted typhoid fever and was invalided home. Upon his recovery he was sent to the Philippines, where he experienced much hard fighting. In this year he was promoted to a captaincy and later in the same year he was made a major. In 1909 he became lieutenant-colonel and in the same year he returned from the Philippines and entered the War College at Washington as a student officer. A year later he was appointed one of its directors and within two years he became its president. He was made a colonel in 1912, a brigadier general in 1913 and a major general in 1917. He is one of the youngest officers of his rank in the service, his rapid promotion having been chiefly won by his efficient work in building up the War College. When war with Mexico was threatened, at the time of trouble at Vera Cruz, he was in command of troops on the Texas border, ready to invade Mexico. Later he was placed in charge of the Department of the West. After being made a major general, he was ordered to France to join General Pershing, and was placed in command of the First American Army Corps on the French front. His genius for organization on a large scale at a crucial time was soon demonstrated and the men under his command proceeded to make deathless history as shock troops in stopping the advance of the Germans toward Paris. The splendid fighting done by these troops with Major General Liggett as their field commander in the Argonne and elsewhere was the subject of many glowing military reports, giving due credit to their commanding officer. While in command of the First Army Corps, he was noted for his zeal in the study of military tactics as developed previously in France and Belgium by the French and English commanders and his frequent successful attempts to improve in actual combat on what he had thus acquired. He was married to Harriet R. Lane of San Antonio, Texas, June 30, 1881.

GRIGGS, Arthur Irving, manufacturer, b. in Westford, Otsego County, N. Y., 14 Feb., 1835; d. in New York City, 7 June, 1915; son of John Rue and Mary (Wright) Griggs. His father was a notably progressive and public spirited man, a prominent merchant of Westford, and largely influential in the development of the city. A. Irving Griggs attended the public schools of Westford and later Richmondville Seminary. Upon leaving school in 1853, he immediately began work as a clerk in his father's store, where he quickly developed great ability as a salesman. Upon recognition of his son's promise as a successful merchant, the elder Griggs erected a new and much larger store and gave him entire charge



Turville

of the business. The sagacity and keen foresight, which later proved such valuable factors in Mr. Griggs' success, were manifested even at this early stage of his career, and the general merchandise establishment soon developed the characteristics of the modern department store. In those days such an enterprise was a novelty, but its usefulness was fully appreciated, while the originator of the plan received full credit for his progressiveness and sense of mercantile values. In 1863, he removed to New York City, where he became a salesman for a large concern engaged in the manufacture of stove-boards. Here his native business shrewdness and ability as a salesman won him quick promotion and finally a partnership in the business. He turned his attention to improvement of the equipment and product of the enterprise and devised an improved stove-board which is still in general use. He also made valuable improvements in slop-jar mats, and found new uses for asbestos and similar materials as safeguards against fire. A number of these fire-proof accessories have become standard articles in the trade, both in America and abroad. Ultimately Mr. Griggs bought out his partners, and became the sole owner of the business. In 1893, the Republic Metal Ware Company of Buffalo, Adams and Westlake of Chicago, and the firm of A. I. Griggs of New York, were consolidated as the American Stove-Board Company, with Mr. Griggs as its first treasurer. The following year he was its largest stockholder. Mr. Griggs was essentially what is well called a man of character. His methods in business were direct and forcible, but always well considered. He was a natural leader, powerful in initiative, thorough in execution, and always able to make others see through his eyes when he deemed it necessary. As is the case with all men who have made a mark in the world, he was an untiring worker. Whatever he wanted done he was able to do himself, if necessary; and often he would take a task out of the hands of an employee who was a little too slow for his patience and finish it himself rather than wait. Withal, he had the valuable endowment of popularity without effort on his part. He was respected and beloved by his associates and those who were in his service, because they had found him always to be sympathetic as well as ready to help when assistance was required. Simple in manner, straightforward in his business methods, and liberal in public and private charities to a degree known only to his intimates, and by them discovered without any aid from himself, he was a splendid type of the real American upon which the progressiveness and safety of this great republic is so firmly built. He was particularly interested in the uplifting and education of boys and girls whom he aided in a substantial but unobtrusive way. On 2 Sept., 1860, Mr. Griggs married Emily, daughter of the Rev. Lemuel and Nancy (Howe) Clarke of Westford, N. Y. They adopted a daughter, Elizabeth Marion, who married Henry Ward Beecher, a cousin and namesake of the distinguished Brooklyn clergyman.

GRIGGS, Emily (Clark), philanthropist, wife of A. Irving Griggs. b. in North Gage, N. Y.; d. in New York City, 18 March, 1912;

daughter of Rev. Lemuel and Nancy (Howe) Clarke. Her father was a distinguished Presbyterian minister, noted for his forceful pulpit oratory. For many years he was pastor of a Presbyterian church in the historic district of New York City known as Greenwich Village, but removed to Brockport, N. Y., while his daughter was still an infant. She was educated in Brockport College, a famous institution, which, in after years, became a State Normal School. Her father afterward accepted a pastorate in Worcester, N. Y., and still later at Westford, where she was married, 2 Sept., 1860, to A. Irving Griggs. Mrs. Griggs was always an ardent church worker; was president of the Ladies' Aid and other societies connected with the church; and spent much time in visiting the homes of those in trouble or need. She took particular interest in the welfare of young girls, and her kindly sympathy and helpful advice has caused her name to be beloved in Westford, in New York City, and wherever she had an opportunity for exercising the philanthropy which was her life work. It was her delight to assist young men and women along educational lines, and many who have been successful in professions and business bear willing and faithful tribute to her gentle, discriminating aid, when they were ready to give up the fight for an education such as they desired. Mrs. Griggs was ever quick to note suffering in others, and always she tendered toward them a ready but unobtrusive hand. Those who were downcast and almost hopeless were sure of helpful encouragement if their cases became known to this large-hearted woman—who never grew weary of well-doing. A true Christian, she cultivated and diffused the spirit of religion without bigotry, of charity without coldness, of universal philanthropy and unflinching human kinship. Her mother was a cousin of that magnificent worker for suffrage, and, what she considered the rights of her sex, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Griggs was never a militant suffragist, but she believed sincerely that American women were entitled to have a voice in the making of American laws.

ELROD, Morton J., biologist, b. in Monongahela, Pa., 27 April, 1863, son of John Morton and Mary (Elliott) Elrod. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated at Simpson College in 1887. Having devoted himself particularly to the study of the sciences, he became principal of the high school in Corydon, Ia., and in 1888-89 served as adjutant-professor of natural science in Illinois Wesleyan University. He was a diligent student, and in 1891 he was chosen professor of biology and physics at the Illinois Wesleyan University, serving until 1897. From 1897 to 1899 he was professor of biology at that institution, and since that time has been in charge of the biological station of the University of Montana. Professor Elrod is a man of judicial mind and conservative tendencies, but is at all times ready to adopt new ideas when reasonable. During the summers of 1909, 1910, and 1911 he spent considerable time in the study of the lakes of the Glacier Park. In 1890 Simpson College conferred upon him the degree of A.M.; in 1898 the degree of M.S., and in 1905 Illinois Wesleyan University gave him the degree of Ph.D. Professor Elrod is

a prolific writer for scientific publications, and was editor of the first volume of the "Wesleyan Magazine." Notwithstanding his busy career, he has served also as instructor at the Des Moines Summer School of Methods during eight seasons. Professor Elrod is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences; member of the Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters (president, 1901-04), American Ornithologists' Union, National Geographical Society, American Bison Society, American Forestry Association, and the Phi Kappa Psi. In 1888 he married Emma A. Hartshorn, of Corydon, Ia.

CATLIN, Robert Mayo, mining engineer, b. at Burlington, Vt., 8 June, 1853, son of Henry Wadhams and Mary Cobb (Mayo) Catlin. He is descended from Thomas Catlin of Neamington, Kent, England, who settled in Connecticut in 1646. His brother, Charles Albert Catlin (d. April 12, 1916), was a chemist of note, and the inventor of many important processes and applications. Another brother, Henry Guy Catlin, who left college in his senior year to enter the Union army, and served in the 12th Vermont regiment, is the author of "The Yellow Pine Basin" and many sketches and stories of Western life. Another brother, Walter Moses Catlin, resides in Los Angeles. Robert Mayo Catlin entered the University of Vermont in 1869, and was graduated in 1873. After two years of post-graduate study he engaged in professional work in Nevada and in 1876 he was made county surveyor of Elko County. He then became active in mining; in 1880, as superintendent of the Navajo mine, and in 1882 as superintendent of the Victorine Gold Mining Company, Lander County, Nev. By 1889 he was superintendent of the following mines at Tuscarora, Nev.: The Navajo, Belle Isle, North Belle Isle, and Independence, and in 1893 the Nevada Queen Commonwealth, North Commonwealth and Del Monte were also put under his charge. In 1895 John Hays Hammond called him to Africa to lay out and open deep-level mines for the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and from 1895 to 1896 he was general manager of eight deep-level mines, controlled by this corporation. In the year 1903-04 he was president of the Mine Managers' Association of the Witwatersrand, of which he was later elected a life member. During the same year he was elected president of the Mechanical Engineers' Association of the Witwatersrand, of which he was later made an honorary life member. He is a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, a life member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of London. He received from the University of Vermont the degree of B. S. in 1872, of civil engineer in 1875, and engineer of mines in 1902, and from Rutgers College the degree of Sc. D. in 1918. Mr. Catlin has perfected many useful inventions. As early as 1885 he conceived the idea, and was working out a scheme to utilize the force of the recoil in firearms to effect the process of reloading. He perfected what is believed to be the first automatic rifle, of which many photographic snapshots were taken thirty years ago, showing the gun in automatic action, with as

many as ten ejected cartridge cases in mid air. On his return to the United States in 1906, he at once undertook the rearrangement and systematic exploitation of the New Jersey Zinc Company's mines in New Jersey, where he is still engaged. Mr. Catlin married, 15 June, 1888, Ann Elizabeth Robertson of San Francisco, Cal.

MACMONNIES, Frederick William, sculptor and painter, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 Sept., 1863, son of William and Juliana Eudora (West) MacMonnies. He is descended on his mother's side from Thomas West, brother of Lord Deloware, who came to America with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. His father, a native of Whithorn, Scotland, came to New York in 1866. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn. At an early age he gave evidence of unusual aptitude for art, and resolved to obey the call of the life of an artist. He was admitted to the studio of Augustus St. Gaudens in 1880, and worked four years, studying at night in the life classes of the Academy of Design and the Art Students' League. In 1884 he went to Paris, but an outbreak of cholera drove him thence to Munich, where he spent a few months in a painting-school. He returned to France after a walking trip among the Alps, but was soon recalled to New York. After a year in the studio of St. Gaudens he returned again to Paris, where he entered the Atelier Fulguier in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, spending part of his time also in a private studio of Anton Mercie. For two successive years, 1886 and 1887, at Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, he established his own studio and received the prix d'atelier, the highest prize open to foreigners, which ranks next to the prix de Rome. He then left the school and again established his own studio, still giving part of his time to work with Mercie. His first figure was a Diana, exhibited in the Salon of 1889, for which he received honorable mention. His success was now certain, and after this followed his three life-size bronze angels for St. Paul's Church, New York City, his statues of Nathan Hale for City Hall Park, and of James Samuel Thomas Stranahan for Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Both of the last two statues were exhibited in the Salon of 1891, and for the Stranahan the sculptor received a second medal, the first and only American to be so honored. The great fountain executed by him for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 was one of the artistic features of that exposition that remains in the memory of all who saw it. In 1894 he produced his "Bacchante," designed for the fountain in the court of the Boston Public Library; the French ordered a replica for the Luxembourg. Among his other works may be mentioned the statue of Sir Henry Vane in the Boston Public Library, the army and navy groups for the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Indianapolis, the pediments on the Bowers Savings Bank, New York City, the central pair of bronze doors and the statue of Shakespeare for the Library of Congress, and the figure of Victory for the battle monument unveiled at West Point in 1897. In 1896 he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French government. Mr. MacMonnies is an expert fencer and derives recreation and pleasure from



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swimming, at which he is an adept. On 20 Sept., 1888, he married Mary Fairchild, who lived only a few years, and 23 March, 1910, at Lucerne, Switzerland, he married Alice, daughter of John P. Jones.

BLAKELOCK, Ralph Albert, artist, b. in New York City, 15 Oct., 1847; d. in the Adirondacks, in Elizabethtown, N. Y., 9 Aug., 1919, the son of Ralph and Caroline (Carey) Blakelock. His father was an Englishman, a homoeopathic physician of good standing in his profession, who had a reputation for being somewhat eccentric. Ralph Blakelock, the son, was educated in New York, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1867. His only interests were painting and music, and he taught himself how to paint, gradually working out a technique adequate to his genius. His father, who had wished him to study medicine, agreed in his son's determination when he saw that his interest was genuine. His earlier canvases were painted in the Dutch manner, and are considered to have artistic value even though in technique and subject they have nothing in common with the works of his fully developed genius. The paintings on which his fame rests are landscapes, especially landscapes in evening light and moonlight. After a journey through the West, these landscapes showed Indian features, and were frequently of mysterious and primeval forests with their native inhabitants. A mystic and a dreamer, a true artist, he never made his paintings a literal transcript of any natural scene. They are truly transfused with his interpretation and his dream. He was a true tone painter, giving his paintings, glowing in splendid color, the emotional and imaginative value that only great art gives. The titles of his best known works are: "The Brook by Moonlight"; "The Mountain Defile"; "Ecstasy"; "Moonlight"; "Indian Encampment"; "Pegasus"; "An Indian Girl"; "Shooting the Arrow"; "Evening Landscape"; "Wayfarers at Eventide"; "Entrance of the Forest"; "Near Cloverdale"; "Forest Interior"; "A Farmhouse"; "Moonrise at Sunset"; "Sunrise, Donner Lake"; "In the Gloaming"; "Evening at the Spring"; "One Scalp"; "The Pipe Dance"; "Seal Rocks"; "Nature's Mirror"; "The Captain"; "Early Evening." In 1900 he was awarded an honorable mention at the Paris Exposition; in 1913 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, and in 1916 a full member. In the meantime, having to sell canvases worth thousands of dollars for less than a hundred, having responsibilities not less heavy than they were dear to him, the artist had years before broken under the insupportable strain, and with mind destroyed by the struggle for bread, had been committed to the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y. It is difficult to write without bitterness that the great painting, "The Brook by Moonlight," last purchased by the Toledo Art Museum for \$20,000 brought the artist, it is said, \$500 and at that this would seem to be the largest sum Blakelock ever received for a painting, most of his paintings being sold for a few dollars to meet the pressing necessities of his family. It is one of the incomprehensible mysteries of art and life that a genius such as Blakelock's

must wait for recognition until long after the work is done; and hard that the rewards for such works should go to those who have done nothing to produce them. In the case of Blakelock, recognition came only after he had been committed to the asylum in 1899. He remained there for seventeen years. In 1916, friends, John G. Agar, president of the Blakelock Association, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer being among them, procured his discharge. Partially restored in mind, he was taken back to New York, and for a time it was believed he would recover. His talent, however, did not return, and it even became necessary for him to return to Middletown. After a repetition of this experience, his friends planned an outing for him in the Adirondacks, and there, never recovering from the strain of those early and terrible hardships, he died. In 1869 he was married to Cora W., daughter of George W. Bailey, a manufacturer of Brooklyn. Their children are: Carl E., Marian, Ralph M., Louis R., Allen, Mary (Vedder); Ruth, Douglas.

DURYEA, Charles Edgar, inventor and manufacturer, b. near Canton, Fulton County, Ill., 15 Dec., 1861, son of George Washington and Louisa Melvina (Turner) Duryea. The first American ancestor of the family was probably John Durié, who came from Mannheim, Germany, about 1678, and settled at Hackensack, N. J. The family was of Huguenot extraction, who fled to Germany to escape religious persecution after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Charles E. Duryea was educated at the district schools of Wyoming, Ill., and the Gittings Seminary at La Harpe, Ill. He worked on his father's farm until the age of seventeen and subsequently taught school for one year. During his vacations he learned the carpenter's trade and later he worked for a time as a millwright. Then he drifted into bicycle-repairing, and in 1888, after three years at that work, he began the manufacture of bicycles on his own account. In 1891 he built his first experimental motor carriage which marked the beginning of the work in which he has been since engaged. He continued the manufacture of bicycles until 1893, but in that year abandoned it, and concluded to devote himself altogether to the manufacture of automobiles. Mr. Duryea designed and built the first successful gasoline motor carriage in America. One of his cars won the first prize in the Chicago "Times-Herald" contest on Thanksgiving Day, 1895, the first contest of the kind ever held in America. It also won the Cosmopolitan contest at New York in 1896, and in the same year won the London to Brighton run of fifty-two miles, beating the winners of the great French race of that year by nearly an hour. In 1897 Mr. Duryea built the first "block" type of motor car engine, since widely adopted, and has also introduced many other features now regularly used on automobiles. In 1907 he began to work on the problem of a serviceable low-priced motor car, and has built several models of high-wheel buggy and "cycle cars." Mr. Duryea patented the first hammock saddle for bicycles in the United States, and built the first bicycle to be ridden by a woman wearing skirts. He is the author of "Roadside Troubles" for the American Motor League;

"Auto Handbook" for the Armour School of Correspondence, Chicago, and "The Automobile Book," a practical treatise on the construction and operation of motor cars, in collaboration with James E. Homans. Mr. Duryea was first president of the American Motor League, and is a member of a number of bicycle and automobile clubs. He was married at Wyoming, Ill., in 1884, to Rachel, daughter of Thomas Steer.

PERCY, Nelson Mortimer, surgeon, b. in Dexter, Ia., 7 Nov., 1875, son of Mortimer and Mary (Amadon) Percy. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the Dexter Normal School, and in 1895 entered the Rush Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. four years later. Soon after he accepted a position as interne at the Augustana Hospital, Chicago, where he gained a practical knowledge of the methods of modern medical treatment. In 1901 he resigned from this connection, and entered private practice, achieving, in the succeeding years, a wide reputation through his experiments and discoveries in surgery. This was the beginning of his prosperity, and his medical standing was assured when, in 1904, he was chosen attending surgeon at the St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, Chicago, Ill. In 1905 he was made attending surgeon at the Augustana Hospital, Chicago, and three years later was appointed professor of clinic surgery at the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Illinois. Professor Percy is a man of untiring energy, broad views, large professional experience and ability, and justly commands the respect of the community. His broad fund of general information and his knowledge of human nature and affairs distinguish his career both as a surgeon and as a scholar. He has devoted much time to original research and to the development of his profession throughout the United States, being co-author of a book entitled: "Ochsner and Percy's Clinical Surgery," published in 1912 and 1915. He is a member of numerous social and professional bodies, among them the University Club of Chicago, Chicago Automobile Club, Press Club of Chicago, American Medical Association, Chicago Surgical Society, and the Illinois Medical Society. On 30 Sept., 1907, he married Adaline, daughter of Charles Nickel, of Oakland, Cal., and they have one son, Karl Nickel Percy.

THOMPSON, William Oxley, educator and clergyman, b. in Cambridge, Guernsey County, O., 5 Nov., 1855. His grandfather, David Thompson, came from the north of Ireland and settled near New Concord, O., in 1814. David had a son, David Glenn Thompson, born in Pennsylvania in May of that year while en route to Ohio, and William Oxley Thompson is the son of David Glenn. His mother was Agnes Miranda Oxley. The father, who was a shoemaker, lived most of his life in New Concord. He served as a substitute at the age of 49, in the 160th regiment of the Ohio National Guard, called for one hundred days' service in 1864. The childhood of William Oxley Thompson was spent in Cambridge, New Concord, Zanesville, Brownsville and a year in Perry County. Like most boys of the country, he early learned to work, for before he

was ten years old he served as a helper in one of the old potteries of Brownsville in Licking County. Then he took a turn on the shoemaker's bench with his father and when he was twelve years old he was working for \$7.00 a month for a farmer. The stirrings of ambition for an education soon led him to a summer school taught by H. A. McDonald, afterwards a chaplain in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, and from this schoolmaster he had his first lessons in Latin. During the winter of 1869, when he was but 14 years of age, he was enrolled in Muskingum College at New Concord. But it was not until nine years later that he received his degree, for he had to pay his own way to an education, working on the farm and teaching school. Immediately after graduation in 1878 he went to Lawn Ridge, Ill., where he farmed during the summer and taught school in the winter. While still in college he felt the call to the ministry, but it was not until the fall of 1879 that he was able to enter the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, Pa. His theological education, too, was made possible by school teaching and preaching, having been licensed by the Presbytery of Zanesville at Dresden, O., in 1881. He was graduated from the Seminary in May, 1882, his first work in the ministry being that of a home missionary at Odebolt, Sac County, Ia., where he remained until April, 1885, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Longmont, Col. While here the project of establishing Longmont College was launched, and when it was opened in 1885 he was elected president and served in that capacity in addition to looking after his pastoral duties. At the end of three years he resigned as president to devote himself to the pastorate until 1891. His success as an educator brought him new honors, for while attending the Presbyterian General Assembly in Detroit a committee of the trustees of Miami University at Oxford, O., met him, with the result that he was elected president of Miami, entering upon his new position that same summer. This institution, one of the oldest in Ohio, founded in 1809, had been living precariously for a number of years, although drawing support from the state. It was entirely closed from 1873 to 1885, and for the six years preceding the election of President Thompson passed through a troubled period, with a handful of students and a divided faculty. Under such discouraging conditions the new executive began his administration, which continued for eight years, brought an increased enrollment, a better faculty, and higher standards to the institution. The Ohio State University called Dr. Thompson to the presidency in 1899. The enrollment of the university was at that time scarcely more than 1,200, a figure that the president was destined to see reach 6,000, with a faculty of nearly 500. His vision of a university to rank among the greatest in the United States, not alone in enrollment, but in scholarship, has been realized. Its graduates, numbering thousands, have brought fame to their Alma Mater and to themselves. Its teachers have been true to their dual duty of instruction and research. Dr. Thompson's activities have extended far beyond the confines of the campus. As an educator he has a nation-wide rep-



Nelson Mortimer Percy

utation. As a member and officer of the National Educational Association he has been conspicuous and efficient. He has been president and chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of State Universities. He has been president of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and for the past ten years has been chairman of the executive committee, the most important office in the association. He was instrumental in the passage of the Nelson amendment to the second Morrill act by which the national appropriation to agricultural colleges was increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year. He was influential in the passage of the Smith-Lever agricultural extension act by which large sums are appropriated annually for agricultural colleges. By this law instruction in agriculture and home economics is carried to those who are unable to attend the colleges. This yearly appropriation began with about half a million dollars and at the end of nine years will amount to \$4,580,000. Few men have done as much for the cause of agriculture as has Dr. Thompson. The great European War brought the supreme test to the American Universities and Colleges. No other president was quicker to perceive the opportunities and necessities, nor was anyone more prompt in grappling with the extraordinary conditions. He led Ohio State University in the campaign of preparation, offering all the resources of men and equipment as indicated by the following letter:

"April 3, 1917.

"Honorable Woodrow Wilson, The White House, Washington, D. C.

"Mr. President—By authority of the Faculty of the Ohio State University, in session April 2, and of the Trustees in session April 3, I have the high privilege of assuring you of their recognition of the lofty ideals and the patriotism actuating you in the present crisis; of their unswerving faith in your integrity of purpose and of the righteousness of your stand for humanity and for political freedom of all nations, including the people of Germany.

"The Faculty and Trustees pledge you their loyal support in your leadership. The resources of the University in scientific and research laboratories and in men will be at your command. They will count it great joy under your leadership to serve the cause of humanity and to aid in ushering in the day when government by treachery will be impossible, when diplomacy shall be synonymous with truth and honor, and when righteousness shall be the foundation of government and the maintenance of justice the object of its administration.

"Be assured, Mr. President, of the loyal support of the Ohio State University. With great respect,

(Signed)

"W. O. THOMPSON."

President Thompson was appointed a member of the committee on engineering and education of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and also a member of the Ohio Branch of the council. He has consistently encouraged and aided students and faculty as they have been called to military and civilian service in the war. Individually and as president he has more than made good the pledge of April 3, 1917. He has seen

thousands of Ohio State University students, teachers and graduates take their appointed places in the various arms of the service, giving him the assurance that the Ohio State University has met the test of service.

Not the least of President Thompson's contributions to war preparation was the part he played in having the university selected as one of the half-dozen universities of the country to give instruction in aviation. Hundreds of young men were given this training by the regular instructors of the University. Since the foundation of the Ohio State University training has been required of all male students, and all through his administration Dr. Thompson has given hearty and consistent support to the military department, with the result that the students and graduates were far advanced in training over those of many other institutions. As a citizen of Columbus, O., and of the United States, Dr. Thompson stands high. Neither an office-seeker nor an office-holder, he has given unreservedly of himself for all worthy public movements. He has served for nine years as a member of the Columbus Board of Education; he has been prominent in the State Sunday School Association and the State Young Men's Christian Association; he was president of the commission that managed the Centennial celebration of Columbus; he was chairman of the city charter convention. When the Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company was organized in Columbus in 1905, Dr. Thompson was persuaded to accept the presidency. He is a director also of the City National Bank of Columbus. Earnest and forceful in his manner, and drawing on a large store of experience, reading, and study, a keen observer of economic, social, and religious conditions, he speaks wisely and well. In addition he has that rare ability to state a question clearly, fairly, comprehensively, and concisely, and with all that a keen sense of humor that has saved many a difficult situation.

AVERY, Elroy McKendree, author, b. in Erie, Mich., 14 July, 1884, son of Caspar Hugh and Dorothy (Putnam) Avery. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he joined the Fourth Michigan Infantry, and participated in the battle of Bull Run. Later he became principal of the Cleveland Normal School, and for some years was connected with the Brush Electric Light Company of that city. He began to organize light and power concerns in several cities, and within a decade he succeeded in laying the foundation for many profitable enterprises. He is the author of "Elementary Physics" (1876); "Elements of Natural Philosophy" (1878); "Physical Technics" (1879); "Teachers' Hand Book of Chemistry" (1882); "Complete Chemistry" (1883); "First Principles of Natural Philosophy" (1884); "Words Correctly Spoken" (1887); "Columbus and the Columbus Brigade" (1892); "School Physics" (1895); "Elementary Physics" (1897); "First Lessons in Physical Science" (1897); "School Chemistry" (1904); "The Town Meeting" (1904); "The Groton Avery Clan" (1900); "History of the United States and Its People," in eleven volumes; and "John Humfrey, Massachusetts Magistrate" (1913). Dr. Avery was honored with the degree of Ph.B. at the University of Michigan

in 1871, and Ph.M. in 1874; Ph.D. at Hillsdale College in 1875, and LL.D. in 1894. He was married in July, 1876, to Catherine Hitchcock Tilden.

WILLIAMSON, Sydney Bacon, civil engineer, b. in Lexington, Va., 15 April, 1865, son of Thomas Hoomes (1813-88) and Julia Anna (Lewis) Williamson. He is the descendant of John Williamson, a native of Kent, England, who settled in Surry County, Va., in 1621, thus becoming one of the earliest members of the Virginia Colony. His father (1813-88), a civil engineer by profession, was instructor in engineering at Virginia Military Institute, and had the distinction of being chief engineer to General Robert E. Lee during the early part of the Civil War, being captured and parolled, and later returned to his duties at the Military Institute. Mr. Williamson was educated in the private and high schools of Lexington, and then entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he completed the course in 1884. The degree of civil engineer was conferred some years later, since no degrees were then conferred by the Virginia Military Institute. For two years he taught mathematics at Kings Mountain (South Carolina) Military School. In 1886 he began his professional career in the engineering department of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad, with headquarters in St. Paul. He was also assistant engineer and principal assistant engineer of the St. Paul and Duluth Railway. In 1890 he entered upon general engineering practice at Montgomery, Ala. During the years 1892-1900, with the exception of the Spanish-American War period, he was in the employ of the United States Government on Tennessee River improvements; and in 1900-04 he was assistant engineer in fortification work at Newport, R. I. Following this he engaged in private practice as consulting engineer, in New York, Baltimore, and other cities, until 1907, when he became division engineer of the Pacific Division of the Panama Canal, and was in charge of all work on this division until 1913, when he resigned to accept the position of chief of construction for J. G. White and Company, of London, England. He was chief of construction of the United States Reclamation Service from 10 Dec., 1914, until January, 1916, when he became associated with Guggenheim Brothers, as construction engineer, a position which he still (1922) holds. He is a member of the executive committee of the Chile Exploration Company; and is also connected with the Braden Copper Company. Colonel Williamson has a notable record of service in both the Spanish-American and European wars. In the former he served as captain of the United States Volunteer Engineers; and was detailed as assistant to Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the First Army Corps. During the World War, he was commissioned colonel in command of the 55th Engineers, and served in France as section engineer, A.E.F., of the intermediate section west and of the Paris District. Colonel Williamson is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Society of Testing Materials, and of the following clubs: Army and Navy, and Cosmos clubs, of Washington, D. C.;

Bankers' Club, and of the Virginians, of New York City. He married, 20 May, 1890, Helen, daughter of H. Lee Davis, of St. Paul, Minn.

CALL, Edward Payson, newspaper publisher, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 2 Nov., 1855. Mr. Call was educated in the Brimmer School, Boston. He began his newspaper career in 1875 as private secretary to R. M. Pulsifer, publisher of the Boston "Herald." His next experience was as advertising manager of the same paper, a position which he held until 1888. Mr. Call then entered advertising in another branch, becoming advertising manager of the Royal Baking Powder Company. With this company, devoting the experience he had gained to marketing the product, he remained until 1893, the results of his work showing in increased sales and prestige of Royal baking powder. But advertising to merchandise products did not continue to hold Mr. Call's greatest interest. His early and longest experience had been in newspaper publishing, and in 1893 he returned to this field to remain there. He joined the staff of the Philadelphia "Press," remaining in Philadelphia until 1897. In this year he became publisher of the New York "Evening Post," holding this position until 1902. During 1902-04 Mr. Call published the New York "Mail and Express," and then the New York "Commercial," until 1907. From 1 Feb., 1908, to 15 May, 1909, Mr. Call was manager of the Daily Club. For four years following 1909, he held the important position of assistant business manager of the New York "Times." In 1913 he accepted the position of business manager of the "Journal of Commerce." Mr. Call's clubs are: the City Club, Horse Shoe Harbor, and Oak Tennis Club. He married, 2 Nov., 1887, Mary Marshall, of Denver.

THOMAS, Ludlow, financier, b. at Rockland Plantation, Perryville, Cecil County, Md., in 1824; d. on Glenariff Island, 11 May, 1894, son of Philip and Frances Mary (Ludlow) Thomas. He spent his youth on the family plantation at Rockland, but in 1849 left his native State to engage in the search for gold and fortune in the far West. He visited first the Sandwich Islands and later resided for some time in California, where he laid the foundation for his great financial success. He returned to the Eastern States in 1853 and made his home in New York. On 16 June of that year he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. In addition to his operations on the stock exchange Mr. Thomas was for many years vice-president of the Stock Exchange Building Association, an organization in the name of which was vested all of the property of the members. He was a director of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and was affiliated with a number of other financial and business interests. Until the year 1889 he conducted his banking and brokerage business alone, but on that date admitted his nephew, Shipley Jones, to a junior partnership in the firm. Mr. Thomas was a sound political economist, well acquainted with the true principles as well as best practice of financiering. He had remarkable financial ability, and his character was distinguished for uprightness and integrity to a marked degree. He was independent and self-reliant in his opinions and absolutely un-



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varying in the truth and sincerity with which he conducted the affairs of life, both large and small. He was a man of polished manners, warm affections, great refinement, and mental culture. He had a strong religious bent and for the last twenty-five years of his life was vestryman of Christ (Episcopal) Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he made his home. His death occurred while on a tour of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Mr. Thomas married Mary S., daughter of Samuel Thompson, a well-known shipbuilder of New York.

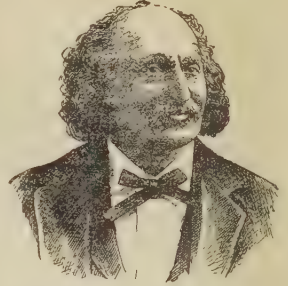
MARTIN, Bernard Francis, State Senator, b. in County Longford, Ireland, 4 Feb., 1843; d. New York City, 10 Aug., 1914. He was the eldest son of Henry and Marcella (Farrell) Martin, and was brought by his parents to this country when he was four years of age. He received a good common school education, attending the old Orange Street (now Baxter Street) school, and afterwards the St. Francis Xavier Latin school of the Christian Brothers. He then entered the employ of Isaac Lohman in a mercantile capacity, but on the breaking out of the Civil War, answered the first call, enlisting in the 37th N. Y. Volunteers while but eighteen years old. He served as a private to the end of the war. Returning home, he joined Company 54 of the Old Volunteer Fire Department, receiving an honorable discharge on its disbanding several years later, when the paid department was organized. Like so many Irishmen of forceful character of his time, he was early attracted toward politics, and joined the forces of Tammany Hall in the seventies, when the political power of John Kelly was at its height. His career thenceforth was one of steady progress, combining as his character and personality did in a rare degree. Shrewdness of judgment, executive force, and those qualities which make for personal popularity. It was said of him at the close of his life that he was a man beloved by all with whom he came in contact. A clerkship in the Health Board was his first post, but so strong was his personality that in 1881, he was tendered the nomination for alderman and was elected after a close contest. In the following year he was elected coroner, holding that office during the years 1883-4-5. Under Mayor Hugh J. Grant he received the appointment of under-sheriff, and in 1890, he was promoted by Mayor Gilroy to the important and lucrative post of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. In 1894, he took his seat on the local bench as a Police Justice, and the following year answering the urgent call of his party and the city for strong men in the executive branches at Albany, he was nominated and elected State Senator from a strong Republican district. In the upper chamber he remained for thirteen years, and here he fathered and piloted through legislation that has won for him an enduring place in the annals of state jurisprudence. He was the sponsor of the famous "knock-out drop" law, which for the first time made it a felony for stupefying drugs to be found on the person of anyone. He next turned his attention to arson, then a rampant crime in New York, and among other amendments to the act secured the passage of one increasing the penalty from twenty-five to forty years for a first degree conviction. He en-

deavored, throughout his senatorial career, to stamp out crime with a strong hand, having in mind especially those who infested the great metropolis. His other memorable services in that body were his constant efforts in the cause of the laboring man. Coming of humble Irish stock himself, he had an immense sympathy, not only for thousands of his own countrymen in America, but for the great masses of workingmen who at that time had but few leaders. He was always strong in supporting any measures that might be brought forward in the framing of which he often co-operated for their benefit. Personally he was one of the most popular men of his time in his own circles. He was one of the Sachems of Tammany Hall for six years and the leader of his district. For twenty-five consecutive years he held the post of president of the Iroquois Club, one of the most powerful organizations in New York Democracy. He was also a member of the Democratic Club, the Columbian Order, and of a social organization called the "Sparkling Coterie." His personal delight outside of the society of his intimate friends was in a good exhibition of our national game. Mr. Martin was, throughout his life, a constant professor of the Roman Catholic faith. He was married on 25 Feb., 1844, to Mary J. McKean, daughter of Henry J. McKean, a well-known builder, by whom he had five children: Henry J. (d. Sept., 1910), Bernard F., Jr., Nana, Marie and James J., all of whom received the best education of that day. The son is a prominent real estate man of New York City.

BROWN, William Harrison, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Oct., 1848, d. at Briarcliff, N. Y., 26 July, 1917, son of Thomas Brown and Mary (Erringer) Brown. His father (1804-76) was prominent as a wholesale grocer in Philadelphia for many years. He was descended from good English stock, his greatgrandfather, also Thomas Brown, a tea merchant by trade, having come to the Quaker City in the days of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Brown received an excellent education at the famous Episcopal Academy in his native city, and immediately after completing the course at this institution, entered business with his father. In 1885 he went to New York City, where he was engaged in business until his death, becoming a dominating figure in the textile world, and was held in esteem by his contemporaries. For many years Mr. Brown was a director of the Shoe and Leather Branch of the Metropolitan Bank. At a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Shoe and Leather Branch of the Metropolitan Bank, New York, held Tuesday, 21 July, 1917, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "In the death of William Harrison Brown which occurred on the twenty-sixth instant this Board has lost one of its oldest and most esteemed members. Of the highest sense of honor, sterling integrity, and sound business judgment, combined with a strong and loyal personality, he rendered great assistance to, and was deeply interested in the welfare of the bank. His genial disposition, together with his unimpeachable character, won for him a name that will be ever revereared by all whom he came in contact." Among other organiza-

tions he held membership in the Merchants' Club, the Lotos Club, the Automobile Club, the Ardsley Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Pennsylvania Society, of which he was a charter member, chairman of the admission committee and one of the vice-presidents. The Year Book of the Society contains the following tribute to its late member: "It is impossible to think of William Harrison Brown without a penetrating remembrance of kindly feeling and an overwhelming realization of personal loss. An Organizing Member of the Pennsylvania Society, and therefore identified with it from its beginning, it was to him a very real and precious thing. His interests, for the last twenty years of his life, were quite centered in it. It was constantly in his mind, and it may indeed be truly said that he labored for its advancement daily, in season and out of season, at all times. A member of the New Membership Committee in 1900, and a member of the Council from 1901, he was continuously concerned with the executive affairs of the Society. His interest was real and active and animated throughout by a sincere affection for the Society. As chairman of the Membership Committee, he scrutinized with utmost care every candidate elected between 1900 and 1917, a record of untiring industry it would be difficult to match. Nor was his work limited to the labors of his own committee; he was ever ready with helpful advice and alert with suggestions. To him the Society appealed, not only as a worthy entity, but as something to which it was both a duty and pleasure to give the best he could. Time, energy, thought, and when necessary, money, were freely given to the Society that meant so much to him. He was one of the founders of the Gold Medal, and contributed to other special interests of the Society. But it was in suggestion and in ceaseless effort that Mr. Brown most helped the Society. Of him, indeed, can it be said he did what he could; and he did it gladly and continually, without reservation, quite up to the time of the short fatal illness that put an end to all his activities. In all this work he delighted, for he was doing something for his native state through a Society he loved, to honor which he felt no effort too great, no sacrifice a real one. And now this kindly voice, this true heart, this helpful mind, is stilled. No more can the kind friend be appealed to, the zealous chairman approached, the faithful councilor sought. The Pennsylvania Society has lost a warm friend, a faithful worker, a keen admirer. These words sum up qualities not readily replaceable. And in this instance they are quite irreplaceable, for William Harrison Brown was unique. He made for himself a place of his own in the Society that, without his splendid personality, cannot be filled. Mr. Brown, could he have brought himself to have expressed a wish, would surely have looked for no other record in the final pages of the Pennsylvania Society that might be given him, than a tribute to his constant interest and his undiminished faithfulness to an organization he loved full well. This, indeed, we may give him, give him ungrudgingly, and from the heart of hearts." He married, first, Sarah Sanderson, of Philadelphia, who died in 1870; second, Sarah Voorhees Keep of Lockport, N. Y.

BANDMANN, Daniel Edward, tragedian, b. in Cassel, Hesse, Germany, in 1840; d. in Missoula, Mont., 23 Nov., 1905, son of Solomon and Rebecca (Catz) Bandmann. His earliest ambitions were for the stage, and in 1859 he made his first appearance in the Court Theater at Prague, where he gave evidence of great talents. In 1862 he came to New York, and appeared in the first German company ever organized in the United States, in the old



Turn Verein Hall. When the Stadt Theater on the Bowery was opened, Mr. Bandmann was assigned to prominent parts, such as Hamlet, Shylock, Richard III, and Narcisse, all in German. So great was the impression created by his acting, and so favorable the comments of the critics, that he was persuaded to attempt acting in English, and in preparation for this began study of the language. In 1863 he made his first appearance on the English-speaking stage in the rôle of Shylock, at Niblo's Garden, where his able performance attracted the attention of Edwin Forrest. For the next five years he starred in Shakespearean productions, and stood in the foremost rank in dramatic art and as an interpreter of Shakespeare. His greatest impression was made as Hamlet, but his presentation of the various characters of Othello, Iago, Richelieu, and Shylock received great attention and commendation both from his fellow actors and from the public, and was considered the finest Shylock of his time, either on the American or European stage. He also played in his own adaptation of the old Pompadour play, "Narcisse." In 1868 he made his first appearance in London, where he was well received and made a successful tour of the English provinces. This venture he followed by a tour through Ireland, Scotland, and afterward, Australia. Backed by Ian Perdicaris, whom he had met in England, he came back to New York in 1879, appearing in "Narcisse." A second trip to London was made and also a tour of Germany, where he played Hamlet. He made many tours of the United States, and in 1880, played Hamlet in San Francisco with Clara Morris as Ophelia. He later took a second trip to Australia, as a star, and extended his journey into India, China, and the Malay Peninsula. The play, "The Rightful Heir," was written for Mr. Bandmann by Lord Lytton in 1869. Tom Taylor wrote for him, "Dead or Alive," a popular play of that day; and he was the original in the United States in a dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," in which he starred until 1890, when he left the stage. Mr. Bandmann was especially popular and prosperous in the West. He had amassed a small fortune, and when he retired from the footlights invested his money in a Montana sheep ranch, near Missoula. Here he lived quietly, following the business of stock raising and fruit growing.



Robert B. Fulton

Few men have had a more picturesque career, and in his day he was one of the most talked of and notable actors on the stage; while his Shakespearean presentations are still remembered by many as incomparable performances. His ambition was not only to interpret the great playwright correctly, but to produce Shakespeare in such a way that financially his plays were within reach of the playgoer of modest means. Today his name stands as a symbol of what might be done by men who would produce Shakespeare cheaply. He was a member of the Garrick Club of London, and the Lotus Club of New York; was a linguist of ability, speaking fluently English, French, and German, and was a close and critical student of history and literature. Mr. Bandmann married, in San Francisco, Cal., 1890, Mary T. Kelly. They had four children, Eva, Susie, Hebe, and Daniel E. Bandmann, Jr.

FULTON, Robert Burwell, educator, b. in Sumpter County, Alabama, 8 April, 1849; d. in New York City, 29 May, 1919, son of William Frierson and Elizabeth K. (Frierson) Fulton. His earliest American ancestor, Samuel Fulton, with a colony of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, emigrated from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, probably between 1732-35. He located in the Williamsburg District, South Carolina, which had been granted to the colony. In 1762 he removed with his family to the Province of Georgia, and secured a grant of land within the present limits of Liberty County. From him the line of descent runs through Paul Fulton, 1st., and his wife, Sarah Osgood; Paul Fulton, 2nd., and his wife, Martha Armstrong, and William Frierson Fulton, who was a well-to-do Southern planter. Robert Burwell Fulton, was carefully educated under private tutors until his thirteenth year, when he was placed in the Archibald classical school at Pleasant Ridge, Ala. In 1865 he entered the University of Mississippi, one of the most important educational institutions of the South, and was graduated A. B., *summa cum laude*, in 1869. He received the degree of A. M. in 1873. After graduation he returned to Pleasant Ridge, and taught school for the session, 1869-70. He then accepted an instructorship in a boys' high school in New Orleans, La. In 1871 he became assistant-professor of Physics and Astronomy at the University of Mississippi; was made adjunct-professor in these branches in 1872; and full professor in 1875. Under Professor Fulton's direction this department showed most remarkable growth in the number of its students and in the enlargement of its facilities. In 1892, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, a position which he held for a period of fourteen years. His administration was marked by many notable advances and was chiefly responsible for the high rank which the University of Mississippi holds among the educational institutions of the country. It was said by his associates in the faculty of the University of Mississippi: "Chancellor Fulton possessed a combination of qualities, scholarship, leadership, tireless energy, initiative, genius for details, patience and practical wisdom—rarely found in so large a measure in any one man, which gave him peculiar fitness for the position he both honored

and adorned. He displayed signal ability in dealing with the important, the difficult and delicate tasks, which filled the years of his administration. Probably no other man has done so much for the uplift and expansion of his Alma Mater, and, through it, for the elevation of educational standards and ideals throughout the state. He served the University of Mississippi continuously from 1871 to the time of his resignation in 1906, giving the longest period of service of any man ever connected with the institution."

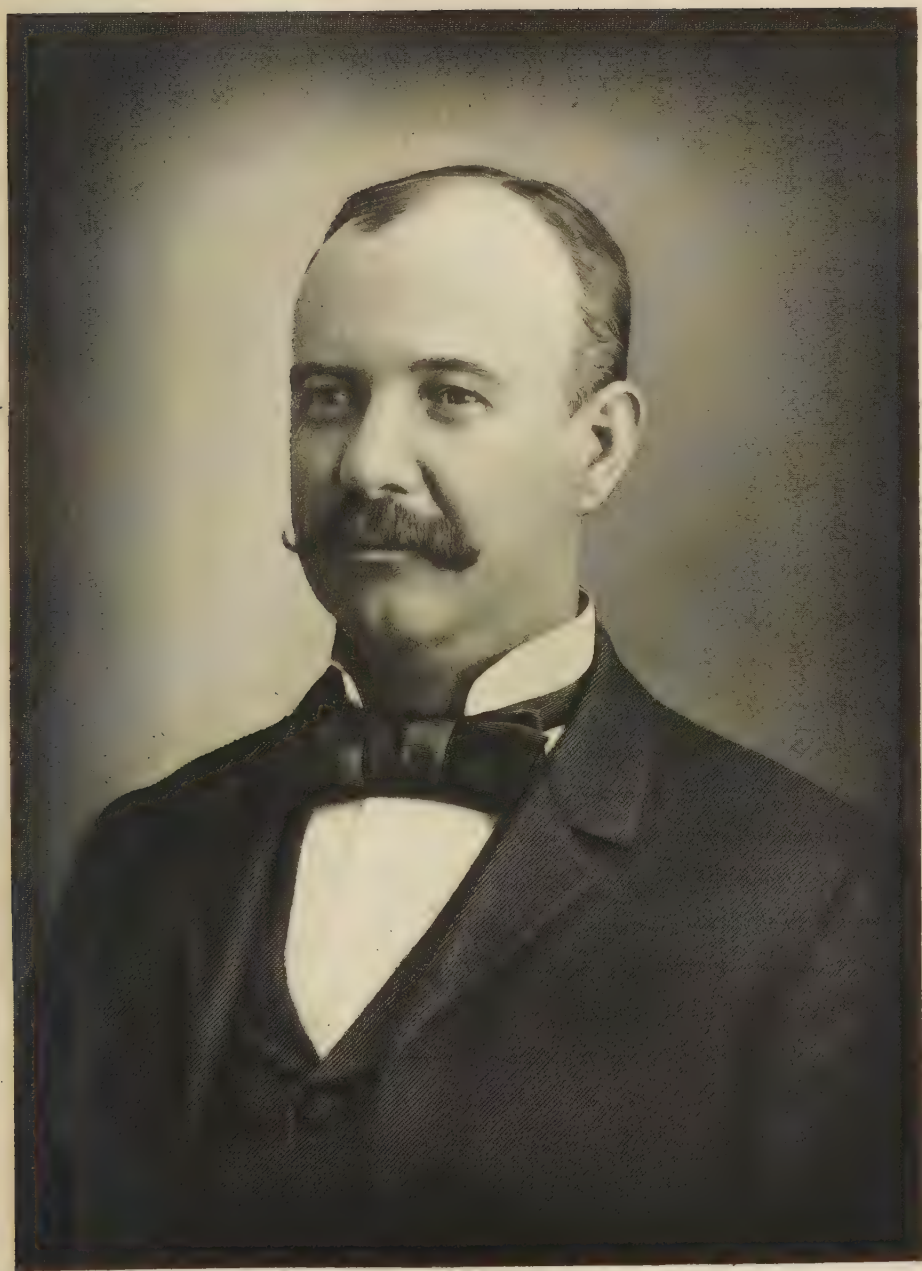
In 1906, Dr. Fulton resigned the chancellorship and accepted the superintendency of the Miller School, Albemarle County, Vir., performing the duties of that office faithfully and efficiently until Aug., 1918, when he retired from active work. During his connection with the University of Mississippi he was prominent in educational work in and out of the state. He conceived the idea of the National Association of State Universities, and was one of its organizers. For five or six successive years following the organization of the Association he served as its president. Dr. Fulton was active in securing the passage of a bill in Congress equalizing federal land grants for the benefit of higher education in the various states. He was president of the Department of Higher Education, National Education Association in 1898; was president of the Southern Educational Association in 1898, and was a director of the National Education Association in 1905; he was a member of the National Council of Education, in 1902. He held membership in several scientific societies including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was a fellow by election; and was a member of the Royal Society of Arts of England. For several years he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Historical Society, and was an active member of the state commission in charge of the geological survey of Mississippi. He was trustee of the Miller Fund, University of Virginia. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Nashville, in 1893; by South Carolina College, in 1905; by the University of Alabama, in 1906; and by the University of Mississippi, in 1909. He wrote much on scientific, educational, and historical subjects. He was a man of deep piety and a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church. As ruling elder he represented his congregation on several occasions in the General Assembly, and served as delegate in the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance. Dr. Fulton was twice married, first, in 1871 to Annie Rose Garland, daughter of Landon Cabell Garland, then professor of physics and astronomy in the University of Mississippi, later chancellor of Vanderbilt University; second, in New Orleans, La., in 1903, to Florence Thompson, daughter of William B. Thompson, a prominent cotton factor of that city. By the first marriage there were five children, Maurice G. Fulton, Harry R. Fulton, W. Lawrence Fulton, Annie Roberta Fulton (wife of Rupert N. Latture) and Garland Fulton.

AGNUS, Felix, publisher, b. in Lyons, France, 4 July, 1839. He was educated at Collège Jolie Clair, near Paris, and in 1852 set out on a voyage around the world, spending four years in that manner. In 1860 he

came to the United States, and at the beginning of the Civil War enlisted in Duryea's Fifth New York Zouaves. At the battle of Big Bethel he saved the life of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, and was promoted to second lieutenant. He aided in raising the 165th New York Volunteers, in which he was given the color company. In the autumn of 1862 his regiment was sent to Louisiana, and he took part in the siege of Port Hudson, where he was promoted major and for a time had command of his regiment. Subsequently he served in Texas, and, after attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was ordered to the nineteenth corps, and served under Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, taking part in the battles of Opequam, Fisher's Hill, Winchester, and Cedar Creek. His last service was in the Department of the South, where he was commissioned to dismantle the old Confederate forts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and turn all the property over to the U. S. government. He received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and was mustered out of service on 22 Aug., 1865. On resuming civil life he was given charge of the business department of the Baltimore "American." In December, 1864, he married Annie E., daughter of Charles C. Fulton, one of the owners of the Baltimore "American," and upon the latter's death he became sole trustee and publisher. Mr. Angus is one of the leading journalists of the South, and is popular among the war veterans of Maryland.

CHURCHILL, Winston, author, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 10 Nov., 1871, son of Edward Spaulding and Emma Bell (Blaine) Churchill. His education was begun in Smith Academy, St. Louis, where he was prepared to enter the United States Naval Academy. At Annapolis, he came under the influence of the best and finest traditions of American life and history, and also began to realize its meaning. While active in the life of the academy, and attaining high standing as a student, he devoted much time to systematic reading in American history, becoming familiar with that first hero of the navy, John Paul Jones, whom later he made popular. His training as an officer, with literary interests in a second place, contributed, undoubtedly, to the vividness of his descriptions of battles on sea and land. Yet his literary impulse was exceedingly strong, for while still a student he had determined to become a writer. Consequently on his graduation in 1894, he resigned, and entered his chosen career, first with the "Army and Navy Journal," and later, with the "Cosmopolitan Magazine." He was able, however, to devote all his efforts, when he wished, to the writing of books, and after he had written experimentally for a time, destroying the results, he published his first novel, "The Celebrity," in 1898. This novel is an exceedingly amusing satire on certain aspects of American literary life. "Richard Carvel," the book which made him famous, appeared in 1899. The period with which this novel deals is that of the American revolution, and its value as history is high. As this book is typical of Mr. Churchill's writing, a résumé of his attitude with an outline of opinions concerning it, will be useful. First: the attitude of Mr. Churchill

himself was entirely that of the well-educated American with a great, not to say, irrepressible, gift of story-telling. The circumstances of his life had made him not only familiar with American history, but deeply absorbed in it; the imagination of any American artist who knows the history of his country as well as did Mr. Churchill, must naturally dwell on the fancies and scenes suggested. There is in this interest nothing academic or pedantic. Romance, the soul of American life, is hidden in every incident of the great periods of American history. Thus, Mr. Churchill did not need to make up his mind deliberately, as his critics declare, to write an American historical novel; and it would be more discerning to understand, as might be said, that the novel had determined to get itself written. Mr. Churchill did see clearly, however, the connection between history and the historical novel, and painted his individuals sharply against their background. His technique of structure was based on Thackeray's model. For this he has been criticised, as one who neglected the possibility offered by later models of novel construction. He has been as much praised by other critics, who see in his and his master's method the one best adapted to their personality and theme. All this later controversy, however, over the literary value and place of "Richard Carvel" was still in the future when "The Crisis" was published in 1901. This novel, which dealt with the period of the civil war, was a second great success. These two novels were not only successful as tales; they had a wide and immeasurable influence in increasing interest in American history. A noteworthy result of "Richard Carvel," for example, was the demand for books about John Paul Jones, leading to the publication of many purely historical works on his career. After the publication of these two historical novels, Mr. Churchill's Americanism took a more practical and immediate expression. During 1903-05 he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, and from his interest in modern American political life, the subjects of several of his later novels developed. In 1904, he published "The Crossing," another novel of American history; in 1905, "The Title Mart," a comedy in three acts; and in 1906, "Coniston," a novel dealing with political life as he had found it in his own experience. "Mr. Crewe's Career" (1908) was followed by "A Modern Chronicle" (1910). In 1912, Mr. Churchill was a candidate for governor of New Hampshire on the progressive ticket. In the following year appeared "The Inside of the Cup," a novel dealing with the relation of the church to-day to the modern system of industrialism and capitalism. After "Richard Carvel" this is the most discussed of all Mr. Churchill's books. It was followed by "A Far Country," (1915) and "The Dwelling Place of Light" (1917). "A Traveller in War Time: With an Essay on the American Contribution to the Democratic Idea," published in 1918, was the immediate expression of Mr. Churchill's reaction to the challenge of American institutions by German autocracy. Mr. Churchill's home is in Cornish, N. H., where a literary center has already been established. He received the honorary degrees, A. M. in 1903; Litt. D., 1914; LL. D., 1915.



William D. Doig

HOYT, Colgate, banker and broker, b. at Cleveland, Ohio, 2 March, 1849, son of James M. and Mary (Beebe) Hoyt, and a descendant of Simon Hoyt, who settled at Salem, Mass., in 1628. He was educated at the Cleveland public schools, and Philips Academy, Andover, Mass., but an eye injury compelled him to abandon his studies before entering upon a college course. He then returned to Cleveland and began his business career at the hardware store of Colwells and Bingham. He became later a partner with his father in buying and selling real estate, and continues to this day to have substantial real estate interests in Cleveland. In 1881 he moved to New York City and entered the employ of his uncle, James B. Colgate, head of the well-known banking-house of James B. Colgate and Company. Since that time Mr. Hoyt has been continuously and prominently identified with Wall Street and the financial world, and is now senior member of the banking and brokerage firm of Colgate, Hoyt and Company. He was a trustee of the Wisconsin Central Railway from 1884 to 1893, during which period the road was extended to Chicago and the terminal line in that city, now known as the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway Company, was organized. From 1889 to 1909 he was largely interested in building up the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway System, and has only recently severed his connection with that property. While serving as president of the Ohio Society he did much to bring it into public notice by making the annual banquets the forum from which the most distinguished men discussed the issues of the day. During his presidency of the Automobile Club of America from 1907 to 1909, that organization built its present unique and commodious club house in Fifty-fourth Street, New York City, and took rank, as representing the foremost influence in automobile affairs in America. He spends the principal part of the year on his beautiful country estate of 250 acres at Centre Island, Oyster Bay, L. I. Either as officer or director he has been actively identified with the Union Pacific Railway, Oregon Transcontinental Company, Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Northern Pacific Railway Company, Chicago and Northern Pacific Railway Company, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, and St. Joe and South Bend Railway Company. He is also a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church; a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; of the Society of the Founders and Patriots of America; Pilgrim Society, New York, Zoological Society, North Shore Horse Show Association, American Social Science Association, the New York Chamber of Commerce; Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Oyster Bay Board of Trade, Ohio Society of New York. His clubs are: the Automobile Club of America, Aero Club of America, the Union League, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Union Club of Cleveland, Ohio, Mill Neck Club of Oyster Bay, Canadian Camp, Piping Rock Kennel, Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, Railroad Club, Nassau County Horticultural Society, Republican Club, Western Reserve Historical Society, United States Navy

League. He has been actively interested in the affairs of Brown University since his election as a trustee in 1893. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Rochester University. Mr. Hoyt married 16 Oct., 1873, at Cleveland, Ohio, Lida W., daughter of Judge Charles Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and niece of the noted Sherman brothers, Gen. W. T. Sherman and Hon. John Sherman. They have had five children: Annie Sherman, James M. (died when twenty months old), Charles Sherman, Colgate Jr., Elizabeth B. S.

DOIG, William Spencer, inventor and manufacturer, b. in Williamsburg, N. Y., in 1849; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 March, 1900. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn, but at the age of eleven was apprenticed to the Novelty Iron Works of New York City, at that time a very important plant. Here he showed himself an apt, if very young, pupil, and by the time he attained his majority, had acquired great skill in his trade. Even at that time he had earned the reputation of being one of the most skillful mechanics in the city and was earning large wages for one of his youthful years. In 1867 he became connected with the Standard Oil Company as a machinist, but after eleven years, tired of working in a subordinate position, he formed a partnership with Horatio Smith, in the machinery business. This firm, under Mr. Doig's initiation, established in a small way and very near the present location of the Doig shops, a machine shop from which the immense business of to-day has grown. In 1885, Mr. Doig bought out Mr. Smith's interest and after that conducted the business alone. Mr. Doig was one of the most progressive and practical business men of his day. A man of a highly inventive and ingenious turn of mind and a mechanic of long experience and high attainment, he turned his attention to the perfection of nailing machinery. He originated and patented a self-feeding box-nailing machine, which proved to be one of the most practical and useful devices of modern times. His first patent for automatic box-nailing machines was issued in 1883, and within three years the device was perfected and on the market. Additional patents were secured, and nailing machines manufactured in the Doig shops are now in use in every country in the world except China. While conducting a business for the manufacture of nailing machines he secured patents for the Automatic Nail Feeder and numerous other devices for the improvement of box-nailing machinery. The small shop grew steadily in capacity and importance. The factory was enlarged and equipped with modern tools and devoted exclusively to box-nailing machinery fitted with automatic feeders, until now (1921) it is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world. The last years of Mr. Doig's life were laborious ones, devoted to the perfecting of devices for the improvement of his machines, and their adaptation to the varied needs of manufacturers. Mr. Doig was the recipient of many honors and medals in connection with his devices. During the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, in 1893, the United States Commissioner of Patents exhibited a nailing machine manufactured

by Mr. Doig, as the machine, that, in his judgment, marked a distinct advance in invention, and showed the greatest progress so far made in machinery. The Juror of Awards at the same exposition granted Mr. Doig a medal and diploma in the following words: "The nailing machines exhibited by William S. Doig are, in construction and in the arrangement of changes of parts, first class. They operate quickly, producing superior work. They are strong and well built and provided with superior improvements and I recommend them for the award of a medal and diploma." His invention also took medals at the Exposition Universelle, held in Paris, in 1900; at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901; at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis, Mo., 1904; and received the medal of honor at the Panama Pacific Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915. Mr. Doig was genial in disposition and popular socially and with the trade. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was a Noble of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

BLISS, Tasker Howard, soldier, b. at Lewisburg, Pa., 31 Dec., 1853; son of George Ripley and Mary Ann (Raymond) Bliss. He was educated at Lewisburg Academy and spent a year at Lewisburg University (now Bucknell University); then entering the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1875, eighth out of a class of forty-three. His merit was early recognized when he was sent to Europe to gather data in England, France, and Germany, which proved of much value to the War Department. He was made first lieutenant in 1880, captain commissary of subsistence in 1892, and major in 1898. When the Spanish-American war began he was at Madrid serving in the capacity of military attaché, and was sent to Havana, Cuba, as a lieutenant-colonel to take charge of the entire custom receipts of Cuba. One of the principal rules that govern staff appointments is that staff appointees must be men who have shown great capacity in administrative work. In his annual report of 1900, Secretary Root said: "Under the faithful and indefatigable direction of Colonel Tasker H. Bliss, an efficiency in the collection of customs has been reached which is extraordinary, in view of the inveterate practices formerly existing in Cuba, and under his administration lower duties are yielding larger revenues to the State." At the beginning of his administration he discovered a combination for defrauding the government, so powerful that out of \$15,000,000 in gold received in customs each year, about \$6,000,000 never got beyond the pockets of the officials. They worked in combination with certain importers, who received a percentage of the plunder as a reward. He stopped this corruption. On one occasion, as an incident of the reforming process, he had the entire force of appraisers sent to jail. In the course of his administration, he doubled the revenues, and took in more than \$100,000,000, with not a cent unaccounted for when the auditors got through with the final accounts. Incidentally, also, he was secretary of the Cuban treasury in the first intervention government. He drafted all the Cuban customs laws, and his rulings and decisions on classifications are still in effect.

He was also the expert adviser of Congress and the State Department in the matter of formulating the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, and determined all the differentials in favor of this country, in return for the reduction of duties here on imports from the island. His reward for all this was his commission as a brigadier-general. It was in that rank, on his return from Cuba, that he began his work of helping Secretary Root remake the army of the United States. Soon afterward he became president of the War College, and a member of the joint army and navy board and of the general staff. He saw service in the Philippines from 1905 to 1909, being in command, first, of the department of Luzon and later of the department of Mindanao. He was made a major general in 1915, and in the same year was made assistant chief of staff. In 1916, three months before his retirement, he was appointed chief of the general staff of the army in recognition of his numerous and valuable services. His appointment came at that particular stage of the army's preparation for the World War in which he was called upon by the government as the major general best fitted to be the military head of all the forces in the process of organization and training, and to be the military advisor of the President and Secretary of War. Early in 1918, General Bliss was sent to Paris by President Wilson to represent the United States army and the Supreme War Council, his confrères from this country on America's peace delegation being Secretary Lansing and Henry White, former ambassador to Italy and France. He was accompanied by a staff of high officers of every branch of the army service. The decision to make General Bliss the representative of the U. S. army on the war council was made, because it was realized that General Pershing's duties, in organizing and commanding the increasing American expeditionary forces, would not permit him to undertake the presentation of American views on military operations, and to sit with the council in framing plans of strategy, covering all fronts and all armies. This was part of the work done thereafter, during the duration of the war by General Bliss, for which he received high praise. His also was the duty of keeping the representatives of the Allies informed as to the ability of the United States to deliver supplies at any given time to the armies of the Allies. General Bliss married, 24 May, 1882, Eleanora E. Anderson of Rosemont, Pa.

THOMPSON, William Boyce, financier, b. in Virginia City, Mont., 13 May, 1869, son of William and Anna M. (Boyce) Thompson. His earliest American ancestor was his grandfather, William Thompson, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who settled at Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, some time prior to 1831. His father (1838-1900), the second William Thompson, a Montana pioneer, active in mining and lumbering, was at one time mayor of Butte, and performed notable service in improving the city government. He also served for several sessions in territorial and state legislatures. During the gold excitement in 1863, he was one of the first to arrive and locate at Alder Gulch, a region from which \$70,000,000 in gold was taken in the next



William Boyce Thompson

four years. His wife was the daughter of Major James R. Boyce, also a Montana pioneer, and a descendant of the colonial Smith and Marshall families of Virginia. William Boyce Thompson spent his childhood in the vicinity of Alder Gulch and in the midst of stirring events. His rudimentary education was acquired at the public schools of Butte, at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at the School of Mines, Columbia University, New York City. On his return to Montana, he engaged for a time in mining and banking. In 1899, he again went East, where all of his business activities have since taken place. Taking up his residence in New York he there won for himself in eighteen years a commanding position in the financial world. He is a director in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and has been a director since its organization in 1914. He is also a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He was a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firms for about ten years; but in 1915 he withdrew from them in order to devote his time entirely to his private interests. In his early school days Mr. Thompson had determined to become a copper miner and later in life applied his natural instincts and technical training to the acquirement of a specific knowledge regarding the mineral wealth of the Rockies. He spent a fortune in scientific research. If he sought information he established a laboratory and awaited results. Before he embarked upon any project, even one of relative unimportance, all the facts and data must be assembled, thoroughly analyzed, and fully verified. He took no short cuts or uncertain roads, and his successes are the result of a complete mastery of all the projects in which he is interested—a mastery based on intimate knowledge, careful investigation and industrious and patient supervision and execution of all the essential details. He was one of the first to recognize the possibilities of the low-grade porphyry copper ores. With the development of the famous Utah Copper mine at Bingham, a revolution came in copper mining of this type of ore deposit. It was found possible by the handling of enormous tonnages to make the proposition a commercial success. Mr. Thompson was quick to perceive the potentialities of this new phase of mining. He acquired a large interest in the Utah Copper Company. His investigations then led him to the Inspiration property near Globe, Ariz. By that remarkable intuition with which the man is gifted, he immediately recognized in Inspiration an enterprise of magnitude. In due course, a wonderful organization was perfected. Now, through a single shaft twenty thousand tons of ore per day are sent from the Inspiration mine to the mill. In 1912 he served as Republican Elector for the state of New York, and, in 1916, he was delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago. Mr. Thompson has in recent years swung toward that political element in the Republican party which believes that economic peace can be assured in this country through the active coalition of capital and labor. He became (1919) chairman of the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee with a branch organization in each state of the union; and the same year President of the

Phillips Exeter Academy Alumnae Association of New York City. He is devoted to this historic school, has bestowed upon it a fine gymnasium and in other ways has interested himself in aiding this institution which he believes has done wonderful work in developing virile and spirited Americanism. In 1917 Mr. Thompson was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and served as the head of the Red Cross Mission in Russia and participated in many of the stirring events in that country. In 1917 Mr. Thompson appealed to the Rocky Mountain Club for aid for Belgium. He proposed to the club members that they abandon the contemplated building of a new club house and direct the entire fund to Belgian Child Relief. This suggestion was acted upon and for weeks he laid aside all business and devoted his entire time to a campaign among the club members in the Rocky Mountain states. Another of his war work activities which added much to the contentment and happiness of the men and women in war was the "Home Paper Service" of which Mr. Thompson was the organizer and president, and through which he personally sent copies of Westchester County dailies to about 8,000 soldiers and sailors overseas. This effort broadened in a nation-wide activity, known as the Home Paper Service of America through which he entered upon a movement to enlist the activity of the many thousands of country newspapers in the United States in finding ways and methods to furnish by local improvements and other means employment for each returning soldier and sailor. His clubs include the Union League, Metropolitan, Columbia University, Rocky Mountain, and Republican. He is a collector of minerals, having in his home in Westchester a large and valuable collection, which is remarkable, not only for the number of particularly fine specimens, but for the unique installation of the gems. Mr. Thompson married, 6 Feb., 1895, at Helena, Mont., Gertrude Hickman, daughter of Richard O. Hickman, State Treasurer of Montana. He has one daughter, Margaret Adelaide, who is the wife of Theodore Schulze, now residing in New York City.

DAY, William Rufus, statesman and jurist, b. in Ravenna, Ohio, 17 April, 1849, son of Judge Luther Day of the Ohio Supreme Court. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1870. He then read law at Ravenna in the office of Judge G. F. Robinson for eighteen months, after which he returned to Ann Arbor and attended law lectures for a year. In July, 1872, he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and soon formed a partnership with William A. Lynch at Canton, Ohio, where he also made the acquaintance of the prosecuting attorney of Stark County, Maj. William McKinley, Jr. In the spring of 1886 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Ninth Judicial District of Ohio, and served until the following year, when he resigned to give his attention more closely to the practice of his profession. President Harrison nominated him to be U. S. district judge for the Northern District of Ohio, and the Senate confirmed the nomination; but on the advice of his physician, however, he declined the honor. His health was somewhat recuperated by an outing in the woods of Northern Michigan in the summer and fall of 1889, after

which he returned to his home in Canton, and left it only at the urgent request of McKinley when the latter became President. John Sherman was appointed Secretary of State, and Judge Day became his assistant. He had just been appointed by the President a special commissioner to Cuba to investigate the Ruiz case, but the peculiar state of affairs in the State Department induced the President to retain Judge Day near at hand. Owing to the feeble health of Secretary Sherman, the greater part of the duties of the State Department devolved upon the assistant secretary, who possessed not only rare tact, discretion, reticence, and diplomatic qualities, notwithstanding his lack of previous diplomatic training and experience, but also a ready, careful, and accurate knowledge of the principles of international law, and an acquaintance with the practice of it as well. The Cuban question, grown acute during the previous administration, was uppermost in our diplomatic relations, and he undertook with earnestness the solving of the problem. He was soon convinced that Canovas would take no steps of real value to ameliorate the condition of Cuba; but, after the assassination of the Spanish premier, by steady pressure he secured the recall of Weyler and the substitution of Blanco in his place, the promulgation of improved constitutions for Cuba and Puerto Rico, and received also characteristically Spanish promises of further liberal reforms in the future. The blowing up of the "Maine," however, in the harbor of Havana, 15 Feb., 1898, forced the country to the point of war with Spain. Judge Day's efforts between this time and the actual outbreak of war were devoted to preparation for it, to securing the neutrality of the European powers, and to co-operation with the other departments of the government. In the matter of the letter written by the Spanish minister, De Lôme, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley and of his sincerity in relation to Spain, which was intercepted and published, Day abandoned diplomatic traditions, made a personal call upon the minister (who had resigned, however, the day before), and by his prompt treatment obtained the identification of the letter by De Lôme, and thereby secured a prompt and straightforward solution of the difficulty. At the outbreak of war Secretary Sherman resigned, and on the day following President McKinley nominated the former assistant to be Secretary of State. During the war Secretary Day was unremitting in his efforts for an honorable peace. The hopelessness of the struggle on the part of Spain was patent to all, and early in August Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, made approaches that led to the signing of a protocol on 12 Aug., 1898, by Secretary Day on the part of the United States, and by M. Cambon on the part of Spain, which brought about a cessation of hostilities. In September Secretary Day resigned and went to Paris as chief of the American peace commissioners, which met the Spanish commissioners in October, returning in December, 1898. In the following year he was appointed judge in the U. S. Court of Appeals, and was on the bench of the Sixth Circuit until 1903. In that year he was appointed as associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and holds that office to the pres-

ent time (1916). Judge Day married, in 1875, Mary Elizabeth Schaefer, of Canton, Ohio, who died in 1912.

TAFT, William Howard, twenty-seventh President of the United States, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 15 Sept., 1857, son of Alphonso and Louise (Torrey) Taft. He is of English descent. His father was a noted lawyer and jurist of Cincinnati, and served as Secretary of War and Attorney-General under President Grant, and as minister to Austria under President Arthur. The son, William, having passed through Cincinnati high school, entered Yale University, where he was graduated in the class of 1878. He took the regular course in law at the Cincinnati Law School in his native city, receiving the degree LL.B. in 1880, and the same year was admitted to the bar. He then acted as a law and court reporter on the Cincinnati "Times," a paper published by his brother, afterward serving in the same capacity on the Cincinnati "Commercial." In 1881 he became assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County. The following year he unexpectedly received from President Arthur the appointment of collector of internal revenue. He resigned this office in January, 1883, and entered into a law partnership with Maj. H. P. Lloyd. About this time the bar association of Cincinnati preferred charges against T. C. Campbell, accusing him of corrupting and obstructing the administration of justice in that city. Mr. Taft was a member of the investigating committee of the bar, and as junior counsel for the prosecution after the presentation of charges, prepared the case for trial, which resulted in a divided judgment in a court of three, but the effect was to drive Campbell out of practice and from the city. From 1885 to 1887 Mr. Taft served as assistant county solicitor of Hamilton County, thereby gaining a thorough and practical knowledge of the administration of municipal and county affairs. In March, 1887, when twenty-nine years of age, he was appointed by Governor Foraker to the bench of the Superior Court of the State, and the following spring of 1888 was elected to succeed himself by a vote of 21,025 to 14,844 for his opponent, William Disney. In 1890, on the advice of Congressman Benjamin Butterworth, President Harrison appointed Mr. Taft solicitor-general of the United States. The services which he rendered in this office were of conspicuous value, and when the federal circuit court of appeals was created, with a new judge in each circuit, he was appointed by President Harrison to the bench of the Sixth Circuit, embracing the nine federal districts in Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In the capacity of a federal judge he rendered many important decisions, some of which all courts now follow in similar cases. Judge Taft was influential in establishing the library of the U. S. Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, and also in consolidating the Cincinnati Law School with the University of Cincinnati, in which he later became dean of the law school and professor of the law of real property, continuing in these positions until his departure for the Philippine Islands. As commander-in-chief, President McKinley appointed, in March, 1900, a commission to



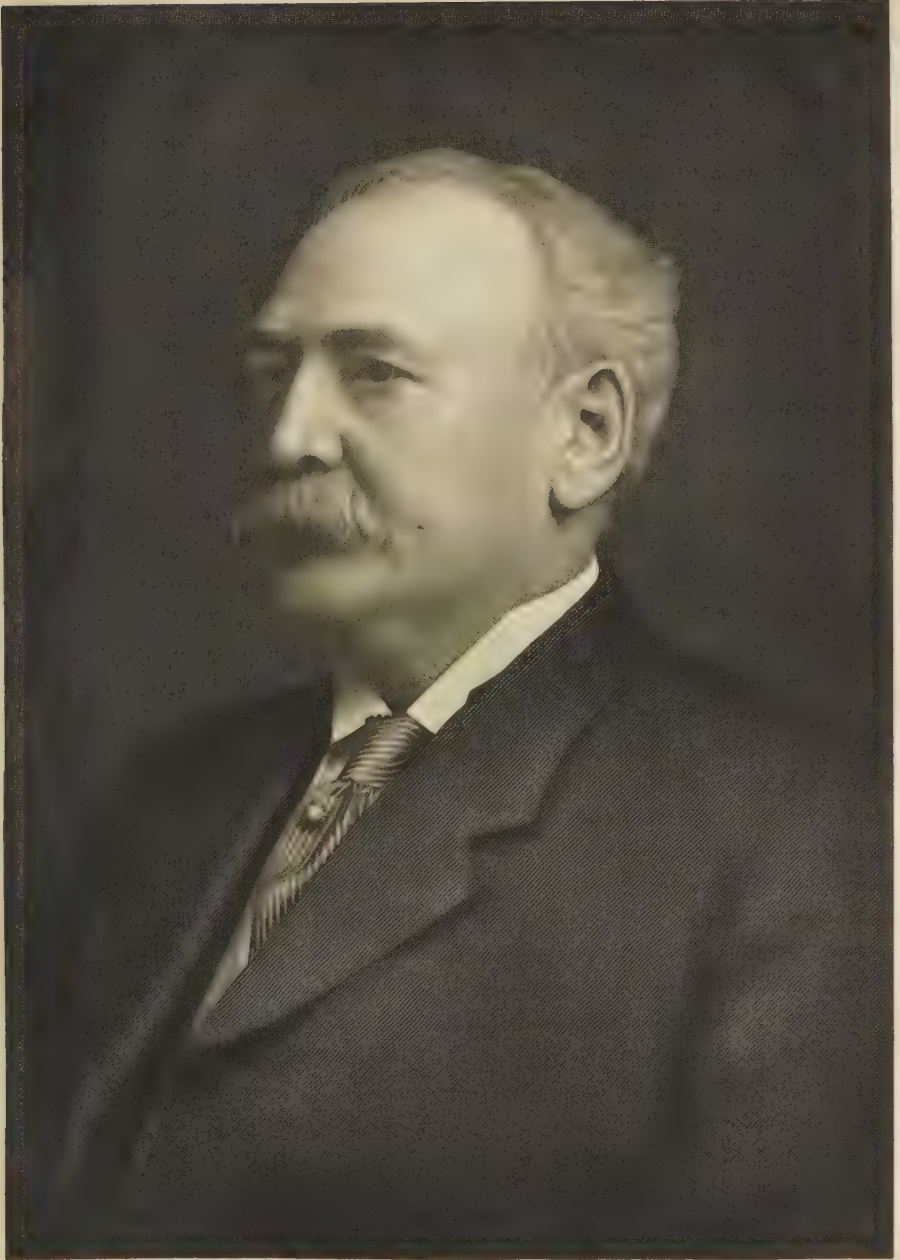
Wm. F. Hall

effect order in the Philippines, and Mr. Taft, resigning from the federal bench, accepted the chairmanship of the commission. When peace had been more fully restored Mr. Taft became the first civil governor under a military establishment in the Philippine archipelago. In his inaugural address to the Filipinos, 4 July, 1901, he said: "My fellow-countrymen: I am your friend. I have come to bring justice and freedom for you on behalf of a great nation. Trust me, help me, and you will find I am a man of my word." The problem that confronted Mr. Taft was a serious one, involving the suppression of insurrection and brigandage, the establishment of post offices, postal savings banks, and other financial institutions, the bringing in of teachers to found and maintain schools, the granting of franchises and promotion of internal business, the formulation of tariffs, the extension of public improvements, the preparation of civil and criminal codes, the establishing of courts for the administration of justice, the making ready the provinces for local self-government, the construction of roads, the elimination of fatal plagues from the herds, the making of suffrage laws and instructing the people how to comply with them, the solving and adjusting the troublesome problem of friars' land, and the clearing the way for an elective Filipino National Assembly. It was not until after Mr. Taft had become Secretary of War that the assembly was chosen, but he returned from Washington to Manila to attend and inaugurate by an address its first meeting, 16 Oct., 1907. When Mr. Taft concluded his mission in the Philippines more than 600,000 children were studying the English language in the public schools; contracts had been made for a thousand miles of railroad; a large number of Filipinos were depositors in the postal savings bank; rural free delivery was inaugurated; and numerous other features of an advanced civilization were established. While in the Philippines Mr. Taft was twice offered, by President Roosevelt, an appointment to the Supreme Bench of the United States, but he reluctantly declined because he felt that he could not then give up the work in the Philippines without prejudice to the cause. In a lecture on "Colonial Administration," delivered at Yale in 1906, Mr. Taft declared that whatever antagonism existed between the races in the Philippine Islands was due largely to American merchants and business men, fostered in some measure by the prejudices of the American soldiery. At the same time he maintained that the policy of the United States must be, the Philippines for the Filipinos. When the Panama Canal Commission came into existence in 1904 the immediate supervision of the commission was assigned to Secretary Taft. The work which had been accomplished by the French Panama Canal Company was in a state of disorder and decay. There were neither waterworks, stores, nor warehouses, and the sanitary conditions were excessively bad. Mr. Taft visited Panama and after a searching examination of the requirements involved, issued the orders necessary to establish a government and forward operations in the canal zone. In 1906 a revolution was projected in Cuba for

the express purpose of overthrowing the government of President Palma, who, it was alleged, had been elected by fraud. Twenty thousand men had assembled prepared to invest Havana. The situation was ominous, and President Palma appealed to President Roosevelt to assume the formal possession and administration of the public affairs of the island under the Platt amendment of the protectorate clause securing the independence of Cuba. Mr. Roosevelt sent Mr. Taft to learn the situation at close range and to compose the differences if possible. Later, at Mr. Taft's instance, soldiers and warships were dispatched to Cuba to prevent an outbreak. In Havana, after conferences with the various conflicting factions, he announced a basis of compromise approved by President Roosevelt, but in this President Palma declined to participate. Then President Palma resigned and left the government headless. Having no other recourse, Mr. Taft announced a provincial government and himself provisional governor in the following words: "The provisional government hereby established will be maintained only long enough to restore order, peace, and public confidence, by direction of, and in the name of, the President of the United States, and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine on those persons upon whom the permanent government of the republic should be devolved." Within thirty days the entire island had been pacified, the insurgents dispersed, and business restored; then, having recommended the appointment of Charles E. Magoon to occupy his place, Mr. Taft departed for the United States. However, Cuba still remained in a state of political unrest, the inhabitants desiring the withdrawal of the U. S. troops and the restoration of a republican form of government. Panama and Porto Rico were likewise disturbed, and in the former there were accusations of inefficient management and corrupt practices. Hence in the early part of 1907 Mr. Taft was again dispatched by President Roosevelt on a mission to correct abuses, if any, and effect peace in the localities named. After instituting certain necessary administrative reforms at Panama, he proceeded to Porto Rico, where the inhabitants were acquainted with the reasons why Congress withheld from them formal American citizenship. In Cuba he ordered the taking of a general census on which to base registration lists, the census to be followed by local elections which, if successful, should in turn be followed by an election for President. If the island should then be at peace, the American army of occupation would retire, the United States protectorate would be withdrawn, and the republic of Cuba be re-established. This plan was duly carried out in detail, the American armed forces were removed, and the Cuban government left in a renewed and hopeful condition. President Roosevelt now sent Mr. Taft to the Philippines to open the Philippine Assembly, and on his way Mr. Taft visited Japan, China, and Russia. At Tokyo he announced the purpose of the United States regarding the Philippine Islands, and made privately to the Emperor of Japan such explanations as resulted in restoring and cementing the good will which

had for so many years existed between the two nations. In an address in Shanghai he repeated that the intention of the United States was not to abandon the Philippines, that America desired the preservation of the integrity of China, that the United States would assist in effecting financial and other reforms in the Chinese Empire, and that the return of the Boxer indemnity was an evidence of the friendly feeling of the American people for the people of China. After a month spent in the Philippine Islands Mr. Taft proceeded to Russia, arriving at Moscow on 30 Nov. He was received with great cordiality, and after having had an audience with the Czar, he returned to the United States. A campaign had already opened, under the personal direction of President Roosevelt, to secure for Mr. Taft the nomination for President, which was duly accomplished at Chicago, 18 June, 1908. He was elected the following 3 Nov. over his Democratic opponent, William Jennings Bryan, by a vote of 7,636,676 to 6,393,182, and 326 to 157 votes in the electoral college. Mr. Taft entered upon the chief magistracy of the United States with a more varied experience in civil affairs than any of his predecessors. He has been one of the foremost universal peace advocates of the world. His administration has been marked by a steady prosecution, under the Sherman Act, of unlawful combinations in restraint of trade, and he has sought unflinchingly to perform all the duties of a chief executive as he has understood them. During his term he energetically supported the so-called Canadian Reciprocity Act, but the failure of the Canadian parliament to take similar action has rendered the law inoperative. Under his wise and intelligent supervision, work on the Panama Canal was prosecuted so vigorously that the completion of this vast enterprise of world-wide interest was reached over a year earlier than was at first announced. A controversy having arisen with Great Britain regarding the exemption from the payment of tolls of American coastwise vessels passing through the Panama Canal, Mr. Taft unequivocally declared his desire and intention of submitting to arbitration the question in dispute should diplomatic negotiations fail. In a speech before the International Peace Forum, delivered in New York in January, 1913, he said: "Limitation upon the power of the United States, as a government, to bind itself to obligations to meet questions between nations with arbitration is an obstruction not only to the progress of the United States, but to the progress of the world in the matter of peace, for the reason that the nations of the world look to the United States, and properly look to the United States, as a leader in the matter of establishing peace, because we are so fortunately placed between oceans and without troublesome neighbors that we can go on without fear of consequences to establish a condition in which we shall settle every question by reference to an arbitral tribunal. It is because the nations of the world look to us to do this that the announcement of the doctrine by the Senate of the United States that we have no power to make an arrangement of that sort for the future, except as we adopt

each particular contract to arbitrate each particular question, presents to those of us who hope for universal peace so great an obstruction. . . . England made a treaty, France did, and there was no doubt about the confirmation by those governments of those treaties. If they could safely do it, why could not the United States? In what respect has it higher responsibilities and more valuable privileges to lose than those great nations as between nations? They may be expected to be as careful in the preservation of their sovereignties and what may come by way of damage to them by future contracts, but it remains for the gentlemen who have exalted the Senate above everything in the United States, to find in the Constitution something that prevents them from doing what must be done if the cause of universal peace is to prosper. . . . I am willing—and, indeed, I would be ashamed not to be willing—to arbitrate any question with Great Britain in the construction of a treaty when we reach the exact issue which there is between the two nations. There need not be any public doubt on that subject so far as this Administration is concerned. When there is a difference that cannot be reconciled by a negotiation and adjustment, then we are entirely willing to submit it to an impartial tribunal." Referring to the arbitration treaties which he had negotiated with foreign governments, and which had been defeated in the Senate, Mr. Taft said: "My own idea was that, if we could make those treaties, they would form the basis for a treaty with every other nation and the United States, and then between other nations than the United States; and finally, by interlocking and intertwining all the treaties, we might easily then come to the settlement of all international questions by a court of arbitration—a permanent, well-established court of arbitration whose powers would be enforced by the agreement of all nations, and into which any nation might come as a complainant and bring in any other nation as a defendant and compel that defendant nation to answer to the complaint under the rules of law established for international purposes, and under the rules of law which would necessarily, with such a court, grow into an international code which would embrace all the higher moral rules of Christian civilization. That is the ideal I had. It is the ideal that I still cherish. It is a question that is bound to grow and quietly establish itself, and perhaps that influence will work even upon that rock-ribbed body, the Senate of the United States." Mr. Taft was nominated at the Republican National Convention held in Chicago, 18 June, 1912, for a second term in the Presidency of the United States. A division in the ranks of the Republicans, whereby the National Progressive party came into existence, resulted in the defeat of Mr. Taft at the polls in the ensuing November, and the election of the Democratic nominee, Woodrow Wilson. Concerning this event, Mr. Taft said: "I think I have separated myself sufficiently from the humiliation of defeat to be able to look upon the history of my Administration with calmness and clearness of vision, affected only by the fact that I was one of the principal actors and naturally inclined to give



E. A. Heron

the best color to everything which I did or attempted to do. I entered office under certain obligations laid down in a national platform, and I attempted, as well as I could, to carry them out as I understood them. They could only be carried out by legislation, to be enacted by the two houses of Congress, and therefore it became essential for me to associate myself as intimately as possible with the leaders of both houses and the majority that controlled each. The leaders of both houses were Republicans, orthodox, old-time Republicans, men who justly or unjustly were called reactionaries, and I secured from them an earnest co-operation that led to the enactment of a number of valuable statutes. In doing so, however, I was brought into opposition to a faction of the Republican party that had become insurgent and declined to follow the leadership of the dominant majority. As this faction had supported me for the nomination, and some of the older leaders had opposed me, it was charged that I had in some way betrayed the insurgents, had forfeited the right to their support and had surrendered to the regular Republican organization, and had myself become a reactionary. It is difficult for me now, as I look back, to see how I could have pursued a different course, for except in this way I could not have secured the legislation which had been promised." Mr. Taft said further that the new tariff law (Payne-Aldrich) which had been so bitterly criticized, was really a downward revision and had been one of the most useful laws, creating a court of customs appeals, giving an opportunity for a new tariff commission, free trade with the Philippines, providing a maximum and minimum clause, and imposing the corporation tax. But for its enforcement the deficit of \$38,000,000 which faced his Administration when he went into office, would have been repeated each year. He called attention, too, to the law which gave the Interstate Commerce Commission adequate control of the railroads, the creation of a commerce court, the establishment of the postal savings bank, and the conservation bill and others, and added: "We passed the reciprocity agreement with Canada, which provided for free trade in natural products between Canada and this country, and which, while it would not have greatly affected farm product prices, would have steadied them and greatly increased business between ourselves and Canada. On the executive side we made treaties of universal arbitration with England and France. We pushed the trust prosecutions as they had never been pushed before, and we have thus, in a quiet way, prepared a solution of the trust problem. We have enforced restrictions against rebates and the general fraudulent use of the mails with a rigor and success that have never before been equaled in the history of the Department of Justice." At the close of his administration, Mr. Taft accepted the Kent professorship of Constitutional law in Yale University, which he held until August, 1921, when he resigned to accept appointment as Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. He is the author of the volumes, "Present Day Problems" (1908) and "Four Aspects of Civic Duty," the latter containing a series of

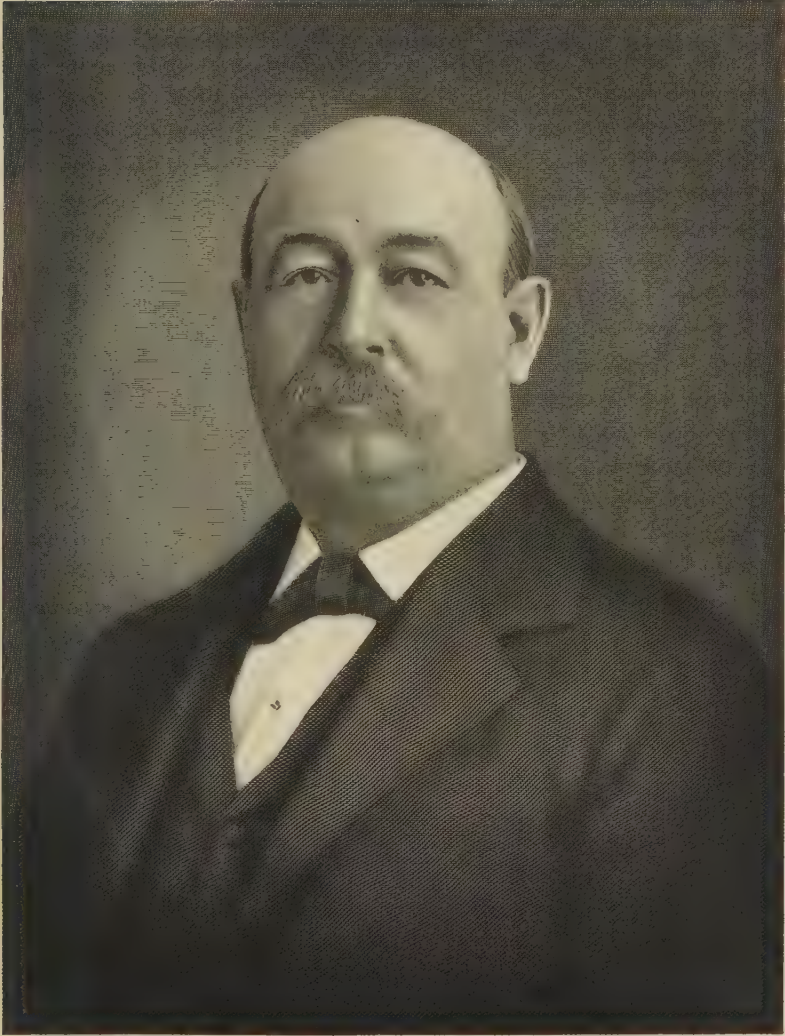
lectures delivered at Yale University in 1906. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale University in 1893, from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902, from Harvard and Miami Universities in 1905, from the University of Iowa in 1907, and from Wesleyan University in 1909. He has been president of the American National Red Cross since 1905, and is also president of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs. Mr. Taft married 19 June, 1886, Helen, daughter of John W. Herron, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have three children: Robert Alphonso, Helen Heron, and Charles Phelps Taft.

HERON, Ernest Alvah, financier, b. in Galena, Jo Daviess County, Ill., 28 May, 1851; d. in Oakland, Cal., 5 Dec., 1917, son of Samuel Bull and Jane (Tippett) Heron. His grandfather, Andrew Heron, with two brothers, Oscar and James, came to this country from Scotland when young men and settled in Orange County, N. Y., later removing to New York City. His father (1816-73) lived first in Columbus, later in Cleveland, and finally in the early forties, located in Galena, Ill., where he was engaged successively as building contractor, wholesale grocer, wholesale lumber merchant, and developer of lead and zinc mines near Galena. Ernest A. Heron attended the public schools of Galena but did not complete the high school course, because obliged to earn a living, and found employment in a grocery store. Not content with a rudimentary education he attended night school, and, in 1869, was advanced to the position of chief office clerk at Barrett's Wholesale Grocery Store at Galena. Shortly afterward failing health compelled him to seek a milder climate and, in April, 1873, he removed to San Francisco, where he obtained work as a bookkeeper in a local soap factory, and later went to San Luis Obispo, where he was bookkeeper in a grocery store. Returning to San Francisco in 1875, he held a position in the Custom House for several months, and then deciding to make his home in Oakland, accepted a position as clerk in the real estate office of E. C. Sessions. Later he became secretary of the firm, and, in 1877, began to engage in extensive real estate operations, which occupied him for the next twenty-five years. This, however, was only one of his many successful enterprises. He was associated with Frank C. Havens and F. M. Smith in their big business ventures, and was one of the pioneer street railway builders in Oakland. His inherent genius for organization was manifested very early in his career, and as early as 1882, he took an active part in the organization of the Highland Park and Fruitvale Railroad, one of the very earliest railroad ventures of the East Bay Cities. He was one of the organizers, and served as president, of the Piedmont Cable Railroad, and, in 1892, with several associates obtained a franchise from the city for the operation of a street car line in Washington Street. Later he was one of the organizers, and president, of the Piedmont Cable Railroad. In the early nineties several independent street car companies were operating in Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, and Richmond, commonly called the East Bay Cities. These were gradually consolidated until all of the lines on the east shore of San Francisco Bay were operated by a consoli-

dated company, known as the Oakland Transit Company, with Mr. Heron as its president. This organization took place in 1895, and Mr. Heron served continuously as its president from that time until his retirement from business. In 1900 the necessity for a trans-bay railroad and ferry service to San Francisco was recognized, and, accordingly, the system was built and began operation in 1903. This line was run in successful competition with the Southern Pacific system, which had previously held a monopoly over the trans-bay traffic, and was designated the Key Route. The development of this Key Route has been phenomenally rapid, operating electric lines from various parts of Oakland and Berkeley to the end of a pier which extends far out into San Francisco Bay, and from which passengers are transferred to the high-speed ferryboats crossing the bay. In 1913 the company operated a network of branch or "feeder" lines covering practically all parts of Oakland and Berkeley, with incalculable advantages to both cities. With the rapid growth in the East Bay region after the San Francisco fire and earthquake of 18 April, 1906, the railroad company extended its lines in all directions, and through building extensions into the suburban residence districts, was largely instrumental in the rapid upbuilding of these sections. During this period the company's name was changed to the Oakland Traction Company. Later the name has been changed again, being now known as the San Francisco and Oakland Terminal Railway. In May, 1913, Mr. Heron retired from the presidency, after a service of twenty-five years, during which he was largely instrumental in the consolidation of the various companies and their rapid development after consolidating. For fifteen years he was vice-president of the Realty Syndicate, a realty development company which was owned by the interests connected with the railway. He was also president of the Peoples Water Company, and was a member of its board of directors for many years. On 14 Jan., 1902, he was elected a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Oakland, and later became vice-president. After retiring in May, 1913, he spent much time in travel. He made an extensive tour of Europe during the first six months of 1914, just prior to the outbreak of the World War. Although practically self-educated, Mr. Heron possessed a vast store of knowledge, gained through his wide reading and close study of human nature. His benevolences were many, although entirely unostentatious, and few indeed knew of the immense sums he devoted to worthy causes. He found great pleasure in aiding young men. Indeed, several of Oakland's successful business men of to-day received inspiration and much more substantial aid from him. On the occasion of his death the board of directors of the First National Bank of Oakland passed resolutions, as follows: "Be it resolved, by the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Oakland that in the passing away of Ernest A. Heron this Bank has suffered a great and grievous loss, and that the warm personal friendship which has always existed between him and his fellow Directors intensifies our sense of loss." The Board of Directors of the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railway

adopted resolutions, as follows: "Whereas, His remarkable energies and activities, although devoted largely to the upbuilding and advancement of the city of Oakland, the chosen city of his residence, were principally exemplified in the origination and foundation in the East Bay Cities of a street car system and interurban railroad system, a work which has been largely responsible for the proud place which those communities now occupy among the communities of the Pacific Coast; . . . now, therefore, be it Resolved, by the directors of San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways, that through the death of Ernest Alvah Heron, the East Bay communities have suffered a loss of one of their most highly respected and progressive citizens. Resolved, That flags be displayed at half-mast on all the ferryboats and buildings of San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways, and that on Friday, 7 Dec., 1917, at two o'clock p. m., all cars and trains of the transportation system of San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways be brought to a stop and remain so stopped for a period of three minutes." Mr. Heron was a member of the Athenian-Nile Club, Commercial Club, Claremont Country Club, and Sequoyah Country Club, all of Oakland; the Bohemian Club of San Francisco; and the Mount Diablo Country Club of Contra Costa County. He was also prominently identified with the Masonic Fraternity. He married, 15 June, 1892, Elizabeth Mead, daughter of William Little Dudley, a prominent lawyer of Stockton, Cal. Their two sons are: William Dudley and Ernest Alvah Heron, Jr.

MARLOWE, Julia (Sarah Frances Frost), actress, b. at Caldbeck, Cumberland, England, 17 Aug., 1870. She came to America with her parents in 1875, and was educated in Cincinnati and Kansas City schools. Her first professional appearance was made at Ironton, Ohio, in 1882, as a sailor in "H. M. S. Pinafore," rendered by one of the juvenile opera companies which were at that time in vogue. She was soon promoted to the rôle of Sir Joseph Porter and leading rôles in other operas. After a brief experience in support of Robert McWade, she came under the instruction of Ada Dow, and made her first appearance as a star as Parthenia, at Bayonne, N. J., in 1887. Her talent, charm, and beauty were at once recognized and she quickly grew into the affection of the whole country. The list of Miss Marlowe's characters is notable and includes Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Constance in "The Love Chase," Viola in "Twelfth Night," Rosalind in "As You Like It," Julia in "The Hunchback," Galatea, Imogen in "Rogues and Vagabonds," Juliet Kate Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," Prince Hal in "King Henry IV" (Part I), Mary in "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," Lydia Languish in "The Rivals," "Chatterton," "Countess Valeska," "Colinette," "Barbara Frietchie," Mary Tudor in "When Knighthood was in Flower," Charlotte in "The Cavalier," "Queen Fiametta," Lady Bancaster in "Fools of Nature," Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing," Ophelia in "Hamlet," Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," Portia in "The Merchant of Venice," "Jeanne d'Arc," Rautendelein in "The Sunken Bell," Salome in "John the Baptist," "Gloria,"



W. D. Munton

Yvette in "The Goddess of Reason," and Cleopatra in "Antony and Cleopatra." Miss Marlowe was married in May, 1894, to the late Robert Taber, at that time her leading man, and for a brief period she was known professionally as Julia Marlowe Taber. In the autumn of 1904 she became a co-star with E. H. Sothorn and after that time they acted together almost continuously, until Mr. Sothorn's retirement from the stage. She married Mr. Sothorn, 17 Aug., 1911.

MUNSON, Walter D., steamship owner, b. in Cheshire, Conn., 18 Feb., 1843; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 April, 1908. His boyhood was spent in the simple environment of the little New England town of his birth and in Litchfield, Conn., where he attended the district schools. Later he was sent to the Claverack Military Institute at Claverack-on-the-Hudson. He had not yet finished his education when the Civil War broke out, and although not more than eighteen, he responded enthusiastically to the first call for volunteers and enlisted as a private in the Eighth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. With this regiment he served throughout the entire four years of the war. Partly on account of the military training he had had in the military institute, but more on account of the soldierly qualities which he developed in camp, he was many times promoted, first to the highest rank of the non-commissioned grade, then to commissioned officer, and when hostilities ceased he was captain of his company. Captain Munson was one of that comparatively small number of officers and men who were retained after the close of the war to remain near the Mexican frontier, pending the negotiations with France regarding the withdrawal of the French troops supporting the pretender, Maximilian. Here he remained for two years, in Texas, at the same time acquiring an intimate knowledge of the country and its potential commercial possibilities which had a large influence in his later life. After being finally mustered out, he returned to his home in Connecticut and remained there for six months. He then went to Havana, Cuba, on a business trip for a relative. Having accomplished his mission, he was about to return, but was tempted to remain by the business opportunities that presented themselves to him. He thereupon established himself as a shipping and commission merchant. Later he became interested in the oil business and took over the management of an oil company which had become involved in financial difficulties on account of unskillful management. Under his guidance the enterprise prospered, and within two years he had created out of it a permanent organization for the refinement of oil in Havana. At a later date the Standard Oil Company acquired an interest in this enterprise, which is still in existence as the West India Oil Company. During the early part of the period Mr. Munson spent in Cuba (1868-82) the ten years' insurrection was in full swing, making it almost impossible for foreign merchants to continue business in the country. It says not a little for Mr. Munson's broad sympathies that he was able to continue on good terms with both sides to the dispute, and even the roving insurrecto bands showed respect for him and his property. The oil-refining business which

Mr. Munson carried on in Havana involved the importation of crude oil, the raw material, from the United States. At this time such cargoes, being non-perishable, were brought over in sailing ships, the few steamers then built being needed in those trades where the commodities were of a perishable nature. At first Mr. Munson chartered sailing vessels for the purpose of bringing over his oil, but later he found it cheaper to buy such vessels. These vessels he put into commission in the early seventies, and they were the beginning of the modern steamship line which today bears Mr. Munson's name. In 1882 Mr. Munson transferred his headquarters to New York, not so much on account of business reasons, as to afford his growing children the advantages of an American education. By this time he had already acquired several of the first steamers. Some years later he organized his company into the "Munson Steamship Line," but it was not fully incorporated until 1899. In the early nineties Mr. Munson acquired a number of steamers adapted to the regular line trades, including both passenger and freight vessels. Before his death these steamships had increased to as high as sixty in number. The remarkable success and development of the Munson Line was largely due to the keen business judgment, the energy, and the patient perseverance of Mr. Munson; it was built up on his personality. During the early years of his residence in Cuba he gained the confidence and friendship not only of the local business world, but of the leading planters and business men. And while this was accomplished unconsciously, without any eye to business, it did result in such backing and support as greatly facilitated the building up of the great steamship line. The business men of Cuba, both foreigners and natives, had a strong faith in the integrity of Mr. Munson, and they gave him a loyal support at a time when such an element counted. During the long period in which he was president and general manager of the Munson Steamship Line, the regular line services established and maintained were: from New York to Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Puerto Padre, Nipe Bay, and Baracoa, still the only direct service to these ports; from Mobile to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Caibarien, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Santiago, and Guantanamo; a line from Nova Scotia to Havana, and regular service from ports in the United States to Mexican ports. At the time of his death Mr. Munson succeeded in the head of affairs in the company by his sons, C. W. Munson as president and F. C. Munson as vice-president. On account of the subsequent illness of the former, the latter of the two brothers later took over the presidency, C. W. Munson still remaining one of the directors of the company. For a long time, up until the outbreak of the great European War, in fact, the majority of the Munson Line steamers were sailing under foreign flags, for economical reasons. This was always a source of keen regret on the part of Mr. Munson, who strongly desired to see the establishment of a powerful American merchant marine; but it was a choice between doing as he did or being unable to compete with those who had no scruples on this score.

Since the beginning of the war, however, a great number of vessels under American registry have been added to the Munson Line fleets. One very strong element in the success of Mr. Munson's development of this large transportation business was his attitude toward the small army of employees under his command. He was one of the pioneers, on this side of the Atlantic, in the profit-sharing idea, having established this system among his employees in the early nineties. This principle survives in the present management, which is keenly interested in all such experiments and watches them with a view to establishing anything that is new, and still practicable, in its own service. Like all able leaders, Mr. Munson was a keen judge of human nature. Thus he was able to place the units of his organization where they properly belonged and where they were most capable. The result was that he surrounded himself with a staff of extremely capable assistants. At the time of his death Mr. Munson was also a director of the Atlantic and Mexican Gulf Steamship Company, the Compañía Marítima Cubana, the International Coal Company. He was also a member of the Manufacturers' Association, the George C. Strong Post, G. A. R., the Froebel Academy, the Maritime Association of New York, the Merchants' Association of New York, and the New York Club. In 1863 Mr. Munson married Emily M. Wood, of Litchfield, Conn. They had five children: Carl W., Frank C., Della C. (Mrs. J. E. Coyle, of Ridgewood, N. J.), Beulah B., and Mabel E. Munson (Mrs. William H. Wood, of St. Paul, Minn.).

HARVEY, Lorenzo Dow, educator, b. in New Hampshire, 23 Nov., 1848, son of John Sheperd and Mary (Sanborn) Harvey. His father was a prosperous farmer and merchant. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Milton College, Wisconsin, where he was graduated in 1872. In the following year he began teaching in private and high schools, continuing when he engaged in the study of law. He returned to educational work in 1885, as teacher of civics and economics in the Oshkosh State Normal School. He became eminently successful in this position, seeming to possess a peculiar aptitude for this work, and in 1892 he was made president of the Milwaukee State Normal School, serving until 1899. In that year he was chosen State superintendent of public instruction, and in 1908 became president of the Stout Institute, at Menomonie, Wis. President Harvey is known for his unassuming modesty, absolute integrity, vast reading, and wonderfully retentive memory. He has achieved a national reputation as a lecturer on manual training, and is the author of "Harvey's Practical Arithmetic" (1904), and "Harvey's Essentials of Arithmetic" (1914). He is a member of the National Education Association of which he was president in 1904, and of the National Council of Education. In 1874 he married Lettie Brown, of Edgerton, Wis., and they have two children.

ANDREWS, Elisha Benjamin, educator, b. in Hinsdale, N. H., 10 Jan., 1844; d. at Interlachen, Fla., 30 Oct., 1917, son of Erastus and Almira (Bartlett) Andrews. He served through the Civil War, losing an eye at Petersburg, was graduated at Brown

in 1870, and at Newton Theological Seminary four years later. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Beverly, Mass., in 1874-75, when he became president of Denison University. Later he held several professorships in Cornell and elsewhere until 1889, when he was elected president of Brown. He resigned in 1898 to become superintendent of the Chicago public schools, and from 1900 to 1908 was chancellor at the University of Nebraska. He received the title of chancellor emeritus on 1 Jan., 1909. Dr. Andrews was a delegate to the International Monetary Conference at Brussels in 1892, and was a member of the Loyal Legion. He is the author of "Institutes of Constitutional History, English and American" (1884); "Institutes of General History" (1887); "Institute of Economics" (1889); "History, Prophecy, and Gospel" (1891); "The Duty of a Public Spirit" (1892); "Gospel from Two Testaments" (1893); Droysen's "Outline of the Principles of History," translated (1893); "An Honest Dollar" (1894); "Eternal Words and Other Sermons" (1894); "Wealth and Moral Law" (1894); "History of the United States" (1894); "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States" (1896); "History of the United States in Our Own Times" (1904); and "The Call of the Land" (1913).

ROUTER, Robert Lewis, banker, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Jan., 1867, son of Levi T. and Sally R. (Perkins) Router. His earliest American ancestor, Thomas Rutter, came to Philadelphia in 1682, and some years later started the first iron works in the province of Pennsylvania. His descendants continued the operation of these forges, and during the Revolution supplied the government with cannon and other castings. Robert L. Rutter was educated in the William Penn Charter School, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, with the degree of B.S. He began his business career in that year in the employ of Justice Bateman and Company, in Philadelphia, and early evinced ability and capacity for planning and executing work. With the little money he had accumulated through six years of hard labor, he went to Spokane, Wash., with the ambition of growing up with that newly-developed territory. He availed himself of every advantage for perfecting his business education, and within a few years won for himself a high place among the capitalists and business men of the "Inland Empire." In 1896 he was chosen president of the Western Union Life Insurance Company, a position he now holds, and since 1904 he has been vice-president and





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general manager of the Spokane and Eastern Trust Company. Mr. Rutter is also president of the First State Bank at St. Joe, Idaho, and a director in the Spokane Title Company. He possesses an exact knowledge of banking in all its departments, as well as a perfect comprehension of the business. Notwithstanding his active business career, he is closely identified with many fraternal and social organizations, among them the Masons, Elks, Spokane Club, Spokane Country, Spokane Tennis, and Spokane Amateur Athletic Clubs, and for more than ten years has been president of St. Luke's Hospital. On 21 Feb., 1892, he married Isabel Page, of Walla Walla, Wash., and they have four children.

HECKSCHER, Celeste de Longpré, composer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Feb., 1860, daughter of Robert V. and Julia (Pratt) Massey, of Irish and French descent. Notable among her earlier ancestors is Louis de Longpré, her great-grandfather, an artist and musician. She received her early education under private tutors in her native city. Her musical predilection became evident at a very early age; according to family tradition she "sang before she talked." Already as a small child she improvised little tunes on her doll's piano, and she preferred "speech" by means of the keyboard to any other form of expression, for by way of the piano she delivered herself of her childish passions and joys. At the age of ten she had written some pieces which her singing teacher esteemed so highly that she secured their publication, and henceforward Celeste continued to compose. Several years elapsed, however, before any further works were printed—some vocal studies, produced under the encouragement of Julia Northal Bodstein. Her further musical studies were conducted by Zerdahaly in piano, Albert Lang in composition and by Wassili Leps in orchestration. In due time the young composer produced several songs, including "Serenade," "Gypsy Lullaby," "Pourquoi je t'aime," "L'Ange Gardien," "Music of Hungary," and "The Norse Maid's Lament." She also wrote a suite for violin and piano, entitled "Forest Ride," consisting of four descriptive pieces, and an orchestral pantomime, "Dances of the Pyrenees," destined to become the most popular of her larger works. It is scored for full orchestra, and is of symphonic proportions. Although intended for stage performance it is effective as a symphonic suite and was produced in this form with signal success, by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Carl Pohlig, and subsequently by the New York Symphony Orchestra, the Chicago Orchestra under Frederick Stock, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra under Max Zach, and the York (England) Symphony Orchestra. Its five movements are for the most part based upon the traditional Spanish dance rhythms; the Seguedilla, the Jota Aragonesa and the Bolero. There is also an Intermezzo, and a Valse Lento ("Pastorale"), which has been singled out by critics as especially beautiful. A notable feature of this movement in an obligato for the viola d'amore, an instrument whose tone-color is peculiarly suited to the charming pastoral atmosphere of the music. The work as a whole, according to "Musical America," is characterized by free and fanciful melodic writing and colorful and

characteristic orchestration. The spirit of Spain is conveyed with remarkable fidelity and sympathy. In 1908 there followed the piano pieces "Impromptu" and "Valse Bohème," and a Romance for the cello. All of these works have been produced and published. A suspension of creative activity was unfortunately made necessary by Mrs. Heckscher's failing health. A tragic light is cast upon the career of this imaginative artist by her own words, describing it as "a continual struggle for musical expression with a contending fate of bad health." A highly sensitive temperament, a vivid imagination and a keenly emotional nature are obviously the source of the kind of inspiration of which Mrs. Heckscher's compositions are the result. Such a nature is rarely endowed with a corresponding physical vitality, and the annals of art are replete with records of the intense suffering which this disproportion entails. Happily, Mrs. Heckscher was able to resume creative work, and among her subsequent works are piano pieces, including "Au fond," "Valse," and "Passe-caille," a pastoral for cello and piano, a number of songs, and an orchestral piece, "The Star." Her largest work to date is "The Rose of Destiny," a mystical opera in two acts, of which she also wrote the text. The work was produced at a "private hearing" by the Philadelphia Operatic Society, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, May 2, 1918, and was conducted by Wassili Leps, with whom she collaborated this work. The action constitutes an allegory of the tribulations and triumph of the soul. The work is imbued with a haunting sense of mystery, and its effects are achieved by means of a beautiful symbolism, finely sustained by the music, which according to the Philadelphia *Ledger* "develops a pronounced melodic eloquence, and lyric vitality and fluency." Perhaps the most notable demonstration of Mrs. Heckscher's gifts was an orchestral concert consisting entirely of her own works, which took place in Aeolian Hall, New York, March 14, 1913. At this concert the New York Symphony Orchestra played the "Dances of the Pyrenees" and two other Dances for Orchestra ("Asiatic Dance" and "Old French Dance"), Florence Hinkle sang songs, some with piano and some with orchestra, Efrem Zimbalist played the violin suite "To the Forest," and Hans Kronold the Romance for cello and orchestra. Arthur Farwell has summed up the lyrical qualities of Mrs. Heckscher's music in the following words: "Mrs. Celeste D. Heckscher is a born melodist. Her melodies are imbued with something of the perennial freshness of folksong. They have the light grace, the elastic and dancing rhythms and the simplicity of form of many of the songs of unknown origin which the world has handed down to us out of the past. The songs are unaffected and beautiful and the accompaniments are simple and fanciful." Among those who have especially commended her songs are Lillian Nordica, who called the "Norse Maiden's Lament" a "gem," Enrico Caruso, Mario Sammarco, David Bispham, Margaret Matzenauer, Francis Rogers, Margaret Keyes and Florence Hinkle, and they are to be found upon the programs of many other eminent artists. However, the popularity of these songs should not

obscure the judgment that Mrs. Heckscher is among the few women composers of the world capable of molding her ideas in large forms, and to paint her musical canvases with a complete mastery of the orchestral palette. Philip H. Goepf, the eminent critic, writes: "That Mrs. Celeste D. Heckscher can develop a theme in large form is proven in the 'Forest Ride,' a suite for violin and piano. In the first movement is a winning tune and rhythm, and a brilliant climax, naturally wrought from a chain of sequences. The second movement is grateful in its tranquil poise, and the episodic figures that lend color and variety. The 'Dance of the Wood Nymphs' that comes before the returning first movement has the characteristic charm of the composer's fancy. One finds in her compositions a broad variety of invention, dashing rhythm, delicate harmony and natural dramatic feeling." This power of sustaining musical interest is nowhere better shown than in the "Dances of the Pyrenees," in which, in the words of the Philadelphia "Star," there is not a movement "that does not hold the auditor fascinated." A clue to the spirit of her work as a whole is given by the composer herself when she says that the "drama of life" is her subject matter. Indeed, her music often rises to dramatic power; it is always romantic in feeling and frequently shows a leaning toward the exotic. Her style has been said to show a spiritual relationship to that of the modern French school. This must, however, be understood in the very general sense that it partakes of the methods of the impressionist whose sensitive art delineates the colors and rhythms that are the externals of life, as well as the emotions which reflect its soul. Mrs. Heckscher is the president of the Philadelphia Operatic Society. She was married to Austin Heckscher of Philadelphia, Pa. Their son, Robert Valentine Heckscher, has gained distinction as a poet.

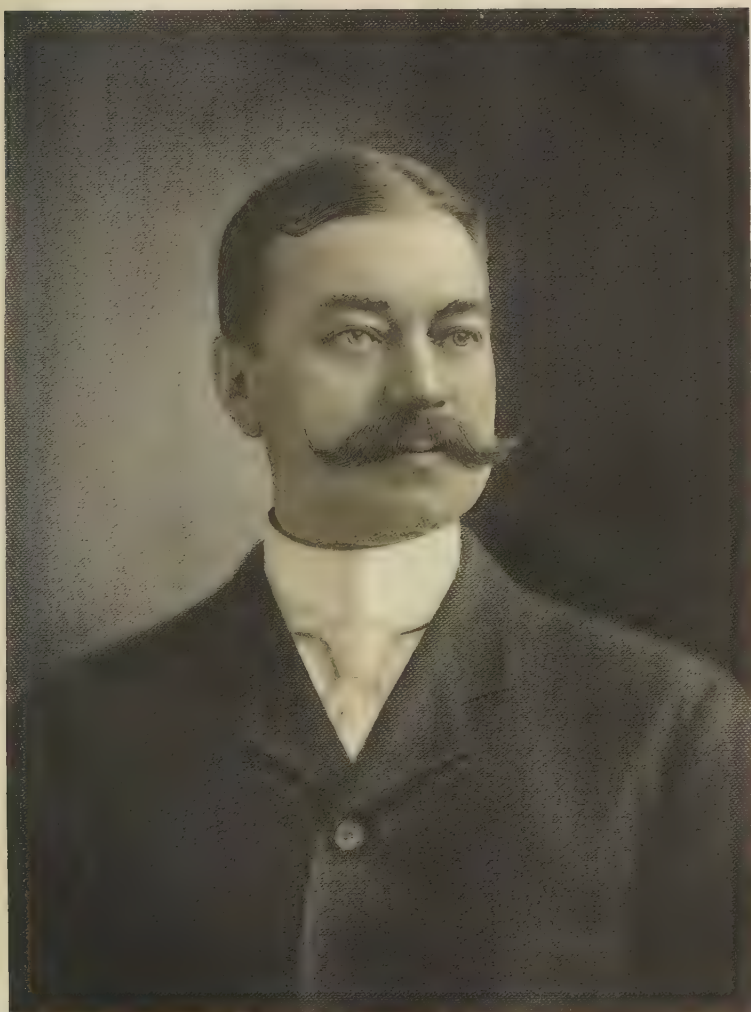
OSGOOD, Edward Louis, publisher, manufacturer, b. in Fryeburg, Me., 6 Aug., 1844; d. in Hopedale, Mass., 10 June, 1911, son of Edward Louis and Abby (Dana) Osgood. His education was begun in the Fryeburg Academy, which he attended till his removal in boyhood to Boston, when he attended the Boston Latin School and was prepared for college. He entered Brown University and was graduated in the class of 1867. Immediately upon graduation he became cashier in the house of Drexel, Harjes and Company, bankers, of Paris, France. He remained in that position till 1878, becoming widely known to traveling Americans. During the siege of Paris he was a member of the American Ambulance corps. In 1880 he returned to America and joined his brother in Boston, becoming a partner in the firm of James R. Osgood and Company, publishers. This connection continued to 1886, in which year he engaged in manufacturing, and became treasurer of the Hopedale Elastic Company of Hopedale. In 1891, when he retired from active business, he became active in political affairs. Ten years later he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives, and served, through re-election, to 1903, in which year he was chosen for the senate, where he remained till 1905. While in the senate he was chairman of the Ways

and Means Committee. Mr. Osgood was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; the Home Market Club of Massachusetts; the University, Algonquin, Papyrus, Press, and City Clubs of Boston; and of the Country and Oakley Country Clubs. In 1880 he married, at Hopedale, Hannah Thwing Draper, daughter of George Draper, of Hopedale. They had four children.

TRIMBLE, William Pitt, lawyer, b. in Cynthia, Ky., son of William Wallace and Mary (Barlow) Trimble. His father was judge of the circuit court prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, and during the war served as colonel in a company of Kentucky federal troops. He traces his descent from James Trimble, who emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland in 1733, and settled in Augusta County, Va., where he served as crown surveyor. William Pitt Trimble was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and at the University of Cincinnati, where he studied law. Later he attended the Ecole Alsacienne, Paris, France, and upon his return to Kentucky engaged in the practice of law. He achieved a wide reputation and obtained an extensive practice, but in 1894 decided to settle in Seattle, Wash., where he has since displayed brilliant capacity and usefulness. In 1908 Mr. Trimble served as presidential elector. He is a member of the Rainier, Arctic, Athletic, Golf and Country, Art Society, Tennis, and University Clubs and of the Humane Society, of which he is ex-president. On 10 Nov., 1897, he married Miss Fannie Ford, at Covington, Ky., and they have five children.

HANNAFORD, Jule Murat, railway president, b. at Claremont, N. H., 19 Nov., 1850. He was the son of Eli R. Hannaford and Paulina Jewett. He was educated in the public schools of Northfield and St. Albans, Vt., after which he entered the railway business, holding various positions in the general freight office of the Vermont Central Road at St. Albans. In 1872 Mr. Hannaford entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railway, with which corporation he has remained ever since. For seven years he was chief clerk in the general freight office, after which he was made assistant general freight and passenger agent. By 1881 he had become general freight agent of the Eastern Division. After that he was successively assistant superintendent of freight traffic, general freight agent on the main line and branches, traffic manager, and general traffic manager. In 1890 he took the office of general traffic manager of the Wisconsin Central Lines, during their lease to the Northern Pacific. In 1899 he became third vice-president and in 1902 he was advanced to the office of second vice-president. In 1914 Mr. Hannaford was elected president of the North-





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ern Pacific Railway Company, to succeed Howard Elliott. He is also a director of the Merchant's National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., and a trustee of the State Savings Bank. Mr. Hannaford was married in 1882 to Cordelia L. Foster, of St. Albans, Vt. They have had two children: J. M. Hannaford, Jr., and Foster Hannaford.

GILLETT, Egbert W., manufacturer, b. in Dexter, N. Y., in 1848, son of Paul W. and Caroline H. (Rogers) Gillett. He is of English descent, through many generations of American ancestry. His grandfather, Jehiel Gillett, served through the War of 1812. When the boy was only four years of age, in 1852, the family removed to Chicago, which was then one of a series of small lake settlements whose industrial importance had not yet been developed. Young Gillett first attended the public schools of Chicago, and later became a student at Wheaton College, where he acquired what was then a thoroughly modern education. After leaving this institution, in 1862, he joined his father in his modest establishment for manufacturing flavoring extracts in a basement at 252 South Clark Street. Here they struggled on for some years, little by little pushing back obstacles, and gradually laying the foundations of success. As he grew older and more experienced Mr. Gillett took over the active supervision of the business, while his father devoted himself to developing a market for their products. In addition to flavoring extracts, they later added chewing gum, baking-powder, inks, magic yeast cakes, etc. By 1871 the business had so expanded that it was removed to larger quarters at 61 Michigan Avenue. Then came the great Chicago fire, sweeping over a great district of the city and reducing it to a charred waste of ruins. Yet it was only next day that father and son reopened their business at 51 West Lake Street, where they remained in temporary quarters until the devastated district had been rebuilt. They then re-established themselves permanently at 38-44 Michigan Avenue. At the age of sixteen young Gillett was already paying his own way at home. Even then he had become impressed with the fact that success could only be attained by spending less than he earned and this policy he has ever since maintained. Having become imbued with this saving habit at so early an age, it is not a matter of surprise that he had accumulated \$3,000 by the time he was twenty. This he did by working from early morning till late at night, never allowing an opportunity to earn an honest dollar to slip by him. In this way he sometimes brought his weekly earnings up to \$30.00 and \$35.00. In 1882 the elder Gillett decided to retire from business, and the young man then found himself in a position to buy out his father's interest. Thus he became sole owner and manager. With the energy of youth and the zest given by his new independence he set to work to develop the enterprise on a larger scale than ever. Every dollar of profit that he earned, above the actual expense of living, was either applied to the expansion of the business or put carefully away. He formed his plans slowly and methodically and adhered to them with a persistence which conquered all obstacles.

Nor was it all plain sailing. Hard times came and had to be met, but his economical habits and sound business tactics, coupled with a moral force, unusual in one of his years, carried him through to the goal for which he had striven. In 1887, five years after having embarked for himself, Mr. Gillett found the need for more ample quarters and enlarged facilities for his plant. He then erected his present building of six floors and a basement at 9-15 River Street. Although one of the most imposing and substantial structures in the neighborhood, it is again becoming too cramped to keep up with the expansion of the business. From the modest beginning of 1862, in a basement, it has developed into a yearly trade of over \$1,000,000, giving employment to an army of commercial travelers who sell Mr. Gillett's goods in almost every part of the United States and Canada. Of its kind it is the largest establishment in the country. The River Street factory now employs 250 hands. Not long ago a branch factory was established in Toronto, Canada, where a large number of operatives prepare goods for the Canadian market. Meanwhile Mr. Gillett's interests have expanded into other fields as well. As far back as 1885 he founded the Champion Chemical Works, now owned by a corporation of which he is president and in which he owns the controlling interest. This establishment is also growing and prospering. The company imports chemicals and manufactures concentrated lye, potash, and other commodities of a similar nature. Mr. Gillett was also one of the founders of the Lincoln National Bank of Chicago, and for several years was on its board of directors. He is at present a director of the American Exchange National Bank of Chicago, a director of the Chicago Opera House Company, and a trustee of the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Ill. The personal qualities that have gone into the building up of this notable business success are partly summed up in the words of a prominent Chicago business man, who has known him intimately for many years: "His sterling qualities," says this authority, "combined with great energy, perseverance and sound judgment, have marked his entire business career in Chicago. Starting out in life with no other capital than a liberal education, he soon solved the great problem of success by learning the value of money. There are thousands of young men in this city today who are doomed to the treadmill of existence simply because they have not learned this simple lesson." However, a knowledge of the value of money is not the sole ingredient of a firm business success; it may be doubted even if it is the chief one. With this quality alone Mr. Gillett could never have attained his present position in the commercial world of the Middle West. This may be said, because, above all, he has been an exponent of fair dealing in trade; his policy has always been never to take advantage of a customer, never to misrepresent his wares. Thus he has established a reputation for absolute integrity, and this has been a greater benefit to him than unlimited credit. Mr. Gillett is a member of the Union League, the Illinois and the Washington Park Clubs. He

has been a careful and successful investor in real estate and now has large holdings in Chicago and Ohio realty. In politics he has always been a warm supporter of Republican principles, although never active in the inner circles of the party and never an office-seeker. He is an attendant of Plymouth Congregational Church, of which he is also a trustee. In recent years, during which he has had more leisure, he has become an intelligent and discriminating patron of the drama, the arts and literature; he has been especially interested in encouraging opera in Chicago. On 25 July, 1868, Mr. Gillett married Mary E. Gaffney, of Chicago. They have had two children: Lillian May and Charles W. Gillett.

PALMER, Alexander Mitchell, Attorney General of the United States; b. 4 May, 1872, at Moosehead, Luzerne County, Pa.; son of Samuel B. and Caroline (Albert) Palmer. He attended the Moosehead public schools and the Moravian Parochial School at Bethlehem, Pa., and then entered Swarthmore College, from which he was graduated in 1891, with the highest honors of his class. He then studied stenography and became a court reporter and while taking court records, also studied law and was admitted to the bar. He began practicing in Stroudsburg, Pa., in 1893, and became identified with the business and manufacturing interests. In 1909, he was elected to Congress as Representative from the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania District and served until 1915. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and other important committees and won a high reputation as a forensic orator. He was delegate at large from Pennsylvania to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1912, where he was floor leader in command of the forces that brought about the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency. When it appeared that there might be an even division of votes on the nomination between Mr. Wilson and Champ Clark, Mr. Palmer was urged by Democratic leaders to settle the controversy by having himself announced as a candidate but being then, as he always has been, a firm friend of Mr. Wilson, he refused. In 1913, President Wilson offered him the position of Secretary of War, which he declined. He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1916, which renominated President Wilson, and was a member of the Convention's Subcommittee on Resolutions, which drafted the party platform. He has been a member of the Democratic National Committee since 1912. In April, 1915, he was commissioned Judge of the United States Court of Claims but resigned this position in the following August. During part of 1917, he was Chairman of the District Board of Pennsylvania under the Selective Service Act, and in October of that year, was appointed Alien Property Custodian, a powerful war organization, unique in its character and purposes, which was created in that month by act of Congress. In this position, he was charged with the duty of taking over all enemy property in the United States during the war and conserving it with all the powers of a common law trustee. To expedite and facilitate the work of his huge organization, Mr. Palmer divided it into five

bureaus—a Bureau of Administration to handle the details of the machinery of the office; a Bureau of Investigation to examine the thousands of reports covering enemy-owned property and to investigate all questions relating to ownership of or interest in enemy property throughout the country and throughout the world; a Bureau of Trusts to administer all properties other than money belonging to an enemy or in which an enemy had an interest; a Bureau of Law to advise the custodian and other bureaus with respect to the usual questions of international and domestic law with which the custodian had to deal; and a Bureau of Audits to check up the receipts and disbursements of the custodian and the accounts of the various trusts and business enterprises in which the custodian had an interest by reason of his taking over the stock or an interest in a partnership belonging to enemies. Property of all sorts, bonds, dividends, and holdings of aliens living in alien territory. Property of American women married to aliens, and the securities of American citizens living in foreign lands, also came into the possession of Mr. Palmer as Alien Property Custodian. By the terms of the act creating his office, he was required to invest all money received by him in this way, directly, or by the sale of alien property, in Liberty Bonds. In his report of Aug., 1918, Mr. Palmer showed that he had seized stocks, bonds, merchandise, and other property owned by Germans to a total amount of over \$500,000,000. In many instances, he was required to take over enemy interests in co-partnerships and enemy-owned stock in corporations. During his term of office, he took over such enterprises as a large pencil manufacturing concern in New Jersey, a chocolate factory in Connecticut, a brewery in Chicago, lumber operations in Florida, mining and metal companies in this country and in Mexico, shipping lines, insurance companies, many kinds of commission houses, diamond and pearl selling agencies, and in one instance, a large industrial town, with its plant and public utilities. One of the most difficult and delicate questions with which he had to deal was that of determining whether or not property belonging to diplomatic representatives of enemy countries should be taken over. In such cases, no action was taken by him until after conferences with the State Department. Another question of great intricacy was the settlement of international balances, as in instances where an American banking institution held funds belonging to an enemy against whom there were certain claims of the American institution, the amount of which it was impossible to state because there was no communication between the United States and the countries with which it was at war. His masterly handling of the manifold duties of his office brought him into the esteem of President Wilson to such an extent that in March, 1919, he was chosen by the President to succeed Attorney General Gregory, at a time when there was urgent need that prompt and effective action should be taken by the Legal Department of the government to combat profiteering in the necessities of life and reduce living costs. Mr. Palmer entered into the work with vigor and summoned to his aid the Attorney Generals of all the states of the Union



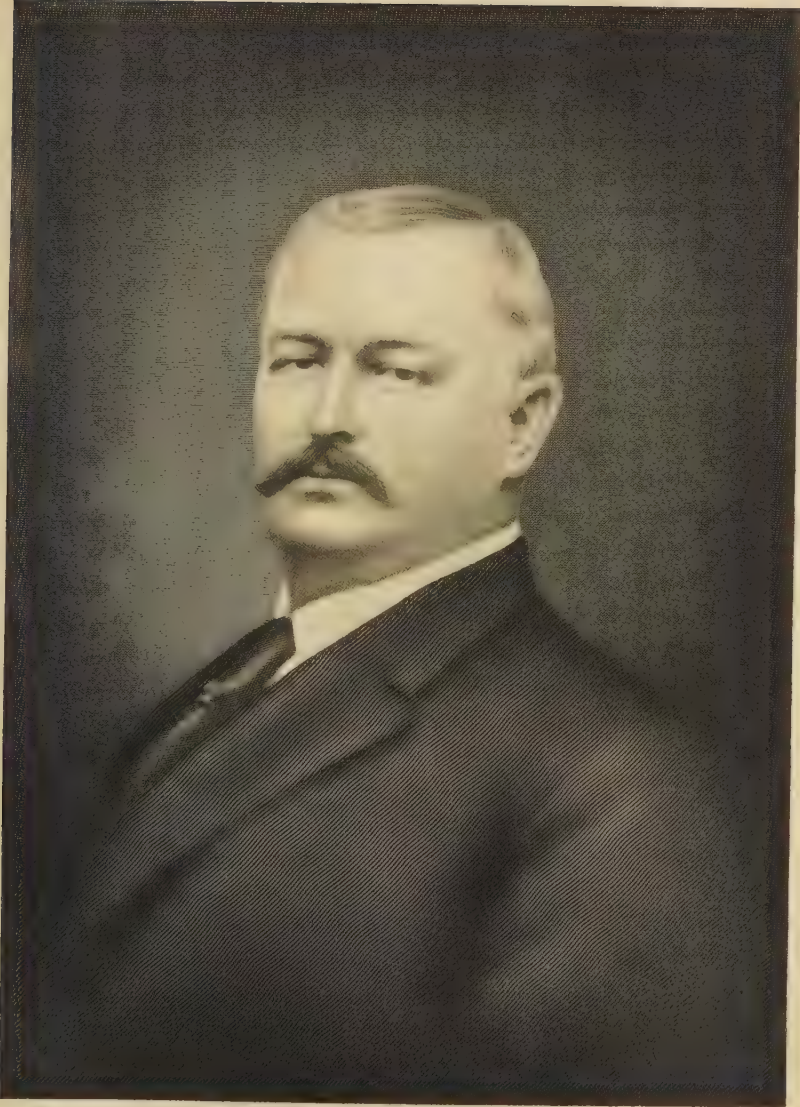
E. B. Foss



within the one firm, he now sought employment with the Van Etten, Kaiser Mill Company, knowing that Mr. Van Etten had a thorough knowledge of Eastern as well as of Western customs." Mr. Foss remained in the employ of Van Etten, Kaiser and Company, and of their successors, Van Etten, Campbell and Company, until his early manhood. By this time, in the late seventies, he had virtually mastered the lumber business in all its branches, from appraising the value of standing timber to selling the finished product. Inevitably a man of his ability and high spirit of independence would not remain permanently in the employ of others. He had been a salesman with Van Etten, Campbell and Company for some years when the firm was dissolved. He now decided to put his experience to a test and started a lumber yard at a point in Bay City where he could avail himself of the advantages of both rail and water shipments and where not only his acquired adeptness had taught him the secrets of the grade, but where the reputation which he had by this time earned from the community for reliability in business as a merchant and for good citizenship would count as an asset. Gradually his business extended until, realizing that the local forests of Michigan were fast losing their productiveness, he turned his attention to the practically virgin forests of the Canadian shore. It was not long after this that he began to be known as one of the largest lumber operators in the country. A numerous fleet of lumber carriers transported his timber from his many lumber camps to his yards in Bay City. When coal was discovered in the vicinity he was one of the first to grasp the possibilities in the development of coal properties, and he became a pioneer in that industry. He opened the Wenona mine, which has since been worked out; the Whatcheer mine, in Merriit township, and another mine of the same name near Flint, Mich., which has since become important on account of its great output. His lumber and coal interests gave employment to over 1,000 men. Mr. Foss was also a director of the Peoples' Commercial and Savings Bank of Bay City, as well as being interested in several other financial enterprises. In spite of his many and various activities he took an eager interest in public affairs and was an active worker for the political betterment of his State. He was an ardent supporter of the Republican party. In 1904 he was elected presidential elector, and was selected to carry the vote of the State to Washington. It was with much reluctance, however, that he accepted nominations to public office. In 1912 he declined the Republican nomination as candidate for the United States Senate. Had he lived it is probable that he would have received the offer again in 1916. In 1908 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and on that occasion was a member of the committee which was appointed to notify the vice-president of his nomination. He was frequently spoken of as a candidate for governor of Michigan. Mr. Foss' strong influence in political circles was largely due to his popularity with all classes of people of his section of the State, a popularity which had its source in his attitude toward the many

men in his own employment. He was not only extremely just and fair as an employer, but he was always keenly interested in the material welfare of those who worked for him and mixed among them with so democratic a spirit that he had their utmost confidence. Added to this was his integrity as a business man; the whole community realized that a man of his sternly conscientious temperament would be eminently fitted to guard the interests of the people in public office and act as an example worthy of wide emulation. "He combined," says Mr. Hotchkiss again, "industry with character and had visions which lead to successful business achievements. But my admiration and respect for Edgar B. Foss was more fully anchored in the knowledge that his influence in life was founded upon the basic principles of the Christian faith, which illuminated his business and civic relations." In 1871 Mr. Foss married Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Thomas M. Fitzgerald and Elizabeth (Highfield) Fitzgerald, and they were the parents of two sons and one daughter: Walter I., Edgar H., and Edith Foss.

SNOW, Elbridge Gerry, insurance president, b. at Barkhamstead, Conn., 22 Jan., 1841, son of Elbridge Gerry and Eunice (Woodruff) Snow, and a descendant of Nicholas Snow, who married a daughter of Stephen Hopkins, of the "Mayflower." Mr. Snow attended the district and high schools of his native town and the Fort Edward (N. Y.) Institute, where he completed the course in 1860. For a time he studied law, but being employed in a local fire insurance agency at Waterbury, Conn., he quickly realized the possibilities in this field. In 1862 he became a clerk in the main office of the Home Insurance Company in New York City, where he remained for nine years. His connection with that company has continued to the present time, Mr. Snow having gradually risen to the highest office in the organization. In 1871 he was made State agent of the company for Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston, and while there founded, together with J. Edward Hollis, the insurance firm of Hollis and Snow, which represented the Home and several other insurance companies as local agent. Mr. Snow was eminently successful in promoting the interests of the Home Insurance Company, which, in 1835, recognized his efforts by inviting him to become its secretary. Three years later he was elected second vice-president; in 1900 he was advanced to the first vice-presidency; and in 1904 became president of the company. The Home Insurance Company has prospered greatly under his management, its gross assets having increased from \$18,040,793, at the beginning of 1904, to \$30,178,914, on 1 Jan., 1911; and its net assets (that is, surplus as regards policy holders) from \$9,574,751 to \$16,829,613. He has especially maintained the company's reputation for square dealing and liberal treatment of honest loss claimants. Besides holding the presidency of the Home Insurance Company, Mr. Snow is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and of the North River Savings Bank; a director of the American Exchange National Bank, the Fourth National Bank, the New York Chamber of



WINFIELD SCOTT

Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and a number of other corporations. He is also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New England Society, the Municipal Art Society, the National Geographical Society, the Mayflower Society, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Lotus, City, and Insurance Clubs of New York; and numerous other social, esthetic, or scientific organizations. Mr. Snow married 5 Dec., 1865, Frances J. Thompson, of Waterbury, Conn. He has one son, Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr.

RAMSAY, Claude Clinton, merchant, b. in Palermo, N. C., 31 Dec., 1865, son of James Graham and Sarah Jane (Foster) Ramsay. His father was a successful physician and surgeon. His earliest American ancestor was Robert Ramsay who emigrated to this country from Scotland in 1716, settling in the province of Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools in his native town and completed his studies at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. As a result of the Civil War, his father was ruined financially and he was compelled at an early age to seek employment. In 1883 he obtained a position as clerk in the Salisbury (N. C.) post office, and seven years later emigrated to Seattle, Wash., where he became a clerk in a mercantile house. He mastered the details of the business and in turn was promoted to the position of bookkeeper and cashier. He then accepted a position with E. W. Newhall and Company, continuing with this house ten years, after which he entered the general investment, real estate, and insurance business on his own account. Mr. Ramsay possessed that genius of "seeing things first," and exercised that power with a remarkable degree of tactness. Coming to Seattle without funds and unknown, he accumulated great wealth and influence. He was elected to the State legislature in 1906, where he was active in the interests of good roads for the State. He is a member of numerous social and fraternal organizations and a generous contributor to charitable associations. In 1914 he was urged by his friends to become a candidate for mayor of Seattle, but declined for the reason that his private interests required his entire attention. On 20 Dec., 1898, he married Eleanor Anderson, daughter of A. C. Anderson.

SCOTT, Winfield, stockman, banker, and capitalist, b. in Hickman County, Ky., 3 March, 1849; d. in Fort Worth, Tex., 26 Oct., 1911, son of Samuel H. and Catherine Jenner (De Graffenried) Scott. He grew up on his father's farm in Kentucky, with practically no educational advantages, since the Civil War led to the closing of the few schools that existed in the rural districts of the Southern States. In 1865 his parents removed to Missouri, locating in Barry County, and there he grew to manhood. It is related that as a youth he was unusually energetic and ambitious, upon one occasion, when only sixteen years old, driving a herd of cattle from Lawrence County to Clay County, Mo., an experience full of excitement, since those were the days of guerrillas and lawlessness, especially in that part of the State. In 1868, when twenty-

one years of age, he went to Texas, with James Nelson, who later became his partner in the cattle business. Mr. Scott's first employment upon arriving in Texas was as helper on a farm in Tarrant, the county in which he spent the larger part of his subsequent life, and where he accumulated and invested his fortune. His first money, which he earned on the farm, a very small capital indeed, he invested in the cattle industry. One of the milestones of his career was his meeting with Jesse Guin, a former Missourian, with whom he made his home during the first year of his residence in Texas, and who proved a true friend. Mr. Guin recognized Mr. Scott's ability, and loaned him \$500.00, with which to enlarge his business. With this amount the young man purchased a small herd of cattle, which he increased from time to time, and finally drove from Texas to the markets of Kansas City and St. Louis. Foresighted and energetic Mr. Scott withstood the misfortunes and hardships involved in these early business ventures, and in a few years had accumulated enough money to buy a small ranch of 160 acres, which formed the basis of his future large fortune. In time he became one of the most prominent cattlemen of Texas. In 1873 he bought a large ranch near Fort Worth, Tex. Following this adventure, with his keen business instinct, he became the largest individual holder of Fort Worth realty, and one of the largest builders and investors in Texas. His investments were mostly made in Fort Worth. He erected a number of skyscrapers, hotels, and office buildings, which, it is said, if placed alongside of each other would form seven city blocks. At his death his fortune was estimated at \$3,000,000. He was also heavily interested in banks throughout Northern Texas, and in various cotton ginning and cotton seed oil enterprises. Mr. Scott was a fine specimen of physical manhood, also genial and sympathetic by nature. His chief work of charity was in assisting young men in getting a start in business life, and a number of wealthy and prominent business men of Fort Worth trace the beginning of their successful careers to the timely help and advice they gained from Winfield Scott. He took no active interest in politics. His favorite recreation was wolf-hunting, with the large pack of Russian wolf hounds, now owned by his son. Mr. Scott married, in Lawrence County, Mo., September, 1876, Adelia Colley. She died 2 Sept., 1878. In December, 1884, he married, in Fort Worth, Tex., Elizabeth Simmons, daughter of Dr. W. L. Simmons. By his second wife he had two children: Georgia Scott, who married John R. Townsend; and Winfield Scott.

BURLEIGH, Edwin Chick, U. S. Senator, b. in Linneus, Me., 27 Nov., 1843; d. in Augusta, Me., 16 June, 1916; son of Hon. Parker Prescott and Caroline Peabody (Chick) Burleigh. His earliest paternal ancestor was Giles Burleigh, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1648. His father (1812-99), a farmer and civil engineer by profession, was active in the political and civic life of the state. He was a postmaster for twenty-five years, served as a state land agent for eight years, and held a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Maine Regiment for seven years. He was

county commissioner and county treasurer; a member of the Maine house of representatives for two sessions (1856-57), and state senator for four sessions (1864-65, 1877-78). His practical interest in Americanization and immigration is shown in his activities as chairman of the commission through whose labors the famous Swedish colony in Aroostook County, Me., was established in 1870. Like most of the men who have best represented and led the people in America, Edwin Chick Burleigh received his primary education in the public schools. At the beginning of the Civil Academy, where he was prepared for college and for his work in land surveying. Again, like so many American leaders, especially of that generation, he taught some time in the public schools. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the District of Columbia cavalry, but was rejected by the examining surgeon on account of ill health. He then accepted a position in the office of the adjutant general in Maine, and served until the close of the war. During 1870-76 he was clerk in the state land office, and at the end of this time was made state land agent. He held this office for two years, together with that of assistant clerk of the Maine house of representatives. In 1880 he was appointed clerk in the state treasurer's office, and five years later was elected state treasurer himself. He met the exacting duties of this office so well that in 1887 he was re-elected for a second term. But this experience had trained Mr. Burleigh for greater office and heavier responsibilities. In 1888, he was elected by the Republican party to the office of Governor of the state; in 1890 was re-elected. During his two administrations he proved an able executive and effected many wise reforms in the conduct of the business of the state. But his career as a statesman was to extend beyond the boundaries of his native state; and in this respect it may be said of Senator Burleigh that he not only carried on the distinguished and honorable traditions of his family, but added to them the distinction and fame of his own wider life. In 1897 he was elected to Congress, and served as member of the 55th to 61st Congresses, from 1897 to 1911. However, through the Democratic victory of 1910, he failed of re-election, but in 1913 was elected to the U. S. Senate by the legislature of Maine, to serve for a six-year term. This high office he held at the time of his death. He was active in the councils of the Republican party, and in 1896 was elected as the third Maine district delegate at large to the Republican national convention. His private interests were largely concerned in developing the enormous timber resources of the state, and at his death he was one of the largest timberland owners in Maine. He was one of the original promoters of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, of which his brother, Hon. Albert A. Burleigh, was the first president. Senator Burleigh was also a member of the firm of Burleigh and Flynt, printers and publishers of the "Kennebec Journal," the newspaper which had been James G. Blaine's, and famous and influential from these long associations. In 1913 the firm of Burleigh and Flynt was reorganized as the "Kennebec Journal" Company, of which Senator Burleigh be-

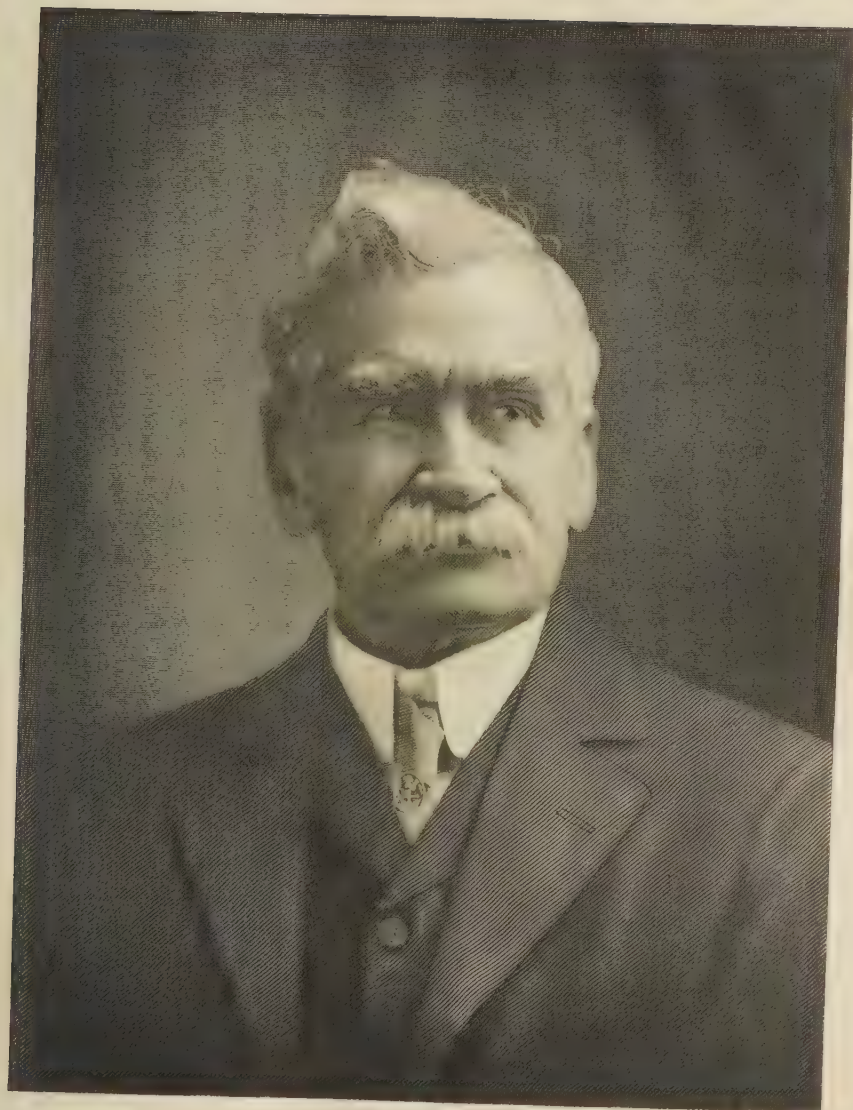
came the president. Senator Burleigh was a Mason and a member of the Abnaki Club (Masonic) in Augusta, Me. He was also a member of the Maine Historical Society. He married, 28 June, 1863, Mary Jane, daughter of Benjamin Bither, a farmer, of Linneus, Me.

SANER, Robert Edward Lee, lawyer, b. in Washington, Ark., 9 Aug., 1871, son of John Franklin and Susan Cheirs Saner. His father was a soldier in the Confederate army and among the forces that surrendered at Vicksburg. His ancestors were among a Moravian colony who came from Switzerland, one branch settling in Pennsylvania and another in Salem, N. C. The Winston College for Women, in the latter city, was founded by the Swiss settlers. His mother was of Irish and English ancestry, who originally settled in North Carolina, moving thence to Mississippi and then to Tennessee. After a preliminary course of study at the public and high schools of his native State, he entered Searcy College, Arkansas, and later was a student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Entering the law department of the University of Texas, the glory and pride of the "Lone Star State," he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1896. While in college his vacations were passed in teaching and when in Vanderbilt University, his leisure time was occupied as traveling representative of Belmont College, an institution for young ladies in Nashville. Beginning his legal practice in Dallas, Tex., he was successful from the commencement, and was appointed special attorney for the University of Texas, a position which he has held for the past sixteen years, actively engaged in the management of the extensive land endowment.

He was elected by the Texas Bar Association as delegate to the Universal Congress of Jurists and Lawyers, at St. Louis, in 1904. As a Democrat in political associations, he was made secretary of the State executive of that party, and has held a high position in its councils. In his capacity as legal counselor he is closely connected with the Southern Traction Company; general attorney for Carolina and Northern Railroad, is director of Security National Bank, and of Texas Traction Company; member of American Bar Association, general Council, 1906-15; also chairman and director of the Texas Bar Association, and president and vice-president. His connection with social affairs is extensive, being chancellor of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. A life member in every Masonic body, both York and Scottish



Robert E. Saner



Lea Jewell

Rites. Knight Templar, thirty-second degree, and Shriner. He is also a member of Dallas and Lakewood County Clubs. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In his professional capacity he has been receiver for very valuable properties, by appointment of courts at various times, and all such positions have been held, with highest honor to himself, and to the just interests of all parties, while his civil law practice is very extensive, embracing almost every phase of legal strife. The whole career of Mr. Saner is an illustration of great natural ability, combined with intense application. Nothing but the former could have placed him in the high position which he so worthily occupies, and only the latter could have enabled him to perform the multitudinous duties of his daily life.

ARMSTRONG, Frank Hough, merchant, b. in Wayne County, Ohio, 27 July, 1853, son of William Blackburn and Phebe Ann (Hough) Armstrong. His father was a descendant of the famous Armstrong family so conspicuous in Revolutionary times. His earliest American ancestor was Samson Armstrong, who emigrated from the North of Ireland, and settled in Allegheny County, Pa. Samson Armstrong was the father of two daughters and nineteen sons. From him the line of descent is traced through John and Elizabeth (McElroy) Armstrong, and Andrew and Rachel (King) Armstrong, parents of William Blackburn Armstrong. Another of his ancestors, Capt. Daniel Armstrong, served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Armstrong was prepared for college in the public schools, and entered Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia., which later conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A. Before attaining his majority, he went to Chicago, Ill., and obtained a position as retail clerk at a salary of eight dollars a week. The following year (1874) he entered the wholesale grocery establishment of Reid, Murdoch and Fischer, as a traveling salesman. His experience for the first year was in many respects very severe, but he was fond of hard work, and made the most of his time. Seven years later, in 1881, because of his ability and industry, he was appointed to assist in the management of the firm, and in 1891, when the business was incorporated as Reid, Murdoch and Company, he was made secretary. For the following eighteen years, this company continued as first organized, and its efforts were crowned with marked success. In 1909 he was made vice-president, and in 1914 he became president. It is a noteworthy characteristic of the company that it is completely owned and managed within itself. It has long been a custom of the house to cultivate personal interest and loyalty by making annual distribution of a large percentage of the profits to its many employees, always giving consideration to length of service. In 1913 the company erected at Clark Street Bridge, in the heart of the city, an immense building especially adapted to its large and rapidly growing business. The company operates many large factories and packing plants located in various parts of the country. At the present time (1916) Mr. Armstrong is actively connected with several financial institutions.

Among them, he is a director of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, and the City National Bank of Evanston, Ill. He is a member of the Chicago Club, Commercial Club, Evanston University Club, Evanston Country Club, Glen View Golf Club, and is vice-president of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Association of Commerce. For many years he has been trustee of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia., is a director of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago and of the Evanston Hospital, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. Mr. Armstrong cherishes with peculiar reverence the memory of his parents, and presented in their memory a large pipe organ to Cornell College, and another to the Presbyterian Church at Mount Vernon, Ia.

JEWETT, George Anson, merchant, b. in Red Rock, Marion County, Ia., 9 Sept., 1847, son of George Enoch and Pattie Maria (Matthews) Jewett. His descent may be traced to Henri de Juatt, a knight of the First Crusade, whose descendants, from all accounts, composed the "House of Juatt," of England. In December, 1638, in company with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, a minister of Rowley, England, and twenty other Puritan families, Maximilian and Joseph Jewett, of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, landed in Boston. They were the progenitors of the American family of Jewetts. The Jewett brothers were cloth manufacturers by trade and soon established a business in America similar to the one they had abandoned in Yorkshire. This was probably the first cloth manufactory in this country. After a winter spent in Salem, Mass., Ezekiel Rogers and his company settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1639, and Maximilian Jewett became a deacon in the church there organized. His immediate descendants continued to hold that office for nearly a century. The records of the French and Indian Wars, the Revolution, and the War of 1812, show that members of the family have always been active in the military service. David Jewett, the great-grandfather of George A. Jewett, was the first of the family to leave New England, having removed to New York State, near the town of Metz. His son, David, grandfather of George A. Jewett, born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1791, was the founder of the Jewett family in Des Moines, where he arrived in 1843. He was a farmer, and held a patent from the government for the tract of land which is now Capitol Park. His wife was Mary Bostedor, a daughter of Henri Bostedor, who came to this country with Lafayette. George Enoch Jewett and his wife, both natives of Lake County, Ohio, became residents of Henry County, Ia., and were married there in 1840, thus being pioneers of Henry and Marion Counties in Iowa. George Anson Jewett attended the public schools of his native county, supplementing the rather meager educational advantages to be had then by a course of study in Central University, located at Pella, Ia. Although not a graduate in course of that institution, he has since received a degree there, as well as from Drake University. His business career was begun before his nineteenth year, when, in 1865, he became bookkeeper for the firm of Brown,

Beattie and Spofford, dealers in agricultural implements. After remaining in that employ for eight years, he became connected with the firm of H. F. Getchell and Sons, lumber dealers of Des Moines, with whom he continued until 1879. He then engaged in the lumber business on his own account as a member of the firm of Ewing, Jewett and Chandler, the other members being David R. Ewing and Edward S. Chandler. On the death of his partner, D. R. Ewing, in 1902, Mr. Jewett organized the Jewett Lumber Company, which took over the business of the firm of Ewing and Jewett and has since then operated the company with constantly growing success. During this time, also, Mr. Jewett has been interested in a number of other enterprises, including the Des Moines Scale Company, which he aided in organizing, in 1871, with S. F. Spofford, Wesley Redhead, H. F. Getchell and Sons, J. D. Seeberger, F. R. West, and others as associates. This enterprise has developed into one of the first successful manufactories in Des Moines. He also assisted in developing and placing on the market, throughout the entire world, the Duplex and Jewett typewriters, products of the Jewett Typewriter Company, spending the greater part of ten years in Europe visiting every country and personally introducing these typewriters on the Continent. Mr. Jewett is a life-long Republican. He lived in a strong abolitionist atmosphere in his boyhood days, and frequently drove a wagon which conveyed runaway slaves to the North. He is a staunch advocate of temperance and of all measures having for their objective the betterment of the race. He was one of the organizers of Drake University, of which he was elected secretary in 1882, and has served continuously in that office for over thirty years, having, also, been a member of its board of trustees for almost the same period. In 1866, the year after uniting with the Christian Church, he was elected church clerk, and filled the office continuously for over forty-five years. In 1879 he was elected church treasurer and has held that office to the present time. Mr. Jewett is one of the most active workers in Central Church; was prominent on the occasion of the "home-coming" or semi-centennial church celebration; and has been the editor and publisher of the "Christian Worker" for a quarter of a century. In 1867 he was appointed representative of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, D. C. Altogether his chief interests and activities have centered in his church, thus becoming a signal proof of the fallacy of the idea that business and religious interests are antagonistic. Mr. Jewett married 28 Oct., 1868, Annie, daughter of James Madison and Mary (Oldham) Henry, of Des Moines, Ia. They had two daughters: Bonnie Ella, wife of Dr. Hugh G. Welpton; and Margaret, wife of David Lewis Jewett.

ADAMS, Oscar Fay, author, b. at Worcester, Mass., 19 Aug., 1852. He is the son of William F. and Amelia R. (Merrifield) Adams. Mr. Adams attended school at the Academy in Leicester, Mass., the State Normal School at Trenton, N. J., and taught in Episcopal schools at Claymount, Del., and Lancaster, Pa. He resided for some years at Erie, Pa., and later was instructor in English literature in

schools of elocution in Boston, Mass. He is well known as a writer and compiler of both prose and verse, as well as of some very successful works of fiction. Among his works may be mentioned: "Handbook of English Authors" (1883); "Handbook of American Authors" (1884); "Through the Year with the Poets" (12 vols., 1886); "Post Laureate Idyls" (1886); "Dear Old Story-Tellers" (1889); "The Presumption of Sex" (1892); "Dictionary of American Authors" (5th ed. 1907). His volume, "The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment, and Other Stories" (1899), attained wide popularity. As the biographer of Jane Austen, Mr. Adams has achieved his greatest renown in literary circles, his story of her life, published in 1891, and again in 1896, being one of the most sympathetic and truthful biographies ever written. More recent works of his are "Sicut Patribus and Other Verse" (1906); "The Motley Test: Shakespearean Diversions" (1909). He has contributed to the "North American Review" and other important periodicals, and has been secretary of the Boston Authors' Club since 1902.

KEAN, John, U. S. Senator, financier, b. at Ursino, Union County (formerly Essex), N. J., 4 Dec., 1852; d. there 4 Nov., 1914, son of John and Lucy (Halstead) Kean. He was descended from the distinguished patriot, John Kean, who fought in the Revolution, and was a prisoner of the British in 1781. Afterward he was a delegate to the Continental Congress from South Carolina for two years and voted against the extension of slavery to the Northwest Territory. For a long period he was cashier of the United States Bank of Philadelphia. He married Susan, daughter of Peter Van Brugh and Mary (Alexander) Livingston, 27 Sept., 1786. Died at Philadelphia, 4 May, 1795. Their son was Peter Philip James Kean, b. Elizabethtown, N. J., 27 Feb., 1788; d. New Lebanon, 2 Oct., 1828. He was prominent in New Jersey military affairs, and in 1824 was on the reception committee to welcome the Marquis de Lafayette when he revisited the United States. At the time of his death Mr. Kean was colonel of the Fourth Regiment of the State of New Jersey. He married, 18 Feb., 1813, Sarah Sabina, daughter of Gen. Jacob and Mary (Cox) Morris. They were the parents of John Kean, father of Senator John Kean. The elder Kean, like his son, was b. at Ursino, the date being 27 March, 1814, and died in New York City, 17 Jan., 1895. He was one of the builders of the Elizabeth and Somerville Railroad (afterward part of the Central Railroad of New Jersey), and was first president of the road from 1841 to 1847. Besides holding the presidency of the National State Bank of Elizabeth and of the Elizabeth-





Faithfully Yours

Arthur Twining Hadley,

November 3^d 1904.

town Gas Light Company, he devoted much time to the farming of his large estate, "Ursino," which he inherited from his grandmother, Mary Livingston Kean. He was one of the most influential citizens of his State. He married, 13 Jan., 1867, Lucy, daughter of Caleb Ogden and Caroline Louis (Pitney) Halsted. They had nine children, of whom Senator John Kean was one. The Senator's early education was acquired at Churchill's School, Sing Sing (now Ossining), N. Y., and in Stockbridge, Mass., where he was prepared for college. He entered Yale in the autumn of 1872, but in his sophomore year left that university to enter the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1875. Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1890. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, but did not practice law. He took part in various manufacturing, mercantile, railroad, and financial enterprises, and was deeply interested in progressive, scientific farming. He took a public-spirited man's concern in politics, and was only twenty-eight years of age when made chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Jersey. Two years afterward he was elected to Congress from the third district, defeating Miles Ross, who had represented the district for four terms. In 1884 Robert S. Green defeated him, but in 1886 he ran a third time against William McMahon, and was elected. He was the Republican nominee for governor of New Jersey in 1892, and although unsuccessful, ran several thousand votes ahead of the electoral ticket for Harrison. Among other important services he rendered to his State, he was on the committee to revise the judiciary system of New Jersey. He could have been representative of the United States in Spain had he desired it, for President McKinley offered him the position of minister at Madrid. It was at a critical period of the relations between the two countries, however, and Mr. Kean declined. On 25 Jan., 1899, he was elected U. S. Senator from the State of New Jersey, having been nominated by acclamation in the Republican caucus. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1905, receiving then, as he had the first time, the entire vote of the members of his party in the legislature. He continued to serve in the Senate until the end of his term in 1911. For the twelve years that he was a Senator he was a member of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. During both of his terms he served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and on numerous other committees at various times. He was a recognized authority on the rules, customs, and parliamentary procedure of the Senate, and frequently presided over that august body in the absence of the president and regular president pro tem. Senator Kean seldom missed a National Republican Convention. He was a delegate to those of 1884, 1888, and 1892, and was a delegate-at-large to those of 1896, 1900, 1904, and 1908. In all these conventions he took an active part. Realizing the importance of the work always to be done at a national convention, he always insisted on a strict observance of the rules as well as the bringing out as fully as possible the real wishes of the people represented by the dele-

gates. It is well known that the earnestness and discriminating work of Senator John Kean in national conventions has more than once been the deciding agent in choosing a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the United States. In his own State his marked ability, as well as his level judgment, were recognized on numberless occasions. It was at the urgent request of the most prominent men there that he accepted the office of treasurer of the Republican State Committee from 1910 to 1912, and would have held it longer had he not insisted on its being turned over to someone else. In 1908 he was elected chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the Republican Convention at Chicago, but declined in favor of Governor Fort. Although always occupied in weighty affairs, both public and private, Senator John Kean was a member of many clubs, both social and political. A thorough man of the world, he was popular in whatever society he found himself. As a Senator, he was one of the most sought after men, socially, in Washington. The family name is worthily perpetuated by Julian Halsted Kean, brother of Senator John Kean. He was b. at Ursino, 24 April, 1854, and, like his brother, was educated first at Churchill's School in Ossining and at Stockbridge, Mass. Thence he went to Yale, from which he was graduated in 1876. Then he took a post-graduate course at Leipsic University, Germany. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1880, and admitted to the bar of the State of New York. He practiced at the bar for some years, and then retired to devote himself to the banking and manufacturing interests of his family in Elizabeth, N. J. He is a member of several New York clubs. John Kean, b. New York City, 22 Nov., 1888, eldest son of Hamilton F. and Katharine (Winthrop) Kean, is a nephew of Senator John Kean. He was educated at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., graduated from Harvard in 1911, and from the law school of that university in 1913. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New Jersey in 1914. He is a director of the National State Bank, Elizabethtown Gas Light Company, and the Elizabethtown V. ter Company, all of Elizabeth, N. J. He inherited the colonial homestead at Ursino, near Elizabeth, N. J., where he lives. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Harvard, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs, and the Down Town Association, all of New York City.

HADLEY, Arthur Twining, president of Yale University, b. in New Haven, Conn., 23 April, 1856, son of James and Anne (Twining) Hadley. His father was professor of Greek in Yale for twenty-one years; was the author of "An Introduction to Roman Law," and a Greek Grammar, recognized as a classic among scholars. His mother was a daughter of Stephen Twining, formerly a steward of Yale College. Dr. Hadley was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and entered Yale in 1872. He was awarded the Woolsey and Bristed scholarships, the Clark prize, for solving astronomical problems, and a Winthrop prize for familiarity with Greek and Latin poets; also he won high rank as a junior exhibition speaker, and, in

his senior year, received the Townsend prize for excellence in English composition. Though one of the youngest men in his class, he was its valedictorian. Yet, with all the work necessary to secure honors so high and varied, he was active in all the social and other interests of his class, and was a member of a secret society in each year. After remaining for a year as a graduate student of history and political science, he continued these studies for two years (1877-79), at the University of Berlin, under Wagner, Treitsche, and Gneist. On his return to America he was a tutor at Yale in German and other branches from 1879 until 1883. For three years he was university lecturer on railroad administration, contributing during this period a series of articles on transportation to "Lalor's Cyclopaedia of Political Science," and part of the article on "Railways" to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. In 1885 he published his "Railroad Transportation, Its History and Its Laws," which established his reputation as the leading authority on this subject, and has been translated into French, Russian and other languages. He was summoned as an expert witness on the subject before the Cullom senate committee, which framed the interstate commerce law. During 1885-87 he was state commissioner of labor statistics for Connecticut, and while holding this office made two reports which are marvels of research into the details of his work. For his services as commissioner he was warmly praised by both his employers and employees. In Yale, he was professor of political science (1886-91), and professor of political economy (1891-99). In 1898, after the resignation of President Timothy Dwight, the Yale corporation found itself confronted with a difficult problem in choosing his successor, owing to the general feeling that it was time to break away from the established precedents and adopt a broader policy. After months of deliberation, Professor Hadley was elected, 29 June, 1899, the first layman president in all the two hundred years of Yale's history. In 1896 had appeared his greatest work, "Economics; An Account of the Relation Between Private Property and Public Welfare," which is in use as a textbook in a number of colleges. He was associated, in 1886-89, with Col. H. G. Prout, in the editorship of "The Railroad Gazette." Among the numerous articles that he has contributed to the leading magazines of the country, was one published in "Harper's Magazine" for April, 1894, in which he emphasized the value of Yale democracy, the importance of adhering to a high standard of scholarship, and the utility of athletics as a factor in university life. He edited the department of economics in MacMillan's "Dictionary of Philosophical Terms" (1899), and contributed articles on political economy to R. H. Inglis-Paigraue's "Dictionary of Political Economy"; also he was the American editor of "The Encyclopaedia Britannica." Other books of his are: "The Railroad and Its Business Relations," "The Education of an American Citizen" (1901), "Freedom and Responsibility" (1903), "Baccalaureate Addresses" (1907), "Standards of Public Morality" (1907), "Some Influences in Modern Philosophic Thought" (1913), and "Undercurrents in American Politics" (1915). In

all his books he has endeavored to utilize the results of research in economic and political history as a basis for a working system of ethics for a democracy like that of the United States. His writings show him to be not only a scholar, but a man of affairs, well acquainted with the business world, and in this regard he is one of the best representatives of the modern university-trained citizen. Even while a tutor at Yale, he found acceptance for his writings in several journals, including "The Railroad Gazette," and "The Financial Chronicle." While professor of political economy and while dean of the graduate department, he established a limited course, open only to seniors, and commonly known as the economic debates; which did much to revive the art of public speaking at Yale, and he has taken a deep interest in coaching the students for oratorical contests with Harvard and Princeton universities. President Hadley has lectured at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other institutions of learning, and has delivered addresses in many cities on politics, sociology, finance, and allied subjects. He did much to further the Yale war-work activities, and has recently lectured on the share taken in the war by Yale students. Among his degrees and honors maybe mentioned, A. M. (Yale, 1886), Ph. D. (Berlin), and LL. D. from Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins and other universities. He was Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin (1907-8), and a lecturer at Oxford University, England, in 1914. He was chairman of the railroad securities commission of the United States (1910-11), which was, appointed under the act of Congress and issued its report in 1911. He is a member of the American Economic Association, of which he was president in 1899-1900; of the International Institute of Statistics; the American Historical Association; the American Philological Society; the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and other organizations, and is also a corresponding fellow of the British Academy. He was married, 30 June, 1891, to Helen Harrison, daughter of former Governor Luzon B. Morris. She is a graduate of Vassar.

BELLAWS, Warren S., manufacturer, b. in Chicopee, Mass., 13 April, 1868, son of Dexter Chapin and Sarah Jane (Lyman) Bellows, and a direct descendant of John Bellows of Concord, Mass., who came from England in 1623. Mere statistics tell but little of the amount and value of the service a man has rendered during his life. In the daily routine of study, investigation, and experiment, there are likely to be few thrilling hours or scenes. Figures give only a partial idea of a man's work. His influence which is not subject to capture by pen or pencil, may be the chief thing about him. Such a life as Mr. Bellows was and is fulfilling so ably and successfully, points to but one lesson; that of absolute faithful attention to duty. Nothing has been shirked, all his energies have been directed to the accomplishment of whatever work at hand. Rigid honesty has brought confidence and opportunity; faithful performance of his contracts have carried his name and that of Worcester far and wide; concentration enables him to undertake an amount of work that would crush a man less systematic and



Warren L. Bellows.

buoyant. These qualities of honesty of purpose, faithfulness and concentration inherited from his parents, from his father who toiled each day at the foundry, and from a kindly, sympathetic mother, have formed the nucleus of his success. In his early years he had the stimulus of the home tasks and the moral and intellectual guidance of his parents. When his preparatory studies had passed, his life choice turned into the channels of business, and he began the practice of accountancy, in which he continued until Dec., 1907. This experience in many lines brought that careful and deliberate judgment, that rare conscientiousness, and business acumen that has indelibly printed itself upon the firm of Walden-Worcester, of which he is principal stockholder and general manager. The products of this firm—Walden-Worcester wrenches, designed and manufactured to meet the most exacting service conditions, are recognized everywhere as standard quality tools. It means that practically throughout the world, in cities however obscure, men are using wrenches, bearing the trademark Walden-Worcester, and they afford a widespread and enduring advertisement for Worcester, such as few town possess. In all his activities, Mr. Bellows illustrates what can be done for his community. A man with broad human sympathies, skilled in the interpretation and application of the laws of life, with pride in his city and a readiness to give himself freely to the promotion of its welfare, he has brought to the community of Worcester a steady impetus of skillful and devoted success. Prominently identified with Worcester's social and commercial organizations, he served as president of the Worcester Automobile Club for two years, and is a member of the Worcester Country Club, and the Worcester Rotary Club. Mr. Bellows married 18 June, 1895, Edith Hubbard, daughter of Franklin Hubbard, leather manufacturer. They have two sons, Lyman H. Bellows, Franklin Hubbard Bellows, both of whom are associated with their father in the Walden-Worcester, Incorporated.

WILSON, Woodrow, twenty-eight president of the United States, b. at Staunton, Va., 28 Dec., 1856, son of Joseph Ruggles and Jessie (Woodrow) Wilson. He is of Scottish descent through both parents, though his mother, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Woodrow, was born in Carlisle, England. His father, a leading clergyman of the Southern Presbyterian church, was born in Steubenville, O., son of James Wilson, a native of County Down, Ireland, and a printer and newspaper editor. Woodrow Wilson acquired his early education in private schools in Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., and afterward at Princeton, where he was graduated A.B. in 1879 and A.M. in 1882. While an undergraduate he was conspicuous for his literary attainments; contributing several notable papers to the college press and serving as an editor of the "Princetonian" for over two years. In October, 1878, this review published his essay on "William Pitt, Earl Chatham," an able effort for so young a man. His most notable achievement at this period, however, was his "Cabinet Government in the United States," published in the "International Review" for August, 1879. In this paper he criticizes the Constitution for providing no

more intimate co-ordination between the executive and legislative branches of the government, a thought more completely developed in his later political writings. He studied law at the University of Virginia, was duly admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice at Atlanta, Ga. In 1883 he entered Johns Hopkins University for post-graduate work, specializing in history and politics, and subsequently became instructor in these branches at Bryn Mawr College. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1886, and in 1888 accepted the chair of history and political economy at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. In 1890 he was invited to the chair of jurisprudence and politics at Princeton University, of which, twelve years later (1 Aug., 1902), he became president. He continued in this relation until 20 Oct., 1910, when he resigned to become governor of New Jersey for the term beginning 17 Jan., 1911, and expiring 14 Jan., 1914. The New York "Evening Post" says: "The nomination of Woodrow Wilson for governor of New Jersey at once attracted the attention of the country; the remarkable character he gave to his campaign caused it to be one of the chief subjects of interest throughout the nation; the extraordinary victory with which it terminated has made him, at a stroke, one of the small group of figures of real importance in our political life. Of the three phenomena—the nomination of a college president for governor by New Jersey politicians, the campaign that followed, and the sweeping of the state by a majority which only a few weeks ago would have seemed incredible—each of them sufficiently unusual, the campaign was by far the most unusual. Indeed, in our day it must be pronounced unique. Both in what they contained and in what they omitted, Mr. Wilson's speeches were as different as possible from the prevailing type of political appeals. Invective, abuse, epithet, the iteration of hack-named catchwords and the holding forth of impossible promises—all these have been conspicuous by their absence; and on the other hand the calm but resolute statement and discussion of broad principles of political action, which in the usual campaign speech rarely finds place at all, has been in Wilson's speeches the staple of the whole. So much has this been the case that there might have been danger of the impression of a certain want of aggressiveness but for two things. One of these was the unqualified and militant assertion of his understanding that his election to the governorship would mean also the acceptance of him by the Democratic party of New Jersey as its leader in the fullest sense of the word; the other was the sharp definition of his position on every point raised in the series of nineteen questions put to him by a Republican leader. The man that answered those nineteen questions as Wilson did was manifestly a fighter as well as a thinker. Two illustrations, having reference to phases of life as wide apart as possible, may serve to indicate his range. At the celebration of the quarter centenary of Johns Hopkins University, at which an illuminated address bearing the signatures of the alumni was presented to President Gilman, Woodrow Wilson was selected to make the presentation speech; and the dignity and grace with which

he performed that function made it by far the most impressive and distinguished feature of an occasion that was in all ways full of impressiveness and distinction. And the same man, talking at Jersey City to his first campaign audience, captured teamsters and long-shoremen by his frank simplicity and genial humor. Lecturing on such a subject as Edmund Burke, he is an illuminating expositor and a moving orator; presiding at an alumni dinner, he is a master of wit and repartee and a repository of humorous stories. That Mr. Wilson's personality manifests itself in equally striking ways in the field of action is revealed in the history of his presidency at Princeton. He has shown initiative in the creation of the preceptorship system, firmness in establishing new standards of study and discipline, courage in championing unpopular opinions, and the ability to win over to his support men who at first were arrayed against him. He has been too pronounced in his views, and too determined upon carrying them out, to be without enemies; but he has held his own at Princeton, and throughout the college world of America has been recognized as a potent force." The official figures compiled by the New Jersey state board of canvassers showed that Dr. Wilson's plurality for governor was 49,050. His address upon taking the gubernatorial oath was specially notable in its earnest advocacy of the reforms promised in the party's platform, particularly in chartering extensive business, in controlling the public service corporations, in revising the system of taxation, in protecting workmen in their rights, in conserving natural resources and the public health, and in divorcing private business from politics. In an address delivered at the third annual conference of governors at Frankfort, Ky., 29 Nov., 1910, Governor Wilson said: "The last sixty years have seen the great continent knit together by systems of railway and telegraph and telephone. More and more completely has the network spread over every region and quarter of the great area. With the perfecting of the means of intercommunication, with the swifter and swifter movement of trains, the more and more rapid growth of traffic, business has spread itself with a new organization and volume. As it has spread, it has been interwoven in actual organization as well as in the rapid interchange of goods. The organization of business has become more centralized, vastly more centralized, than the political organization of the country itself. Corporations have come to cover greater areas than states, have come to live under a greater variety of laws than the citizen himself, have excelled states in their budgets and loomed bigger than whole commonwealths in their influence over the lives and fortunes of entire communities of men. Centralized business has built up vast structures of organization and equipment which over-top all states and seem to have no match or competitor except the federal government itself, which was not intended for such competitions. Amid a confused variety of states and statutes stands now the colossus of business, uniform, concentrated, poised upon a single plan, governed, not by votes, but by commands, seeking, not service, but profits. No wonder we began

to turn to the national government, to cope with, to regulate, in the name of the sovereign nation itself, what had become a force as great as the nation in its scope and consequence. No machinery seemed to stretch to the size of the task of regulation except the machinery of national legislation at Washington, the long arm of the executive, that could be stretched forth from a national capital to every remotest nook and corner of the land. No wonder the instinct and inclination were to resort to Washington for relief and protection. The need was great and the government was powerful. But this intimate task of regulation was not one for which its constitution had furnished it with actually suitable or entirely adequate powers and authority. Only the states were fully equipped with the legislative and executive power to handle at will and as they pleased this new organization of business and manufacture. A new problem was presented to us. We still did not desire rigid uniformity of law, even in these matters of common concern. It was still desirable that the states should adapt their regulation and restraint of the new forces to their own conditions of life and circumstance. To put federal law back of the great corporations would have been to give them the right to dominate and override local conditions, to equip them with the majesty and supremacy of the law which created and regulated them, and to level the variety of communities before them. We have no foolish or pedantic jealousy of federal power. We believe in the exercise of the federal powers to the utmost extent wherever it is necessary that they should be brought into action for the common benefit. But we do not believe the invention of federal powers either necessary or desirable. It is our privilege and duty to study the problems common to all the states, and to suggest the means by which the states, without loss of their natural variety or of their opportunities of local adaptation, may yet freely throw their energies into a common task of protection and development, as if in the spirit of a single commonwealth, their measures varied but their purpose the same. Our effort to render this service may result in the setting up of one of those voluntary institutions of counsel by which the life of free countries is enriched, both in action and in opinion. We shall be all the more sober, I believe, because we speak by no authority but that of reasonableness and good sense. Where we go astray we bind no one; where we are right we shall prevail." That a man so clear-sighted, so fearless, so justly and sanely balanced should challenge the attention and admiration of the nation at large was a natural consequence of Governor Wilson's administration of the affairs of the state over which he had been called to preside. His name was more and more frequently mentioned in connection with the chief magistracy of the United States, and when, at the National democratic convention held in Baltimore, in 1912, he was nominated for the presidency, the satisfaction which was immediate and widespread speedily mounted into enthusiasm. In the ensuing presidential campaign there was a triangular contest between Mr. Taft, the candidate of the Republican



Woodrow Wilson

party, Mr. Roosevelt, the nominee of the newly-organized National Progressive party, and Mr. Wilson, the choice of the Democratic party. Between the opposing forces the issues were clearly defined upon broad lines of national policy, the paramount question being the "steady and unhesitating" revision downward of the Republican high protective tariff. The election resulted in a sweeping victory for Mr. Wilson, who secured 435 electoral votes, as against 88 for Mr. Roosevelt, and 8 for Mr. Taft. The popular vote gave him 6,293,019 out of a total of 15,036,542, which represented a plurality of 2,173,512 over Mr. Roosevelt. In his first published utterance after his election, Mr. Wilson said: "Every democrat, every true progressive of whatever alliance, must now lend his whole force and enthusiasm to the fulfilment of the people's hopes, the establishment of the people's rights, so that justice and progress may go hand in hand." In another post-election statement Mr. Wilson said further: "Wrongs have been done, but they have not been done malevolently. We must have the quietest temper in what we are going to do. We must not let any man divert us. We must have quiet temper and yet be resolute of purpose. But let us hear them all patiently, and yet, hearing all, let us not be diverted." Immediately after his election he issued the following assurance to the business men of the country: "No man whose business is conducted without violation of the rights of free competition and without such private understandings and secret alliances as violate the principle of our law and the policy of all wholesome commerce and enterprise need fear either interference or embarrassment from the administration. Our hope and purpose is now to bring all the free forces of the nation into active and intelligent cooperation and to give to our prosperity a freshness and spirit and a confidence such as it has not had in our time. The responsibilities of the task are tremendous, but they are common responsibilities which all leaders of action and opinion must share, and with the confidence of the people behind us everything that is right is possible. My own ambition will be more than satisfied if I may be permitted to be the frank spokesman of the nation's thoughtful purpose in these great matters." This declaration gave the keynote of the policies that distinguished the early part of his administration, all aiming at the promotion of the economic conditions of the country. In his inaugural address, which was conspicuous even among the many worthy productions of this master of English expression, he ably outlined the policies which should mould his administration. He advocated, not only many conspicuous reforms in legislation, but also emphasized the necessity for justice in social relations, demanding laws to protect labor, when necessary, and laws to enforce sanitary conditions of living and working and the maintenance of pure food regulations. The peroration of this address contains the following notable sentences: "We know our task is to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us thro' and thro', whether we be able to understand our own time, and the need of our people, whether we be indeed

their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action. This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance, men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me." For the first time in more than one hundred years, the President appeared in person and read his message to the Congress assembled in joint session at the opening of the 63d session, 7 April, 1913, and this course he took seven times thereafter during the merged sessions. This congress remained at work for a period of 567 days, the extraordinary session being merged into the regular one on 1 December, following. This was the second longest congressional term in the history of the country. The principal achievement of the first year of his administration, the greater part of which reflected his policies, were: the passage of a revised tariff bill on a downward scale; an income tax law; a Federal Reserve banking system; modification of the Aldrich-Vreeland law to facilitate the issue of emergency currency; a trade commission; substitution of a board of mediation and arbitration for the Erdman act; repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption clause; granting of modified self-government to the Philippines; extension of the parcel post system; authorization of a government railroad in Alaska; peace treaties with twenty-one nations and arbitration treaties with thirteen; appropriation of \$2,705,000 for relief of American citizens in Europe at the outbreak of the war there; a war risk insurance bureau; authority for the purchase of foreign-owned ships for transoceanic trade; and the ratification of the XVIIth amendment to the Federal Constitution for the direct election of U. S. senators. The President's first message to Congress was entirely devoted to the tariff—it strongly advocated the curbing of monopoly and privilege, and the adoption of measures that should "put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical and enterprising masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world." In a word the object of future tariff duties, except those for revenue only, must be to encourage American competition with foreign producers. But the changes from the existing tariff were to be made gradually. Representative Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, explained this bill, which bears his name, to the House, and it was passed on 8 May, 1913, and by the Senate in the autumn, becoming law on 3 October. President Wilson had carried his theories into practice, and assumed the leadership of his party, which he continued to hold during his tenure of the presidency, and thereby the passage of this and other important measures have been much hastened and facilitated. The next important

measure to come before Congress, with the assured approval of the Administration, was the Federal Reserve Act, which soon after its passage was said by the "Bankers' Magazine" to be "probably the most comprehensive piece of banking legislation ever enacted in this country." This sweeping enactment superseded the old system of National Banks, which was purely a product of the financial necessities of the government during the Civil War, and designed primarily to furnish a market for government bonds. Any bank operating under a charter from the National Government, could issue notes in proportion to the amount of government bonds, owned by and deposited with it, to secure the circulation of its notes. All other bank note issues were destroyed by prohibitory taxation, with the result that the only circulating medium, national bank notes, had no relation to the needs of business, and the bigger business became, the smaller the supply of such notes. The President and other prominent men in his party saw this fatal defect, and aimed to remedy it by the Federal Reserve act. Thus a special message was read to Congress by President Wilson 23 June, 1913, wherein he said: "It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them." In brief this act consolidated, under control of the Federal Reserve Board the thousands of national banks all over the Union so that the joint resources might be available in time of financial stress. On 20 Jan., 1914, the President read to the Congress a message on the legislation needed to give the country permanent business freedom, recommending a number of procedures for curing the trust evil, and the Clayton anti-trust law, supplementing the Sherman act, was a result. In consequence of the decline in customs receipts because of the European war, the President, 4 Sept., 1914, asked the Congress to pass a bill to raise \$100,000,000 to meet the emergency, and this was followed by an act providing for a war tax, with special taxes becoming effective on 1 November, and stamp taxes on 1 December, following. In the meantime, the Mexican situation which had been, apparently, an extinct volcano during the presidency of General Diaz, had begun, under his less able successors, to show new life. Early in President Wilson's first term trouble was in sight. On 10 April, 1914, the Tampico incident gave the internal disturbances of Mexico international importance. Several marines had been sent ashore in a launch flying the American flag from the U. S. S. "Dolphin," then lying at Tampico, to procure necessary supplies. An encounter occurred between these men and some Mexicans, and the Marines, having been arrested, were marched through the streets of Tampico by order of an officer of the Mexican army. Almost immediately afterward they were released with due apologies, but Admiral Mayo, in command of the American fleet, was not satisfied, and demanded a salute to the flag, which was refused. The Admiral was upheld in this demand by the President and the fleet

was ordered to Mexico. In the hope of securing official recognition by the United States, Huerta, the de facto president of Mexico, virtually agreed to grant satisfaction for the insult, but he imposed conditions unacceptable to the Administration, which had previously refused to recognize him on the ground that his office had been obtained by illegal means. Consequently on 20 April, President Wilson submitted to Congress a special message, asking that he be empowered to use the armed forces of the United States to obtain reparation for the insult to the flag. While the matter was before Congress, a German steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with a large cargo of arms for Huerta, against whom a rebellion was in progress. A force of Marines was sent on shore, on 21 April, who seized the city, and prevented these arms from being landed. The American chargé d'affaires was given his passports, and war seemed imminent. Fortunately, as it first seemed, the envoys of Argentina, Brazil and Chile at Washington offered their good services for mediation. Huerta and President Wilson agreed to avail themselves of this offer, and what was virtually an armistice was concluded. But, although invited to join in the armistice Carranza, the leader of the forces opposed to Huerta, declined, because of his recent successes in arms. At a conference, held at Niagara Falls, 20 May to 24 June, a protocol was drafted, which failed to suggest any practicable settlement of Mexican affairs either at home or abroad. For nearly a year something much resembling anarchy prevailed in Mexico. During this time, President Wilson continued his policy, made famous by his own phrase, "watchful waiting," which, indeed, was the only policy open for him to pursue, unless he should command an unwarrantable invasion of Mexico with a superior force. Relations with Mexico assumed new importance in January, 1916, when troops under the standards of Gen. Villa killed a number of Americans engaged in mining. The government of the United States insisted in vain that the culprits be brought to justice. And when a troop of 500 under the personal command of Gen. Villa crossed the American border and entered the town of Columbus, N. M., killing several United States cavalrymen and citizens, and burning many buildings, feeling in the United States became most bitter. Villa and his forces were pursued across the Mexican border by United States soldiers, and immediately President Wilson, with the consent of General Carranza, sent an expedition into Mexico to punish Villa and his adherents for this raid. General Pershing led the American expeditionary force, which, with the aid of Carranza troops, drove Villa into the mountains of Chihuahua. Here some indecisive skirmishes took place. In spite of Carranza's permission and President Wilson's instructions to the American forces to respect the sovereignty of Mexico, ill-feeling arose between the Mexicans and our troops. At Parral several American troopers were killed and wounded, and Gen. Carranza urged that the punitive expedition be withdrawn from his country. The Administration felt itself obliged to deny this demand, alleging that Carranza's government was not

able to keep peace on the border. After a conference between representatives of both nations had failed to agree on a *modus vivendi* on the control of the border, President Wilson called out a large part of the militia of the various states to protect our border, and the forces under Pershing were retained in Mexico to uphold our sovereignty. Trouble arose, during this period, with Japan on account of the laws enacted in the state of California prohibiting ownership of land by aliens who are barred from citizenship by the United States Constitution. Japan claimed that this prohibition was a distinct violation of her treaty rights, and Secretary Bryan was sent by the President to California to endeavor to effect a change in the state legislation. But the mission of the Secretary of State accomplished nothing. By an exchange of notes an agreement was effected whereby our government promised to test the issue in the courts, and Japan undertook to restrict future immigration to the United States. In the autumn of 1914 the Interstate Trade Commission Bill became law. This act provided for a commission of five members with the powers of investigation, supervision and prevention of unfair competition. Also the Clayton Anti-Trust Act was passed, which set forth the ideas of the party in power for the regulation and control of trusts and monopolies. Early in August, 1914, the attention of the Administration was suddenly diverted from the consideration of domestic affairs by startling news from Europe. Late in July the German Emperor had received advices that Russia was mobilizing her army, as was also her ally, France. William at once sent notes to both powers demanding that mobilization be stopped at once. The political situation in Europe had seemed most peaceful until a few weeks before this time, when an unforeseen event demonstrated that, under the seemingly calm surface, a volcano was about to burst forth. Prince Ferdinand of Austria, while on a visit at Sarajevo, in Bosnia, was assassinated by Servians. Austria instantly demanded an explanation from Servia, and, after the exchange of several notes, although Servia acceded to virtually all of her demands, the Austrian government was unsatisfied, and declared war. Russia's mobilization was with intent to protect Servia, her Slavic protégée, against the arms of Austria. Consequently, the Kaiser's demands were unheeded at Paris and St. Petersburg alike, and he declared war against both these powers. President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality most strenuous in its request that all American citizens refrain from taking part in the impending conflict, or from expressing opinions upon the rights of any of the belligerents. Germany promptly invaded France by way of Belgium, a neutralized kingdom, in defiance of Great Britain's peremptory protest, and England at once declared war upon Germany, after a stirring debate in the House of Commons. Many Americans, notably the late Theodore Roosevelt, insisted that, as a signatory of the Hague convention guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, the United States were in duty bound to protest the invasion of that state by Germany. President Wilson,

however, was unmoved by all arguments which emanated principally from members of the party then out of office, and the United States remained silent. For many months the consistent policy of the Administration was to avoid war—if possible, or, in the phrase then current, to preserve "peace with honor." On 6 Dec., 1916, President Wilson addressed a note to the belligerent powers, urging that they conclude a "peace without victory," and asking them to state the "precise objects which, if attained, would satisfy them and their people." He made this request because he felt that the United States was "as vitally interested as the governments now at war" in the "measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world." In this statement the President meant to imply that the coming of peace ought to mean the creation of a new international arrangement to which all nations should be parties. The replies from the Central Powers were unsatisfactory. But the Allies declared their desire for a "league of nations which shall assure peace and justice throughout the world." On 22 Jan., 1917, President Wilson spoke to the Senate of the United States, outlining the kind of peace that the United States would guarantee. He held at this time that no peace could endure which fails to recognize the following principles; (1) that governments obtain all their powers from the consent of the governed; (2) that alliances attempting to control by the old theory of balance of power must be avoided; (3) that freedom of the seas must be guaranteed; (4) that armaments must be large enough only to preserve order; and (5) that a force be created great enough to guarantee a permanent peace (i.e., a league of nations). In the presidential election of 1916 the Republicans were faced with the necessity of securing a strong candidate to lead the party against Woodrow Wilson. Finally Charles E. Hughes, justice of the United States Supreme Court, was nominated by the convention, at Chicago, in June. President Wilson was renominated by acclamation at the Democratic convention. The campaign was fought mainly on issues created by the war, and the advisability of American intervention. The vote was exceedingly close, and Mr. Wilson was declared elected, when he secured California, by a very small plurality. Mr. Wilson's attitude in regard to preparedness had been summed up in his famous saying, that he "did not propose to make an armed camp" of America, but when he found it necessary, by force of events, to modify this attitude, he did not hesitate to advocate and follow all measures necessary to utilize the full strength of the country. In spite of the Administration's desire for peace, a series of events eventually forced the United States into the war. In 1915 Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, and the German attachés, Papen and Boy-Ed, were dismissed to their respective countries, under charges of illegal actions, such as inciting strikes among American workers in munition factories, supplying arms and ammunition to the Allies; instigating the planting of explosive bombs on ships carrying these munitions, and conspiring to destroy factories and ships. In February, 1915, the waters about England,

Scotland and Ireland were declared by the German Government to be a "war zone," and all enemy ships in that zone were to be sunk without warning. All neutral vessels entering this zone were declared to incur the riot of attack and destruction. On 28 March, an English ship, the "Falaba," was torpedoed, and one American was drowned. On 1 May, an American vessel, the "Gulflight," was torpedoed without warning with the loss of three American lives, and on 7 May, the great trans-Atlantic liner, the "Lusitania," was sunk many miles west of the Irish coast, with the loss of over 1,200 lives, one hundred of the victims being citizens of the United States. Many notes passed between President Wilson and the German Government which finally agreed to pay for the lives lost, but denied any illegality in the sinking of this ship. Nothing further was done. During this year and 1916 many American lives were lost on ships illegally sunk, although Germany had agreed to sink no neutral ships without warning. Finally, on 1 Feb., 1917, Germany declared that she would sink all ships, neutrals included, in this barred zone, also in the Eastern Mediterranean. As the consequence of this declaration, on 3 February the President severed diplomatic relations with Germany, by giving the German Ambassador Von Bernstorff his passports, recalling the American Ambassador in Berlin. Later in the same month, Secretary Lansing, who had succeeded Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State, gave the press an intercepted dispatch from the German foreign secretary at Berlin to the German minister in Mexico, directing him to suggest an alliance between Germany, Mexico and Japan against the United States. The reward of Mexico was to be the states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. On 6 April, in response to President Wilson's address of 2 April, Congress passed a resolution declaring that a state of war had been forced upon the United States by the German Imperial Government. President Wilson, in his flag day address at Washington, 14 June, 1917, concisely stated why we were at war with Germany. "It is plain enough," he said, "how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take arms in defense of our rights as a free people, and of our honor as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators, and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us, and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance. And some of these agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German government itself, here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries, and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us, and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her—and that, not by indirection, but by direct suggestion from the foreign office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas, and repeatedly executed their

threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe, and many of our people were corrupted. Men began to look on their neighbors with suspicion, and to wonder, in their hot resentment and surprise, whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation, under such circumstances, would not have taken up arms? Much as we desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag, under which we serve, would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand." In an address to Congress, 8 Jan., 1918, President Wilson stated his famous "fourteen points" as the "program of the world's peace." In introducing his argument, he said: "What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." The important matters specified in these fourteen points were briefly: (1) Open covenants of peace; (2) entire freedom of the high seas; (3) the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers among the nations consenting to the peace, and associating themselves to preserve it; (4) reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety; (5) an impartial adjustment of all colonial claims; (6) the evacuation of Russia; (7) evacuation and restoration of Belgium; (8) the restoration of the invaded parts of France, and the return of Alsace-Lorraine; (9) readjustment of the frontiers of Italy on lines of nationality; (10) autonomy for the various races of Austro-Hungary, Roumania, Servia and Montenegro; (11) evacuation, with access to sea, for Serbia and guarantees for territorial integrity and economic and political independence of the several Balkan states; (12) the permanent opening of the Dardanelles, with secure sovereignty for Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire but autonomy for other races under its domination; (13) erection of a Polish state with access to the sea; (14) the formation of an association of nations to mutually guarantee political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike. In the President's New York address on 27 Sept., 1918, he declared that the Allies and the United States could have no dealing with the German Government, because of its lack of good faith, and its autocratic point of view. In other words, all measures looking to peace must be proposed by the German people, through their properly re-organized representatives. Two days later came the beginning of the end in Bulgaria's withdrawal from the war, by the armistice signed 29 Sept., 1918, and, on 28 Oct., Austria-Hungary accepted the President's conditions for an armistice and consequent peace. Events now followed each other with a rapidity only less startling than that which preceded the beginning of the war, and on 5 Oct., 1918, the President stated, through Secretary Lansing and the minister of Switzerland, that the Allied governments, after consideration of the correspondence between the President and the German Government, are willing to make peace with the German government on the terms outlined in the President's address and to Congress of



Thomas Kachen

January, 1918. In this note the German government is notified that Marshal Foch was authorized by the Allied governments and by the United States to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government. These representatives received the terms of the armistice on 8 Nov., and, after a conference with Berlin and the German army headquarters, the armistice was signed, with slight changes being allowed at 11 A.M., 11 Nov., 1918. The terms of the armistice were so formulated as to give the Allied armies so great a military power as to render it impossible for Germany to resume hostilities. Shortly after the signing of the armistice, President Wilson went to Paris to represent American interests. At the conference assembled to discuss the Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations, incorporated in one document. The President remained abroad, with the exception of a few weeks' visit to the United States, for about six months, until the peace terms and those of the Covenant had been fully formulated. Although Mr. Wilson is widely credited with the first suggestions that led to the foundation of the League of Nations, and although he confidently expected that it would be universally adopted, the United States Senate persistently refused to ratify the treaty, because of certain provisions of the League Covenant embodied with it. These related principally to the guarantee, which some authorities read in Article X of the Covenant, that the United States should take arms to preserve the territorial integrity of any nation signatory to the Covenant, as against unprovoked aggression. This objection, coupled with fears of "entangling foreign alliances," "disproportionate representation in the League councils," and the "abrogation of independence to a world superstate," with others of less importance, availed to solidify opposition. President Wilson, thereupon, undertook to submit the matter to the American people, in a speaking tour throughout the states. His efforts in this cause were so strenuous that his health was seriously impaired, obliging him to discontinue his tour. During the latter part of his second term, he was able to play a far less conspicuous part in public affairs, and grave fears for his health were felt in many quarters. In the presidential campaign of 1920 he was unable to support the claims of the Democratic candidate, Hon. James M. Cox, with the full weight of his personal participation. The result of the campaign was an overwhelming victory for the Republican candidate, Hon. Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio. Mr. Wilson received the degree of LL.D. from Wake Forest in 1887, Tulane in 1898, Johns Hopkins in 1892, Rutgers in 1902, University of Pennsylvania in 1903, Brown in 1903, Harvard in 1907, Williams in 1908, Dartmouth in 1909; and Litt.D. from Yale in 1901. He is the author of "Congressional Government, a Study in American Politics" (1885); "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics" (1889); "Division and Reunion, 1829-1889" (1893); "Mere Literature, and Other Essays" (1893); "An Old Master and Other Political Essays" (1893); "George Washington" (1896); "A

History of the American People" (1902); "Constitutional Government in the United States" (1908); "The State Elements of Historical and Practical Politics" (1911); "Free Life" (1913); "The New Freedom" (1913); "When a Man Comes to Himself" (1915). Mr. Wilson married, 24 June, 1885, Ellen Louise Axson, of Savannah, Ga., who died 6 Aug., 1914. Three daughters were born of this union, Margaret, Eleanor (Mrs. William G. McAdoo) and Jessie (Mrs. Francis B. Sayre). On 18 Dec., 1916 he married Mrs. Edith (Bolling) Galt, widow of Norman Galt, of Washington, D. C.

THACHER, Thomas, lawyer, b. in New Haven, Conn., 3 May, 1850; d. in New York City, 30 July, 1919, son of Thomas Anthony and Elizabeth (Day) Thacher. The first American representative of his family was Rev. Thomas Thacher, a native of Salisbury, England, who came to Massachusetts 4 June, 1635; locating first at Weymouth, then in Boston, where, in 1669, he was installed as the first pastor of the Old South Church. He was an oriental scholar of great brilliancy, especially famous for the great beauty of his transcriptions of Syriac and other Eastern tongues, as was mentioned by Cotton Mather in his "Magnolia." Among the books written by him was one supposed to have been the first work on medicine published in Massachusetts (1677). Medicine was a constant study with him for many years, and he finally entered on its practice in Boston; preaching only occasionally in his later years. Through him and his wife, Eliza Partridge, the line of descent runs through their son, Rev. Ralph Thacher, and his wife, Ruth Partridge; Peter Thacher, and his wife, Abigail Swift; and Peter Thacher, 2d, and his wife, Ann Parks. Peter Thacher, 1st, (1651-1727) was a distinguished educator and clergyman, and the author of several notable treatises and sermons. The second Peter Thacher (1753-1802), also a clergyman, was remarkable for his oratory and his patriotic activity during the War of the Revolution. His son, Dr. Samuel Cooper Thacher (1785-1818), was also an eminent Unitarian minister and educator. On the maternal side Mr. Thacher was a grandson of Jeremiah Day, who was president of Yale College during the years 1817 and 1846. His brother, Dr. John Seymour Thacher, of New Haven, Conn., is a prominent physician and surgeon, well known throughout New England. Thomas Thacher's early education was acquired at the Webster public school and the Hopkins grammar school, in New Haven, and in 1871 was graduated A.B. at Yale College. The year following his graduation he spent in teaching in the Hopkins grammar school, and after a post-graduate course at Yale, studied law at Columbia Law School, under the preceptorship of Professor Dwight. Following his admission to the New York Bar, in 1875, Mr. Thacher became a clerk in the office of Alexander and Green, a connection which resulted largely from the assistance rendered by him to Hon. Ashbel Green, in the preparation of "Green's Brice's Ultra Vives," a celebrated work on corporation law. Later he practiced by himself, making a specialty of corporational law. His connection with the firm of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett dates from 1884, when he was a founder of the firm of

Simpson, Thacher and Barnum, known successively as Reed, Simpson, Thacher and Barnum; Simpson, Thacher, Barnum and Bartlett; and Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett. Under the final style this firm has long been conspicuous as one of the strongest and most reliable law firms in New York City, and one of the best known in the United States. Mr. Thacher was a recognized authority on corporation law, and has contributed many articles to law publications. At one period he was lecturer on corporations in the law school of Yale University. He was president of the Yale Alumni Association of New York City, during 1895-97, and for some years previously had been its secretary and a member of its executive committees. From the organization of the Yale Club in 1897, until 1902, he was its president. In 1901, on the occasion of the Yale bi-centennial, he delivered a noteworthy address on the subject of "Yale in Relation to the Law." In 1903, the Yale corporation bestowed upon Mr. Thacher the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the University, Century, Yale, Midway and Railroad clubs of New York; of the Association of the Bar of New York, the New York State Bar Association, the Law Institute, and the American Bar Association. He married, 1 Dec., 1880, Sarah McCulloch, daughter of Hon. Ashbel Green. They had one son, Thomas D. Thacher, and three daughters.

SCHWARZENBACH, Robert, manufacturer, b. in Thalwil, Switzerland, 21 March, 1839; d. near Zurich, Switzerland, 1 July, 1904, son of Johannes and Elizabeth (Landis) Schwarzenbach. His father, like many others of his countrymen, was engaged in the manufacture of broad silks, and it was the good fortune of Robert Schwarzenbach to be born on the very threshold of modern industrial developments which were to play so important a part in his career. After completing his education in his home village, and later in the city of Zürich, he began his business career in Amsterdam and, curious to say, in the grocery line. But, owing to the sudden death of his father, he returned to his native land and at once assumed, with one of his brothers, the active management of the weaving business, which, at that time, controlled the operation of hundreds of hand looms in all parts of the country. Almost immediately he saw great possibilities of improving and increasing the production of the organization of which he had become the head. He quickly proved himself an executive of ability and a financier of keen constructive instincts. In 1860 he started the first silk power loom of Europe in Adliswil, and after it had proved its superiority over the historic hand loom, he established consecutively silk mills in Italy, France, Germany, and the United States. He was prompted to erect mills in the large consuming markets of the world, instead of manufacturing in and exporting from his home land, because of the protective tariff policies which prevailed not only in Europe but also in the United States. A partnership with Jacques Huber, under the style of Schwarzenbach, Huber and Company, was formed in New York in 1888, and the original production of about ten looms was in the following years rapidly increased. To the West Hoboken (N. J.) property were soon added mills in Al-

toona, Hollidaysburg, and Juniata, Pa., Union Hill, Stirling, Bayonne, and Hackensack, N. J., and Norwich, Conn., until at the present day the firm operates in this country alone more than 3,500 looms which give employment to fully as many employees. The total number of operatives employed by the Schwarzenbach interests in their many mills distributed over five countries, exceeds 12,000. The corollary of Robert Schwarzenbach's enterprise and success was that he was recognized as one of the most conspicuous figures in the silk industry throughout the world. Apart from his activities as a pioneer in his own line and country, Mr. Schwarzenbach exhibited, during his entire life, an intimate sympathy with his fellow men and an intelligent interest in all questions concerning the general good. In politics he was an adherent of the Manchester School of National Economy, recognizing, at the same time, the importance of the policy of protection in the infancy of a country's industries. But to the close of his life he was opposed to making protection a dogma of political economy. Undoubtedly the scope of his mind, together with his international affiliations, forbade his viewing with favor any measure which seemed to him to tend toward the segregation of any portion of humankind. Mr. Schwarzenbach first came to America in 1859, and remained in the United States for two years. He came again in 1865 and in 1884, making frequent trips after the latter date, his final visit having been in 1903. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and, in appreciation of his work and character, the Silk Association of America conferred upon him, in 1901, an honorary membership in its body. The French government also created him an Officer of the Legion of Honor. His remarkable career was terminated by heart disease in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was survived by a widow, three sons, and two daughters. The organization which he so ably created, and which at present commands an output of silks of about \$8,000,000 in Europe and \$7,000,000 in the United States, is headed by his three sons.

SCHWARZENBACH, Robert John Frederick, merchant and manufacturer, b. in Zürich, Switzerland, 10 Nov., 1875, son of Robert Schwarzenbach. Mr. Schwarzenbach first engaged in business in 1897 with the house of Schwarzenbach, Huber and Company, manufacturers of broad silks in the United States and Europe. In 1903 he became junior partner in the firm, senior partner in 1909, and president of the company in 1910. The parent firm was founded in Switzerland in 1829, and the American house of Schwarzenbach, Huber and Company was organized in New York City in 1888. The Schwarzenbach-Huber Company of New Jersey was established in 1910. The company owns and operates in nine mills, 3,700 broad silk looms, 40,000 throwing-spindles, an extensive finishing plant, and employs a total of 4,000 operatives. There is an annual production valued at \$7,000,000. Mr. Schwarzenbach is chairman of Division D of the Silk Association of America, and a member of its board of managers; president of the Swiss Benevolent Society, and a member of the Deutscher-Verein, Ardsley, Athletic,



WILLIAM D. GILL

Merchants', and Riding Clubs of New York, and the Rumson Country Club of New Jersey. He married 6 Jan., 1913, Marguerite, daughter of Max Froelicher, of Zürich, Switzerland.

VAN HORN, Francis Joseph, clergyman, b. in Northfield, Ohio, 18 Oct., 1865, son of Milton Andrew and Harriet (Thompson) Van Horn. His earliest paternal ancestor to settle in this country was Christian Barentsen Van Horn, who left Holland in 1653. This ancestor was



F. J. Van Horn

a burgher of New Amsterdam (now New York), and the owner of a large tract of land at Broadway and Wall Street. Francis Joseph Van Horn was educated in the public schools of Northfield, and then entered Oberlin College, graduating in 1890. It was at this institution he pursued his ecclesiastical studies, receiving the degree of D.B. in 1893. In July of that year he was called to the Columbia Congregational

Church, Cincinnati, where he remained until 1895. The following four years he was pastor of the Dane Street Church in Beverly, Mass., and from 1899 to 1901 he had charge of the Plymouth Church, in Des Moines, Ia. He was zealous and self-sacrificing in the performance of his duties, and had numerous calls to churches in many parts of the country. From 1902 to 1906 he was pastor of the South Church, in Worcester, Mass.; 1906-14 of the Plymouth Church, Seattle, Wash., and on 1 May, 1914, was chosen rector of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, Cal. Dr. Van Horn was instrumental in raising \$100,000 for building a church edifice in Des Moines, Ia., and \$200,000 for founding the church in Seattle. He possesses good common-sense talents, which are so sanctified by religion as to make him highly useful. Dr. Van Horn is vice-president of the American Missionary Association; member of the presidential committee of the American Board of Foreign Missionaries, and a member of the Holland Society, Municipal League, and Mountaineer Club. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Berea College in 1903. He married on 23 June, 1892, at Oberlin, Ohio, Amy Belle Richards, daughter of Jason Richards, and they have nine children.

GILL, William Dorman, merchant, b. in Baltimore, Md., 1 May, 1867; d. there 9 Feb., 1915, son of William Dorman and Isabella (Paddington) Gill. His father (1834-1904) was prominent in the business life of Baltimore for many years, and well known as the founder of the extensive lumber business, long conducted under the firm style of William D. Gill and Son. General Gill's early education was obtained in the public and private schools of Baltimore. Later he attended the Pan Tops School at Charlottesville, Va., preparatory to entering the University of Virginia. He matriculated in this institution, but prefer-

ring a business career, became associated with his father, in the management of his lumber interests. In 1889, when little over twenty-one years of age, he was made a member of the firm of Wm. D. Gill and Company. In 1904 the elder Gill died, and General Gill became the executive head of the enterprise. Under his management, it became one of the largest concerns of the kind in the East. He was also interested in other important companies, among them the Freeport Smokeless Coal and Coke Company, of which he was a director, and a member of the executive committee of the Maryland State Bank. He was president of the Builders' Exchange, and director of the Lumber Exchange; chairman of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore, and active in organizing the membership committee of the association, of which he was chairman for twelve years. During this time he was directly responsible for an increase of 3,000 per cent. in the association's membership. As president of its hospitality committee, he brought to Baltimore as guests of the association some of the most noted men of the day. It was through his endeavor that President Taft attended a dinner of the association, thus becoming the first President of the United States to attend a dinner in Baltimore. He was vice-president of the National Rivers and Harbor Congress, and held the same office in the Atlantic Inland Deeper Water Ways Association, representing these bodies in practically all conventions held, as a delegate from Maryland. In brief, General Gill was one of Baltimore's most public-spirited citizens. He believed in the city's future greatness, and his demise, at a comparatively early age, was largely due to his unremitting efforts to promote the welfare of his fellow citizens. He devoted his time not to his own business alone, but gave the most of his energies to the many practical services which advanced the prosperity and wealth of the community. At the time of his death, the following resolution was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the executive committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, held in Baltimore: "It is with unfeigned sorrow that the executive committee meets today to testify, as far as words may, to their loss in the death of Gen. William Dorman Gill, their fellow-member and friend. He was one of the most active and useful members of this association. Its present numerical strength is a witness to his energy and the unsparing devotion of his time; and his genial manliness, which attracted everyone whom he met, made it a pleasure to oblige and associate with him. A successful business man, a public-spirited citizen, with exalted notions of civic duty, having firm convictions as to what he believed to be right, no one ever heard an unkind word from him about his opponents. The city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland have lost in him one who was active in every movement having their betterment for its object. In our Association we relied upon his judgment, appreciated his energy and business success and found him always a diligent and able co-worker; but it was as a broad-minded, generous man that he bound himself most closely to us, and these ties are the

hardest to sever. We will miss him in our work, but as a true man and friend he will live the longest in our memories." For many years General Gill presented to the community the example of a man whose energy and integrity not only helped to develop the trade and commerce of the city of Baltimore, but gave it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. To whatever he undertook he gave his whole soul, allowing none of the many interests intrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and of a genial and sympathetic nature, who made friends easily, and held them long. His many lovable qualities and untiring efforts in behalf of others, made him probably the most popular man in his community. His integrity was as marked as his business ability and more than all else, he detested dishonesty and shams. In politics General Gill was a staunch Republican. He was a member of the City Charter Committee of One Hundred, in 1910, and was a member of the Greater Baltimore Committee. In 1896, Governor Loundes appointed him a colonel on his staff, but as he had recently entered the firm, his father opposed the acceptance of the appointment and it was declined. He, however, accepted when Governor Goldsborough appointed him inspector-general on his staff, and accompanied the Maryland National Guard to Camp Phillip Lee Goldsborough near Belair, Md., in 1912. By appointment from the governor he was special commissioner to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. General Gill was a prominent Episcopalian, and succeeded his father as vestryman of the Church of the Messiah. His social and fraternal activities were many, and he was affiliated with a number of clubs and organizations. He was a thirty-second degree Mason; was a former president of the Rotary Club, and a member of the Union League, Baltimore Athletic Club, Baltimore Country Club, Maryland Country Club, Mt. Washington Athletic Club, and the Maryland Society of New York; an Odd Fellow and an Elk. He was for some years president of the Mt. Washington Club, and was one of the board of governors of the Baltimore Yacht Club. On 21 Nov., 1888, he married Florence Eugenia, daughter of Robert Wetmore Scarlett, of Baltimore, one of the founders and for many years associated with R. G. Dun and Company. There were no children. General Gill's love for and interest in his home city survived his death, and provision was made by him, that after the death of his wife, the greater part of his property should be used in the establishment of a chair of forestry, in the Johns Hopkins University.

APPLETON, Francis Randall, b. in New York, 5 Aug., 1854, son of Daniel Fuller and Julia (Randall) Appleton. His earliest American paternal ancestor was Samuel Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, England, who came to this country in 1835 and settled in Ipswich, Mass. His father, Daniel Fuller Appleton, was a member of the firm of Robbins and Appleton, which for sixty years was the agent of the Waltham Watch Company. He was also a member of the first national convention of the Republican party, held a few

years before the beginning of the Civil War. The elder Appleton was especially noted for his fine collection of books and works of art. Young Appleton spent his early boyhood in New York City, where he attended Anthony Grammar school. Later he became a student at the famous Philips (Andover) Academy, where he was prepared for college. His collegiate training was acquired at Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1875 with the degree of A.B. Having concluded his academic education, he entered the law school of Columbia College, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1877. For six years he practiced law, and in 1883 he began a business career with the firm of Robbins and Appleton, in which he became a partner. Here he found the field best adapted to his qualities, and soon became prominent in several enterprises of wide repute in the country. He was a director of the organization of the company which dug the canal across Cape Cod and so shortened the sea route from New York to Boston: the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal Company. He was also for many years a director and vice-president of the Waltham Watch Company and a director of the National Park Bank of New York. Mr. Appleton is a man of very broad interests and has the somewhat rare ability to detach himself abruptly from one subject and to concentrate his mind on another, no matter how dissimilar in nature the two may be. Outside of his purely business interests he has become absorbed in various other subjects of a non-commercial nature. For many years he was an enthusiastic member of the New York National Guard, being a staff officer for thirteen years. On severing his connection with the organization he was awarded a service medal together with his honorable discharge certificate. Mr. Appleton belongs to a great number of clubs, both in Massachusetts and New York. He has been president of the New York Harvard Club, of the New York Farmers', and he is a member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Museum of Natural History in New York, and a Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York. And he is president of the Philips Andover Alumni Association. He devotes a great deal of his leisure to outdoor sports and is especially fond of following the hounds. On 7 Oct., 1884, Mr. Appleton married Fanny Lanier, the daughter of the New York banker, Charles Lanier. They have four children: Francis Randall, Jr.; Charles Lanier; Ruth (Mrs. William G. Wendell); and Alice Appleton (Mrs. Clarence L. Hay). One child, James Appleton, died October, 1911, aged sixteen.

BOURQUIN, George McClellan, U. S. district judge, b. near Tidouite, Warren County, Pa., 24 June, 1863, son of Justin Joseph and Celestine (Ducray) Bourquin. He is of Swiss descent on the paternal side; his grandfather, Joseph Bourquin, having emigrated to this country in the early forties and settled in Crawford County, Pa. His father (1824-95) was also born in Switzerland, and came with the rest of his family to Pennsylvania, where he followed the occupation of farming, at the same time increasing the family income by blacksmithing. In this way he successfully



Charles L. Brukheimer

brought a family of ten children to the age of maturity, George M. being his ninth child and sixth son. The only claim to recognition of which the family could boast was that they were honest and industrious country folk. The son, who was to win such signal distinction in the future, spent his youth in the pursuits and hard work incidental to the life of a farmer boy until he reached the age of seventeen years. In the meantime he had attended the district schools with such good results that at that age he was well equipped as a teacher and taught school in his native county. In 1881, lured by the reports of



Geo. M. Bourquin

fortunes made in the West, he left Pennsylvania and went to Colorado. Here he worked as smelterman and for a time was a cowboy. Tiring of this life, in 1884, he pushed on to Butte, Mont., where he secured a position as a millman and engineer. He soon established himself as a citizen of high character and general usefulness and became an active contributor to the progress of the community. In 1890 he had so far prospered and won the esteem of his fellow townsmen that President Harrison appointed him receiver of public money at Helena, Mont., a position which he held until 1894. By that time he had become ambitious for a legal career, and during his spare time devoted himself to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Montana, in June, 1894, and practiced in Helena until 1899, meantime building up a lucrative practice and a reputation as an honorable and capable attorney. In 1899 he removed his law office to Butte, and there continued in general practice until 1905, in which year he was honored by the appointment as district judge of the State of Montana, for the term ending in 1909. In 1912 his efficient conduct of that office received recognition in his appointment to the post of U. S. district judge of Montana. After nearly twenty years spent in the practice of law and as a public servant, Judge Bourquin is generally regarded throughout his State as one of the ablest lawyers and jurists in his State. Himself a descendant of hardy pioneer stock, he has won a foremost position among the pioneer citizens of the whole Northwest country by no other means than his own splendid abilities and forcefulness of character, and no man is more widely known or esteemed. As a judge his rulings were so uniformly just that few appeals were taken from any one of them during his entire term. Judge Bourquin is a

member of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and other fraternal and professional organizations. He takes his greatest pleasure in long walks through the solitudes of the great Northwest country, which he adopted for his own, and on these walks thinks out many of his problems. He married in Butte, Mont., in Sept., 1892, Mary Mitchell Ratigan, daughter of John Ratigan, of County Galway, Ireland. They have three children: George Ratigan, Marion Mitchell, and John Justin Bourquin.

BERNHEIMER, Charles L., merchant, b. in Ulm, Germany, 18 July, 1864, son of Leopold M. and Amalie (Bing) Bernheimer. His education was completed at Thudichum's College, Geneva, Switzerland, in 1880, and in the following year he emigrated to America. He began his business life as office boy in the employ of Adolph Bernheimer and Company, a wholesale dry-goods firm of New York, and when this firm was succeeded by that of Bernheimer and Walter, and later by the Bear Mill Manufacturing Company, he continued his connection under each new management. In 1907, he became president of the company, thus becoming head of the house with which he began his mercantile career. Mr. Bernheimer's activities in commercial and industrial arbitration, in which field he may be called a leader, have been remarkable in their scope and far-reaching effect. He has been chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the New York Chamber of Commerce since 1911. This committee, through his untiring efforts, is responsible for a great number of amicable settlements of disputes and differences involving practically every kind of controversy of facts. In 1914, Mr. Bernheimer submitted the outline of a plan for the settlement of controversies between merchants of different countries to the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce, held in Paris, France. This plan aims to secure a standard clause in all contracts between merchants carrying on international business, wherein the parties pledge themselves to submit differences to the arbitration tribunal of a Chamber of Commerce, or like body. As the next step he suggested that these bodies should agree to enforce, with all legal and moral means in their power, the decisions of their respective arbitration tribunals. Where no legal means of enforcement are available, the commercial organizations are to bring pressure on the party against whom an award has been announced, but who fails to comply with the award. Thus he believes that common interests, common standards of conduct, common views of business ethics and methods, will be developed, with a more elevated class-consciousness based on commercial honor. Mr. Bernheimer is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and assisted in formulating a system for international arbitration between it and the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce, so that disputes between merchants of the two countries could be settled expeditiously and amicably. This system was based on his plan suggested to the Paris International Conference in 1914. It is now successfully in operation. In the seven years that Mr. Bernheimer has been chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the New York Chamber of Commerce, he has handled

cases for merchants in almost every corner of the British Empire, also in Spain, in the Scandinavian countries, in France, Italy, Cuba, Argentina, China, Japan, Holland, Germany, Turkey, Egypt, Uruguay, Ecuador and other countries. The cases involved amounts ranging from a few dollars to several millions, and this was accomplished at only a nominal cost for settlement, since both the Chamber of Commerce and its Committee on Arbitration render their services free of charge. At the suggestion of Mr. Bernheimer, the New York State Bar Association established an arbitration system similar in scope to that of the Chamber, with rules and regulations closely patterned after those of the latter body, thus providing means for the arbitration of questions both of law and of fact. The tangible and most important result of the effort of these two organizations is shown in the joint publication of a valuable booklet, entitled, "Rules for the Prevention of Unnecessary Litigation." His address before the American Bar Association at Cleveland, O., on 27 Aug., 1918, which met universal approval of both bar and business, has the merit of unifying the activities of two organizations, previously supposed to be antagonistic in endeavor, and of further extending commercial arbitration toward a world-wide scope and influence. His sustained and aggressive efforts to validate arbitration agreements are clearly portrayed in that address. Mr. Bernheimer, as chairman of the Committee on Arbitration was chiefly instrumental in 1913 in reconciling differences and settling difficulties between manufacturers and their employees, when some 110,000 workmen employed in the men's clothing industry of New York City went on strike. The principles which he formulated on behalf of his committee, as a basis of settlement in this strike, were finally accepted by both sides of the controversy. In 1915 he was appointed by Mayor Mitchel of New York a member of the council of conciliation to act in the series of strikes that were then harassing the city in the cloak, suit and skirt industries. After laboring all summer, the council had little more than succeeded in defining the irreconcilable conditions between the two sides, when negotiations were broken off by the Manufacturers' Associations and the strike as a lock-out continued. At this crisis, Mr. Bernheimer, with the co-operation of one of his most active associates, formulated a petition to President Wilson, to which was appended the names of thirty of the most prominent citizens of New York City. In this petition the President was requested to send a commission to this city to study the situation and to mediate if possible. Mr. Henry Morgenthau, later U. S. Ambassador to Turkey, presented the petition to President Wilson in person, and the President referred the appointment of the commission to the secretary of the Department of Labor. The effect of the arrival of such a commission in the city, fully justified the theory upon which Mr. Bernheimer had built his petition—that, as both employers' associations and employees' unions would strongly oppose federal investigations, since neither side was anxious to let the daylight of public opinion penetrate all recesses of their actions, they would compose their differences

at once. On the reception of the news that such a commission had been appointed, employers and employees held a secret conference, and in a few days after the commission had arrived, peaceful work was resumed, without intervention or investigation of any sort on the part of the commission. In all of this important arbitration and conciliation work, Mr. Bernheimer's reports are both illuminating and instructive, and his ideas which led to this successful plan for breaking the deadlock, above mentioned, are particularly worthy of consideration. "Behind all the bravado usually exhibited in an industrial strike, I know that there still remains the need for a workable agreement between employer and employee, one which both can support and live up to with some degree of comfort and some approach to harmony. There is the sovereignty of the labor union, and here is the sovereignty of the employers' association. Both sovereignties must work side by side, but their interests are not always the same. In order to work constructively at all, they must put themselves under a third sovereignty, which is—the agreement that defines the rights and duties of each toward the other and to the public, but even here it is necessary that each side consider *its rights simultaneously with its duties*, to make for harmonious co-operation." As a member of the Van Tuyl Commission, in 1913, and as chairman of its Committee on Private Bankers, Investment Companies, Credit Unions, etc., Mr. Bernheimer was responsible for the revision of the banking laws of New York State, a revision so sound in principle that its 400 pages of law up to the present time have remained without amendment. He also assisted in formulating the law to create the Land Bank of New York State, a central institution for the liquidation of long-term farm loans. His lobbying generalship in Albany in favor of the passage of this banking legislation against determined opposition, the so-called Black Horse Cavalry, was fully reported in the press of the day. In January of 1915, Mr. Bernheimer published "A Business Man's Plan for Settling the War in Europe," in seven languages, his proposal being to terminate the conflict through delegates to an informal but continuous conference, such conference to be different from any other peace conference in the fact that its elements should be composed of a prescribed sprinkling of diplomats, and representatives of labor, of the army or navy, of agriculture, of law, of commerce, and one other member who might be a woman. In other words, Mr. Bernheimer felt that all phases of life should be represented. As treasurer and one of the organizers of the Citizens' Municipal Committee—called the Committee of 107 or Fusion Committee, Mr. Bernheimer was prominent in the campaign of 1913 which resulted in the election of John Purroy Mitchel as Mayor of Greater New York. In addition, Mr. Bernheimer is a director of the Citizens' National Bank, a member of the Converters' Association (president since 1917), a member of the Safety First Society (president since 1915), a trustee of both the Baron de Hirsch Fund and the Valeria Home, a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Merchants' Association, American Geographical Society, American Museum of Natural History (Fellow), and Metropolitan Art Museum.



Laillard Spencer

He is a member of the Republican (on the Executive Committee), City Harmonie, Century Country, and Hollywood Golf Clubs. He married 3 Nov., 1893, Clara, daughter of Jacob Silberman, a silk manufacturer of Pater-son, N. J.

PHOENIX, Lloyd, naval officer, b. in New York, N. Y., 7 Oct., 1841, son of J. Phillips and Mary (Whitney) Phoenix. His maternal grandfather, Stephen Whitney Phoenix, was a large landholder, a prominent man in public affairs, and a social leader. He entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1857, and after his graduation, in 1861, was appointed to active service. During the Civil War he held commission as lieutenant, and was engaged in many contests which called for the best qualities of the sailor. In 1865 he resigned from the navy, and thereafter devoted much of his time to yachting, aboard his three-masted schooner, "Intrepid." Mr. Phoenix is a member of many exclusive clubs, among them the Knickerbocker, University, Metropolitan, Union, Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, New York Yacht, Sewankaka, Turf and Field, and Army and Navy Clubs; also of the Loyal Legion.

SPENCER, Lorillard (1st), b. in New York City, 26 June, 1827; d. in Paris, 30 Jan., 1888. He was the son of Capt. William Augustus (1793-1854) and Eleanora (Lorillard) Spencer, daughter of Peter Lorillard. His father was captain in the U. S. navy (22 Jan., 1841), and acting lieutenant in Commodore Thomas Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain, 11 Sept., 1814, and for his gallantry on this occasion was awarded a sword by Congress. Mr. Spencer's mother died in 1843, and his father married her sister Catherine, who died in 1882 at ninety years of age. His grandfather was the noted jurist, Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, of Albany, N. Y. Through his efforts capital punishment was abolished in this State, except for murder and treason. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention (1819); was mayor of Albany; received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819; the same degree two years later from Harvard University. Mr. Spencer was educated in the schools of New York City, and early developed a fondness for painting, to the practice of which he devoted much time. He was a man of scholarly attainments and fondness of art. His favorite recreations were yachting and the breeding of fine cattle. For twenty years prior to his death he had made his home in Paris. Mr. Spencer married Sarah Johnson Griswold, a descendant of Matthew Griswold, governor of Connecticut. The eldest daughter, Eleanora, became the wife of Prince Cenci, of Rome, and she was the first American lady to be appointed as a lady in waiting to the Queen of Italy.

SPENCER, Lorillard, publisher, b. in New York City, 14 Feb., 1860; d. in New York City, 14 March, 1912, was the son of Lorillard and Sarah J. (Griswold) Spencer. He was a great-grandson of the late Peter A. Lorillard. He was a great-grandson of Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, of Albany, and grandson of Capt. William A. Spencer, of the United States navy. On his mother's side he was descended from Mathew Griswold, governor

of Connecticut. Lorillard Spencer was educated at private schools in England and France and studied for a year in the Law School of Columbia University. Upon the organization of the Illustrated American Company in 1889 he became its president and later he bought out all the stockholders and became sole owner of the company. Under his management the "Illustrated American" became one of the best and most widely known periodicals of its kind in the world, and it was the only American publication that ever received a medal from a European exposition for pictorial beauty. Lorillard Spencer was appointed commissioner for the Columbian Exposition by President Harrison in 1890 and by Governor Ladd, of Rhode Island, in 1891, and was a member of the Rhode Island Board of World's Fair Managers. While he took an active interest in the political issues of both State and nation he consistently declined any of the nominations for various prominent offices which were frequently offered to him. Although possessed of strong convictions, he maintained an independent fairness of judgment that led him always to acknowledge frankly whatever justice there might be in political views that differed from his own. He showed the same breadth of view in his entire outlook on life. His intelligent and catholic sympathy made him gently tolerant, even toward ideas which he felt compelled to reject. His education abroad, though it may have lent a cosmopolitan touch to his manner and viewpoint, detracted nothing from his essential Americanism and he always remained in the words of a friend, "intensely American" in all that is most happily representative of our national character." He was deeply interested in Newport, where he built his handsome residence "Chastellux," on Halidon Hill. Lorillard Spencer was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and Whist Clubs of New York, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was married 3 Oct., 1882, to Caroline S., daughter of Charles H. Berryman, and great-granddaughter of Stephen Whitney, of New York, and had one son, Lorillard Spencer.

DANIELS, Josephus, Secretary of the Navy, b. at Washington, N. C., 18 May, 1862, son of Josephus and Mary (Cleves) Daniels. He moved with his family in his early childhood to Wilson, N. C., and received an academic education there at the Wilson Collegiate Institute. His father died when he was still a child, and his mother supported the family by opening a small millinery store. Later she was appointed postmistress at Wilson. The son began his sphere of usefulness by helping his mother in the postoffice and opened, as he recounts in a brief sketch of his career, a "side line" of his own, keeping newspapers, baseballs and bats, for sale in a corner of the office. He spent his leisure time at the village newspaper office, became deeply interested in the newspaper business, and determined to have a newspaper of his own. When fourteen years old he started a paper which he called the "Cornucopia," which he issued once a month, and which sold for twenty-five cents a year. Two years later his mother mortgaged her home for \$700 to buy him an interest in a little weekly in Wilson, called the "Advance."

Soon afterward he was able to buy out his associates and become owner of the paper. The "Advance" believed in and advocated Caucasian supremacy in a congressional district where there were eight thousand more negroes than white persons. This resulted in political charges being made against his mother as postmistress, and these were sent to the Postmaster General with copies of his newspaper. Young Daniels went to Washington to defend his mother, but was denied a hearing and his mother was deprived of her position. Not intimidated, he continued his editorial policy in the face of poverty. Of this critical time in his life, he has written: "My editorial page grew fiercer than ever, which increased my circulation and benefited me so financially that I was able to take a law course which I wanted for the mental training only. I never practiced law and never wanted to, for newspaper work was my ambition and I took the law course just for the discipline. Later, with the assistance of a friend, I bought the Raleigh, N. C., "News and Observer." It was hard sledding at first, and many a night I have walked the floor with big debts staring me in the face. My wife helped me in the office and we worked together trying to solve the problem of finance. On Saturday nights the printers had to be paid, and there was no gainsaying that proposition. I scurried around all week to get money from subscriptions and advertising sources. The first year I lost \$5,000. I owed \$17,000 the third year and then the tide turned. I don't regret my early poverty. It is better for a boy to be born poor than to be born rich." With characteristic vigor he denounced in his newspaper Judge T. R. Purnell, of the Eastern District of North Carolina, for acts in connection with the receivership of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, the property of the State of North Carolina. Judge Purnell thereupon held him in contempt of court and imposed upon him a fine of \$2,000. Mr. Daniels declared he would go to jail rather than pay the fine, but the jurist directed he should be kept in the custody of a United States marshal until he had paid it. In the meantime the case was appealed and the United States District Court declared Mr. Daniels not guilty and remitted his fine. This controversy created a sensation throughout the state and the young editor found himself famous. Messages of congratulation and encouragement poured in from all over the state and before the final decision became known numerous offers came to Mr. Daniels from persons willing to pay his fine. He continued to grow in influence in the Democratic politics of his state, and in 1908 was placed in charge of the publicity of the national campaign, when his intimate friend, William Jennings Bryan, was candidate for President. On election night, when he learned that Mr. Bryan had been defeated, he remarked to a friend: "I am really disillusioned as to the good judgment of the American people." With the appearance of Woodrow Wilson on the political field, Mr. Daniels became convinced that a new force had come into American life and that Mr. Wilson would develop into a new leader of the Democracy. He threw himself with intense enthusiasm into the pre-convention campaign, advocating Mr. Wilson's nomi-

nation. He was again placed at the head of the publicity department at Democratic national headquarters, where his vigor and his ability to grasp quickly the importance of a situation were manifested. His management of the work in hand won the admiration of Mr. Wilson, and, after the election, it was generally expected that Mr. Daniels would have a place in the new cabinet. There was some surprise, however, when President Wilson, on 5 March, 1913, appointed him to the Navy Portfolio, as Mr. Daniels always had been known as a "man of peace." He was a member of the Peace Society of North Carolina, and was understood to be opposed to any great increase in the size of the American Navy. He had long been interested in the Navy, his wife's brother, Ensign Worth Bagley, being the first officer of the line killed in the Spanish-American war. On assuming the office of Secretary of the Navy he let it be known that while favoring peace, whenever peace was possible, he believed that the only kind of peace that was effectual was "the kind that was backed up with authority." As he continued in office and the clouds of the World War began to gather, he assumed a different aspect in the eyes of the nation than that which had obtained when he first began the administration of his duties. He was criticised in some quarters for being too "easy going"; his prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquor on board ships of the Navy, a decree that applied to officers as well as men, provoked ridicule which later changed to commendation; his idea regarding "democracy" in the Navy were attacked by advocates of the "strictest discipline," but he held steadfast to his beliefs and went ahead with a broad, constructive policy for developing the size and efficiency of the nation's fighting forces at sea, and fought vigorously to obtain legislation that would enable him to carry out his policy. When the United States entered the World War, the Navy was much better prepared for the conflict, thanks to the energetic work of the Secretary of the Navy, in reorganizing his department in anticipation of the conflict, than otherwise would have been possible. During the entire war, he was far from being a martinet, but was the real ruler of the Navy Department. His testimony at various congressional inquiries into the conduct of the war demonstrated that he had developed an amazing technical knowledge of the administration of the Navy and of every component part of it. He kept in close touch throughout the war with the heads of the navies of America's allies and manifested tactical skill in the handling and placing of American naval forces in hostile waters abroad, which won the hearty acknowledgment of the confrères. He took a particularly keen interest in the speedy and safe transportation of the American Expeditionary Forces to the scene of the war and personally superintended the movement of transports. When the war ended, his record as a sane, capable, vigorous executive of one of the most important posts in national war service had won widespread praise for him, most of his early detractors having become his admirers. He was married 2 May, 1888, to Alice Worth, daughter of Major W. H. Bagley. They have five children.



Wm C. Hunter

SKINNER, William Converse, manufacturer, b. at Malone, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1855, son of Calvin and Jane (Blodgett) Skinner. He is the descendant of Thomas Skinner, a native of Chichester, Sussex, England, who settled in Malden, Mass., some time between the years 1649 and 1652. Like many early English surnames, the name originated in the occupation of its bearer, hence indicates a dealer in furs and hides. The Skinners' Company of London received a charter of incorporation as early as the reign of Edward III, and has a coat of arms of ancient date. Families of the name are to be found in all parts of England. One Thomas Skinner was Lord Mayor of London, in 1596. The first American ancestor, Thomas Skinner, of Essex, Mass., was born in England, in 1617, and resided for a time at Subdeaneries Parish, Chichester, where he was a victualler. He brought with him to America his wife and two sons, and on 31 May, 1632, was licensed to keep an inn at Malden. He died in Malden in 1703-04. Thomas' son, Abraham, born in Chichester, was baptized 29 Sept., 1649, and in 1676 served, under Captain Prentice, in King Philip's War. Through his mother Mr. Skinner is the eighth in descent from John Alden, and seventh in descent from Edward Converse. His father, Dr. Calvin Skinner (1818-1903), a noted physician and surgeon, was educated at the University of Vermont, and was graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College in 1840. He was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency; and during the Civil War served for two and one-half years as surgeon of the 98th and 106th New York regiments. William C. Skinner was educated in the grammar and high schools at Malone, N. Y. In 1872 he entered Trinity College, and was graduated B.A. in 1876, with an enviable record as a student. In 1880, after filling various positions, he entered the wool business under the firm name of Dwight, Skinner and Company. He was connected with this enterprise for the next twenty years, but retired in June, 1900, to become associated with Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. He was chosen vice-president in 1901, and, on 5 Jan., 1909, became president of the company. Mr. Skinner is also interested, as vice-president and director, in the firm of Jay O. Ballard and Company, Malone, N. Y.; and as a director of the Society for Savings, Hartford, Conn. He is a director of the Smyth Manufacturing Company, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Phoenix National Bank, and the Fidelity Trust Company, all of Hartford, Conn. He is a trustee of Trinity College, Hartford; and was at one time a director and president of the Gatling Gun Company, of Hartford. For four years he served as aide, with the rank of colonel, under Governor Morgan H. Bulkeley. Through his maternal ancestor, Captain John Alden, Mr. Skinner is a member of the Mayflower Society; and through another maternal ancestor, Edward Converse, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. Through the paternal line, he derives title to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, and, succeeding his father, Calvin Skinner, is a member of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Hartford and

Golf clubs, of Hartford; the University and Union League clubs of New York City; and the Metropolitan, and Army and Navy clubs, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Skinner married, in Hartford, Conn., 20 Oct., 1880, Florence Clarissa, daughter of Ebenezer Roberts, of Hartford. They have one daughter, Margorie Roberts Skinner, and two sons, Roberts Keney and William Converse Skinner.

STEVENS, John, inventor, b. in New York, N. Y., in 1749, d. in Hoboken, N. J., 6 March, 1838, son of John and Elizabeth (Alexander) Stevens. His grandfather, John Stevens, came to America from London, Eng., in 1695, and married Mary Campbell. His father was born in New York in 1708, and died in 1792. He settled in New Jersey at an early age, where he became one of the joint commissioners for defining the boundary line between New York and the province in Nov., 1774; served as vice-president of the Council and Secretary of State of New Jersey (1776-82), presiding at both branches of the legislature. He was elected to the Continental Congress, served from Nov., 1783, to 18 Dec., 1787, and presided over the state convention that approved the U. S. Constitution. John Stevens (3rd), subject of this sketch, was educated at Kings College, where he was graduated in 1768. Subsequently he began the study of law, and was admitted to practice in New York in 1771. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he was chosen treasurer of the State of New Jersey (1776-79). At its close he married and resided in winter on Broadway, New York, and in summer in Hoboken, N. J., which he bought from the agent of forfeited estate in 1784, the property having been forfeited by one of the Bayard family. His life was devoted to experiments at his own cost for the common good. He early began experimenting with a steam engine, and on 9 Jan., 1782, he petitioned the state legislature, stating that he had perfected a machine for propelling a vessel through water by steam for which he desired a patent. He offered to exhibit his model before that body or a commission appointed by the State. In 1783, John Fitch, of Bucks County, Pa., built a steamboat which navigated from Philadelphia, Pa., to Bordentown, N. J., for a few weeks, but was found to be imperfect and liable to so many accidents that it was laid aside after the projector had expended a large sum of money. Four years later, on 19 March, 1787, Fitch applied to the New York State Legislature for the "exclusive privilege of making, employing and navigating all boats impelled by steam or fire within the state of New York for the term of 14 years." The Fitch vessel was propelled by a series of oar-shaped propellers at the side of the vessel, with a speed estimated at from three to four miles per hour. In Sept., 1788, Mr. Stevens in a letter written to James Rumsey, suggested that a speed of from 15 to 20 miles per hour could be attained by a vessel after the oars, or blades, are adapted to the engine and the size of the vessel, and by lengthening the blades and shortening the handles. His associates were Nicholas I. Roosevelt and the elder Brunel, who afterwards built the Thames tunnel. In Feb., 1789, Mr. Stevens laid before the legislature a petition relative to a steam engine to be placed on board of a vessel. The ensuing year he presented to the

commissioners named in the Act of Congress, for the promotion of useful arts, descriptions of various improvements of the steam engine. Two years later, on 20 April, 1791, he wrote a letter to Henry Remsen, secretary to Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, informing him that he was engaged in constructing the different parts of the machinery of a steam engine in order to make an experiment, and inquired for information relative to his appointment for patent. On 6 Sept., 1791, Mr. Remsen replied "Your patents are now ready for delivery." Mr. Stevens then began work on his vessel. In 1798, he was jointly interested with his brother-in-law, Robert R. Livingston, and Nicholas Roosevelt in the construction of a steam boat to navigate the Hudson River. Livingston had secured, in the State of New York, an exclusive patent right for 20 years upon the condition that he built and kept in operation a boat of 20 tons burden, that should go at the rate of four miles per hour. He expended a considerable sum of money in the experiment, and built a vessel of about 32 tons burden, which went three miles per hour. As he did not fulfill the condition of his contract with the State, he relinquished the project for the time. The action of the boat upon the water was by a horizontal wheel placed in a well in the bottom of the boat, which communicated with the water at its center, and when whirled rapidly round propelled the water by the centrifugal force, through an aperture in the stern. In this way he hoped to escape the incumbrance of external wheels or paddles and the irregularities that the action of the waves might occasion. Not being able with the small engine he used, which was an 18-inch cylinder, with a three-foot stroke, to obtain a greater velocity than three miles per hour, and fearing that the loss of power in this way was greater than could be compensated by the advantages he proposed from his plan, he relinquished it. Not long after Mr. Stevens engaged in the same pursuit, tried elliptical paddles, smoke jack wheels, and a variety of other ingenious contrivances. Mr. Stevens constructed two boats propelled by wheels, to which he added a boiler of his own invention. To avoid the mischievous efforts necessarily resulting from the alternative stroke of the engine of the ordinary construction, Mr. Stevens turned his attention to the construction of a steam engine on the rotary principle. The first steam boat put in motion on the waters of the Hudson River was one constructed on this principle. In the fall of 1801, Robert R. Livingston was appointed Minister to France and abandoned his experiments in this country. At Paris he met Robert Fulton, whom he assisted by his counsels and his money, becoming a partner in a steam boat which they built in France. After considerable time spent in unsuccessful experimenting on the River Seine, Mr. Fulton went to England where he contracted for a steam engine with a 24-inch cylinder, the machinery of which was to be adapted to the purpose of propelling a vessel. While Livingston sought the matured experience of Robert Fulton, Mr. Stevens educated one of his sons especially for the purpose; and the result was almost equally successful. A boat constructed under the direction of his son, Robert L. Stevens, was in motion upon the Hudson River only a few weeks later than

Fulton's vessel. Soon after their arrival in New York, Messrs. Livingston and Fulton made an offer to take Mr. Stevens in partnership, provided he would agree to become an equal sharer with them in the expense they had previously incurred. This offer he declined. Mr. Stevens then devoted his entire time to his own project, and in 1804 built a vessel propelled by twin screws that navigated the Hudson. The boiler was tubular and the screw was identically the short four-threaded screw that is now used. That it was a helix is shown by his letter to Dr. Robert Hare of Philadelphia. This was the first application of steam to the screw propeller. The engine and boiler of this steam boat are preserved in the Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Stevens always upheld the efficiency of the screw and its great advantages for ocean navigation. Shortly after his death his sons placed the engine and boiler referred to in a boat which was tried before a committee of the American Institute of New York, and attained a speed of about nine miles an hour. Robert Fulton, in the construction of the engine of the "Paragon," is said to have adopted not merely the principle but the precise mode also, by which Mr. Stevens carried this principle into effect on board of the "Phoenix" and "Juliana." It is remarkable that after 1804 no serious attempt was made for the practical introduction of the screw until 1837, when it was brought into use simultaneously in England and the United States. The reason was that with the speed of revolution then possible with steam engines, the screw diameter became excessive. Still more remarkable is the fact that its introduction into use in England was by the Archimedian screw of a single thread, and in America by a multi-threaded screw on the outer surface of a cylinder; that the first was completely modified in the course of five or six years into the short four-threaded screw that was used by Stevens in 1804, and that in about ten years the multi-threaded screw was also replaced by the screw of 1804. In 1807, assisted by his son Robert, he built the paddle wheel steam boat "Phoenix," that plied for six years on the Delaware. Prof. James Renwick, who from his own observation has left the best description extant of Fulton's boat, the "Clermont," as she ran in the autumn of 1807, says that "the Stevenses were but a few days later in moving a boat with the required velocity," and that "being shut out of the waters of New York by the monopoly of Livingston and Fulton, Stevens conceived the bold design of conveying his boat to the Delaware by sea, and this boat, which was so near reaping the honor of first success, was the first to navigate the ocean by the power of steam." Fulton had the advantage of a steam engine that was made by James Watt, while his predecessors were provided only with inferior apparatus, the work of common blacksmiths and millwrights. The piston rod of the "Phoenix" was guided by slides instead of the parallel motion of Watt, and the cylinder rested on the condenser. Stevens also surrounded the water wheel by a guard beam. On 11 Oct., 1811, he established the first steam ferry in the world with the "Juliana," which plied between New York City and Hoboken. In 1813, he invented and built a ferry boat made of two separate boats, with a paddle



Frederic Cleveland -

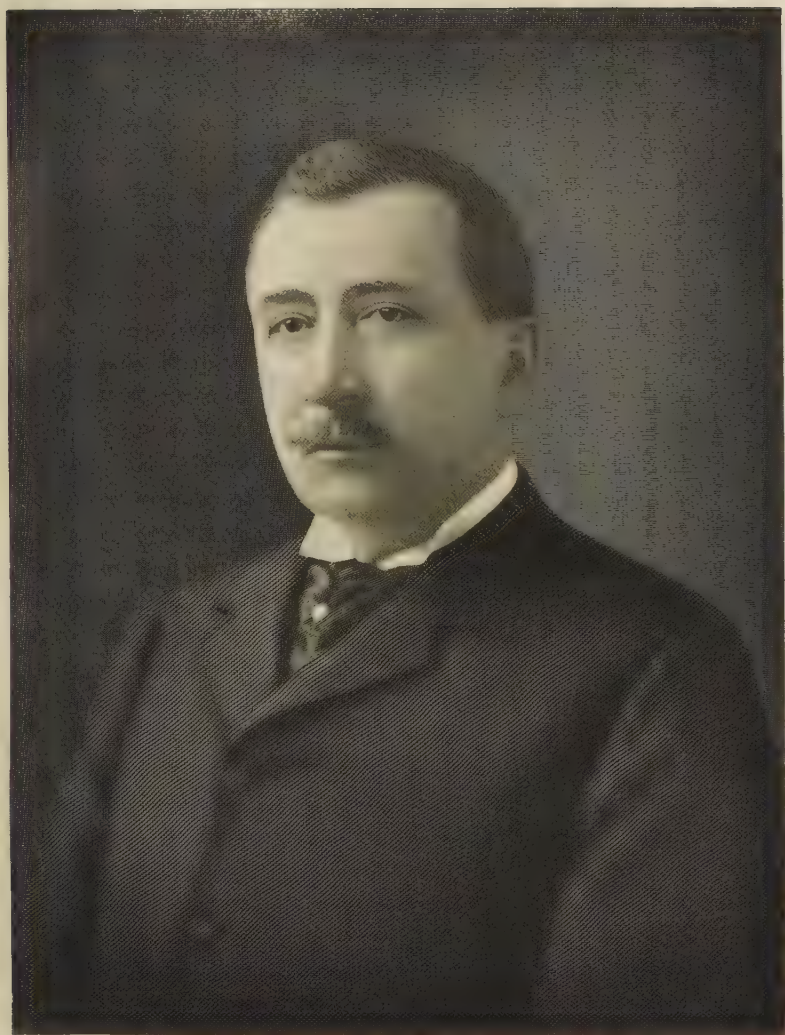
wheel between them which was turned by six horses. On account of the simplicity of its construction and its economy, this description of horse boat continued long in use both on the East River and on the Hudson. The receipts of the "Juliana" during the first year amounted to \$4,098. The yearly rental of the ferry was \$1,600. In May, 1817, Col. Stevens leased to Robert and Samuel Swartout for the term of ten years, the ferry at Hoboken, N. J., and assigned to them his leases in New York for the ferry from the foot of Vesey Street and Spring Street, New York, to Hoboken, N. J., for the rent of \$1,000 for the first year, adding \$55 annually to the rent, graduating so as to make it \$1,500 at the end of ten years. Under the terms of the lease, "said Stevens, his family, house and farm servants, carriages and horses and teams with their drivers, carrying over the produce of said farm, as now in the occupation of said Stevens, are to pass and repass said ferry—ferriage free." The Swartouts became financially embarrassed in the first year of operation, and transferred the lease to their brother-in-law, Philip Hone, of New York. In Feb., 1812, shortly before the war with England and five years before the beginning of the Erie Canal, Stevens addresses a memoir to the commission appointed to devise water communication between the seaboard and the lakes urging instead of a canal the immediate construction of a railroad. This memoir, with the adverse report of the commissioners, among whom were DeWitt Clinton; Gouverneur Morris, and Chancellor Livingston, was published at the time, and again with a preface, by Charles King, president of Columbia, in 1852, and by the "Railroad Gazette" in 1882. The correctness of his views and arguments contrast strongly with the answer of the commissioners on the impracticability of a railroad. At the date of the memoir, although short railroads for carrying coal had been in use in England for upward of 200 years, there was not a locomotive or passenger car in use in the world. Stevens's proposal was to build a passenger and freight railroad for general traffic from Albany to Lake Erie having a double track, made with wooden stringers capped with wrought plate rails resting on piles and operated by locomotives. He enumerates comprehensively the advantages of a general railroad system, naming many details that were afterwards found necessary, putting the probable future speed at from twenty to thirty miles an hour, or possibly at from forty to fifty. He gives a definite plan and detailed estimate of the construction and cost. His plan is identical with that of the successful South Carolina railroad built in 1830-32, the first long railroad in the United States, which has been described as "a continuous and prolonged bridge." The accuracy of his estimates was proved by the cost of this road. Stevens, in 1814, applied to the state of New Jersey for a railroad charter from New York to Philadelphia. He received the charter in Feb., 1815, and located the railroad, but proceeded no further. In 1823, with Horace Binney and Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, he obtained from the state of Pennsylvania a charter for a railroad from Philadelphia to Lancaster, on the site of the present Pennsylvania railroad. These two were the first railroad charters that were granted

in this country. On 23 Oct., 1824, he obtained a patent for the construction of railroads. In 1826, at the age of 78, to show the operation of the locomotive on the railroad, he built at Hoboken a circular railway having a gauge of five feet and a diameter of 220 feet, and placed on it a locomotive with a multi-tubular boiler which carried about half a dozen people at a rate of over twelve miles an hour. This was the first locomotive that ever ran on a railroad in America. Among the patents that were taken out by Stevens was one in 1791 for generating steam; two in the same year described as improvements in bellows and on Thomas Savary's engine, both designed for pumping; the multi-tubular boiler in 1803, which was patented in England in 1805, in the name of his eldest son, John C; one in 1816 for using slides; an improvement in rack railroads, in 1824, and one in 1824 to render shallow rivers more navigable. In 1812, he made the first experiments with artillery against iron armor. He then proposed a circular vessel, to be rotated by steam to train the guns for the defense of New York harbor. Col. Stevens was an excellent classical scholar, and not only a close student of natural philosophy, but fond of metaphysical speculations, leaving several philosophical treatises, which have never been published. He was through life an enthusiastic botanist and amateur gardener, importing and cultivating many new plants. Col. Stevens married, in 1839, Rachel, daughter of John Cox, and they had seven sons and five daughters.

CLEVELAND, James Harlan, lawyer, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 21 Jan., 1865; d. at Glendale, O., 24 Dec., 1906, son of Francis Landon and Laura (Harlan) Cleveland. On both sides of the family he came of distinguished ancestry. The earliest of the name in America was Moses Cleveland, a native of Woburn, England, who settled in Norfolk, Conn., about the year 1648, and numbered among his descendants several prominent clergymen and Grover Cleveland, former president of the United States. His father, a prominent lawyer of Kentucky, was, at the outbreak of the Civil War, a member of the state legislature, voting to hold Kentucky in the Union, when the proposition to secede was lost by but one vote. His mother was a sister of Justice John M. Harlan and a daughter of James Harlan, who was a member of congress, secretary of state, presidential elector, legislator, and state attorney general, for thirteen years prior to his death in 1865. James Harlan Cleveland received his early education in the public and private schools of Augusta, Ky., where his parents resided during his boyhood. In 1885, on his graduation at Princeton College, he received the Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship, and spent the following year in Germany, as a student at the University of Berlin. Upon his return from Europe, in 1888, he began to read law in Washington, under the direction of his distinguished uncle, Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States, and completed the course in the Law School of Columbian University (now the George Washington University). In 1889, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon general practice. Mr. Cleveland's interest in politics dated to his early youth. His first political office, that of Assistant U. S. Attorney, by appointment of

Grover Cleveland brought him to Cincinnati in Feb., 1888, before the final completion of his legal studies, with John E. Bruce and Tal-
 fourd P. Linn as associates under William B. Burnett, U. S. District Attorney. Although but twenty-three years of age, Mr. Cleveland showed the qualities destined to achieve unusual distinction, his thorough grasp of the law, confident manner of presentation and evident sincerity, making him a formidable opponent and an important factor in the business of the court. In 1889, he retired from this office and formed a partnership with C. Bentley Matthews under the firm name of Matthews and Cleveland. He played an active part in the political events of the year 1892, particularly the presidential campaign, and upon the incoming of the Democratic administration was appointed by President Cleveland, 28 March, 1894, U. S. District Attorney for Southern Ohio. Mr. Cleveland served in this capacity for the full term of four years and an *ad interim* term of several months, his conduct of the office serving to strengthen the good impression he had made as assistant in the same position. He represented the government in much important litigation and in opposition to some of the oldest and ablest members of the federal bar. In 1897, by the accession of Robert B. Bowler, Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, the style of his firm became Matthews, Cleveland and Bowler, and subsequently Cleveland and Bowler; so continuing until the death of Mr. Bowler in 1902. Mr. Cleveland then practiced alone until 1906, when Morrison R. Waite became his partner, under the firm name of Cleveland and Waite. Mr. Cleveland was one of the founders of the law department of the University of Cincinnati, and in 1897, became a member of the faculty, lecturing on criminal law and procedure for three years. In 1899, he also took up the subject of equity, holding the two courses for two years. In 1901, he gave up the subject of criminal law, but retained that of equity until 1906, when ill health compelled him to go to Europe. The benefits were only temporary, and within a few months after his return home he died at the early age of forty-two. As a politician Mr. Cleveland felt that it was each man's duty to do his share in the work and believed in his party. He was a regular attendant at local, state and national party gatherings, and frequently presided. He was twice chairman of the Ohio delegation at National Democratic conventions, and in 1904, rendered notable service in his fight for the nomination of ex-attorney general Judson P. Harmon for the presidency. He was president of the Duckworth (Democratic) Club of Cincinnati in 1902, and also served as chairman of the advisory committee of his party. Mr. Cleveland was a devout Christian, a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Glendale, O., and one of the standing committee in his diocese. After his death a letter condemning the heretical views of the Rev. George Clark Cox, rector of Calvary Church, Cincinnati, was presented to the standing committee of the diocese by Mrs. Cleveland, with the result that the signatures of three-fourths of the ministers of the diocese was placed upon the appeal asking for the resignation of Rev. Mr. Cox. It has rightly been said that Mr. Cleveland touched

life at many points. It is rare that any man is so closely in touch as he, during the comparatively short period that marked his maturity, with the vital problems of professional, civic, state, and commercial progress. At the time of his death, there seemed to be no limit to his career and accomplishment. His predominant characteristics were a rugged unerring sense of honesty and fair play and a breadth of view that saw law as a whole, consistent in all its parts, and developing along lines of precedents and experience into a complete rule of conduct. The memorial adopted by the Cincinnati bar on the occasion of Mr. Cleveland's death, contains the following eulogy: "Not only did he see clearly, but he had the power of making others, the court, the jury, or the law student, see clearly, and this is only possible to the lawyer who thinks clearly and cleanly. He had the loftiest conception of a lawyer's duty to the public, to the court and to himself, as well as to his client, and this element of conscience won for him the confidence of all and made his presentation most effective. This feeling of obligation to the truth was particularly marked in his conduct as a prosecutor; he never forgot that the highest duty of such an one is not to convict the accused, but to see that justice is done. Never did the zeal of prosecution or conflict permit him to regard the victory as won by a verdict, unless that verdict was just and fair, and the man unjustly accused of wrongdoing found in him his strongest advocate." At the memorial meeting Hon. Judson Harmon said: "Every man largely creates his own world out of his own nature, and these things were not of his world. Mistakes he doubtless made, as we all do, but he never did a mean or small thing in all his life." The memorial adopted by the Episcopal Church Club paid tribute to Mr. Cleveland's character in the following words: "Mr. Cleveland throughout all his professional life was influenced by a lofty conception of a lawyer's duty to the public, to the court and to himself, as well as to his client, and this element won for him the confidence of everyone with whom he came in contact. . . . His attitude towards religious matters was marked with the same conscientiousness and earnestness that made him prominent in the profession of the law. His whole life seemed to be influenced and molded by his religion. He ever remained true to the fundamental doctrines of the Church and believed in upholding them with a sincerity that knew of no doubt. By the force of plain sincerity he always seemed to strike exactly the right note and followed his thought with proper action." Mr. Cleveland was a man of wide reading and great general information, a cultured gentleman, whole-souled, even-tempered, lovable and benevolent. He was a member of the Queen City and Duckworth Clubs, of the Cincinnati Literary Society, and of various legal, political, and religious organizations; also, for many years, a trustee of Kenyon College. He married, in Washington, D. C., 5 June, 1888, Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Justice Stanley Matthews of the Supreme Court of the U. S., one of the most eminent lawyers and jurists of his day. Of their seven children, the following survive: Rev. Stanley Matthews, Eva Lee, James Har-



Frank Arnold.

lan, Jane Gray, John Marshall and Paul Cleveland.

PARKHURST, Charles Henry, clergyman, b. in Framingham, Mass., 17 April, 1842. His father, of English descent, was a farmer, but taught school during the winter months. Of the family of five children—three sons and two daughters—the eldest son, Wellington, became editor of the Clinton (Mass.) "Courant," and afterward a member of the state legislature; a younger son, Howard E., became an accomplished musician. Charles, until the age of sixteen, was a pupil at the Clinton (Mass.) grammar school. Then for two years he was a clerk in a dry-goods store. At the age of eighteen he began his preparation for college, pursuing his studies at Lancaster academy, three miles from Clinton, walking to and from the place each day. In 1862 he entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1866. In 1867 he became principal of the Amherst high school, remaining until 1870, when he visited Germany, with the intention of pursuing a course of study in philosophy and theology. Illness in the family caused his early return from his European studies, and he became a professor of Greek and Latin in Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., where he remained two years. During this period he married Miss Bodman, who had been one of his pupils at Amherst, and made his second journey to Europe, for two years of study at Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return he spent a number of months at his old home, devoting himself particularly to the study of Sanskrit. In the spring of 1874 he received a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational church in Lenox, Mass., and in the same year was installed over this charge. As pastor he gained a reputation as a pulpit orator, and on 9 March, 1880, became pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church, New York City. He began to take a lively interest in city and national politics, and used his sermons as a vehicle for publicly expressing his views. A sermon on municipal politics, preached by him in 1890, attracted the attention of Dr. Howard Crosby, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and he was invited to become, not only a member, but a director, in the society. He accepted the invitation, and at once entered heartily into the work of the society. A few months later the presidency of the society became vacant by the death of Dr. Crosby, and Dr. Parkhurst was chosen to be his successor. For a short time he hesitated to take a position which carried with it such grave responsibilities, but in the end he responded to what he considered the demands of duty. Having once put his hand to the plow, too, he was not the kind of man to lose heart at the discouraging outlook. In the first place he determined to make himself master of the situation in his new field of work. He discovered that the objects of the society were in many cases brought to naught by the very men elected to enforce the principles for which it was organized, and that those charged with the law's enforcement were too often law-breakers themselves. He fortified himself with certain data, and, in Feb., 1892, delivered a sermon on municipal corruption, wherein he made a bitter arraignment, which struck fearlessly at men occupying high posi-

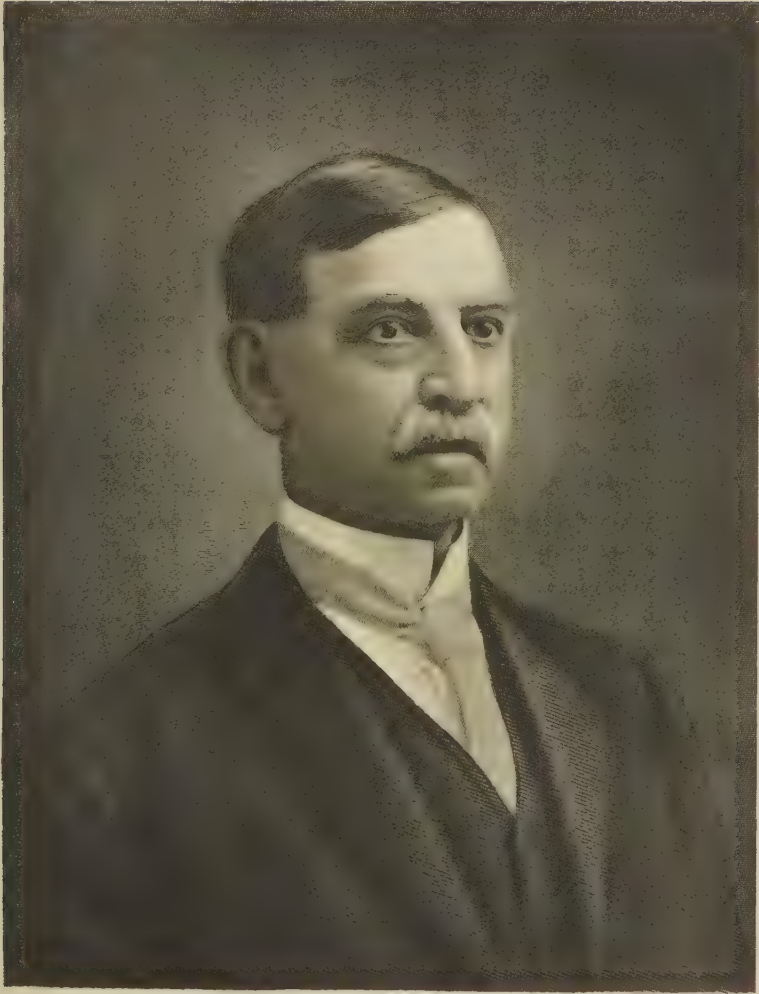
tions. The grand jury summoned him to testify, and declared his charges against the police and other officials to be without sufficient foundation. Dr. Parkhurst promptly took up the gauntlet thrown down, and patiently and carefully gathered material for another sermon. In the prosecution of his work he employed detectives, visited in person rum shops, policy shops, gambling hells and houses of ill fame, thereby becoming a personal witness of some of the grossest forms of human depravity. He then preached another sermon in which he was enabled to say, "I know for I have seen." His course, so extraordinary for a clergyman, was upheld and assailed with equal vehemence, but he did not pause for an instant. In March of the same year, he was again summoned before the grand jury, and as a result of his testimony, and of their own investigations, a strong sentiment was made by that body charging the police authorities with "incompetency or corruption," in view of their failure to suppress flagrant exhibitions of crime, and adding that they had proved themselves on many occasions amply competent to fulfill their duty when they so desired. It is Dr. Parkhurst's conviction that the pulpit should have a constant sympathy with current life and abandon the vague generalities so frequently indulged in. He shows in his sermons that he is thoroughly in earnest, and that he means all he says. When criticised for some of the visits he had made he declared: "I should do the same thing again. Our great American cities too frequently become a hissing and a byword. Our municipal politics can be redeemed, and whoever declares otherwise is a traitor to his race." Dr. Parkhurst has published: "Forms of the Latin Verb Illustrated by the Sanskrit," "The Blind Man's Creed," "The Pattern on the Mount," "Three Gates on a Side," "What Would the World Be Without Religion?" "The Swiss Guide," "Our Fight with Tammany," "The Sunny Side of Christianity," and "A Little Lower Than the Angels."

CARROLL, Howard, soldier, author, and financier; b. in Albany, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1854; d. in New York, N. Y., 30 Dec., 1916; son of Brigadier-General Howard and Susan Elizabeth (Bosir-More) Carroll. His father, a civil engineer by profession, came from Ireland in 1850, when twenty years of age, and located at Albany. He was the inventor of the Carroll truss, used in bridge building, and built the first iron bridge in the United States. During the Civil War he served with distinction, gained the rank of brigadier-general, and was killed while leading his forces at Antietam. Howard Carroll received his early education in the public schools of New York and then pursued special studies in the University of Goettingen, Germany, and the College of Geneva, Switzerland. For three years he studied military tactics at Harvard. Upon his return to this country in 1874 he became a reporter for the "New York Times," and was sent to Washington in 1877 as its special correspondent. While in Washington he reported the yellow fever epidemic in the southern states, and became distinguished by his advocacy of Governor Packard of Louisiana and Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina. During President Arthur's administration he declined appointment as private secretary to

the President and the post of minister to Belgium. When he returned to New York he became interested in the Starin Transportation Company, of which his father-in-law was chief owner. In 1895 he was appointed chief of the artillery division of the New York National Guard, and upon the declaration of war with Spain, three years later, was promoted to the position of inspector-general of the New York troops. Although a Republican in politics and a delegate to three national conventions, he always declined nomination for public office, preferring rather to give his entire attention to his home, his books, and his business affairs. He was president of the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company and of the Asphalt Company of Canada, and was a director of the Boston Asphalt Company, the Sicily Asphaltum Company, the Ulster Stone Company, and the Fultonville National Bank. His clubs were the Army and Navy, New York Yacht, Riding and Driving, Ardsley, Sleepy Hollow Country, and the Automobile Club of America. For his interest in German affairs, General Carroll was decorated by the Emperor with the order of the Red Eagle, fourth class, with the star. He was the author of "A Mississippi Incident," "Twelve Americans; Their Lives and Times," "The Life of Verdi," a number of short stories and several plays, one of which, "The American Countess," when produced, ran for more than two hundred nights. On 18 May, 1881, at Fultonville, N. Y., General Carroll married Caroline, daughter of John H. Starin. Their children were Arthur, Lawren, and Caramai Carroll.

WILSON, William Bauchop, the first Secretary of the Department of Labor, b. in Blantyre, Scotland, 2 April, 1862; son of Adam and Helen Nelson (Bauchop) Wilson. When his parents brought him to America in 1870, he had never been to school. The family settled in Pennsylvania, and the father, who was an invalid, found employment in a coal-mine. As he could not earn as much as a regular hand, the nine-year-son had to work with him to keep the wolf from their door. But the elder Wilson had a fair education, and devoted all his spare time to teaching his son as much as he could from elementary schoolbooks. Also the boy studied late every evening, even after the arduous day's labor. His books were few but these he thumbed over and over again. Sometimes his father took him to evening debates. Thus he learned to think as older men did, and to talk about things that appealed to miners as a class. Before young Wilson was fourteen he organized a debating society and became active in the affairs of the people among whom he lived. He grew up with the idea that someone was needed to help the miners improve their condition. A desire to help his fellow-men became a leading motive of his life. He managed to obtain a common-school education. In 1882 he organized a miners' union, which was an outgrowth of the little debating society he had formed. Then the operators regarded him as a menace to their interests and forbade his employment in the coal fields. Unable to get employment in any of the mines of the East, young Wilson went to Iowa and worked as a fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad. While on the engines by day or night, he kept on studying to fit himself for the teaching and

leadership of men to enable them to help themselves. After a year, he returned to Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and married Miss Agnes Williamson, of Arnot. He then decided to devote his life to the cause of union labor, as the best means whereby he could bring about better conditions for laboring men. He was president of District No. 2, in 1888-90, and a member of the national executive board of the old Miners' Union. In 1899, during a violent labor disturbance in the soft-coal fields of Pennsylvania, the strikers became so desperate from lack of funds and a report that Wilson had sold them out that they were about to give up their struggle. At a meeting of the miners someone called for Wilson, then voices shouted that he did not dare show himself. Suddenly the sturdy form of their president was seen pushing through the edge of the crowd. Wilson quickly informed them that he had gone to Clearfield to raise funds for them to carry on the strike. This little gathering was probably the turning-point in the life of the Miners' Union in Pennsylvania. The battle was renewed and the union won. It was largely owing to Wilson's negotiations the following year that, in 1890, the United Mine Workers of America became an organization. The importance of his experience in the affairs of the workmen caused the adoption of his plan. Some of the difficulties he had to undergo in his efforts to organize this union put to the proof his courage and resourcefulness. He had constantly to take his life in his hand. The superintendents had given orders that he was to be treated as a trespasser if caught at any of the mines. Even many of the men were hostile. At times he would go in disguise down into the mines and plead with the men at their work, adventuring at the risk of detection, or betrayal, and summary punishment. He used to hold meetings in the woods, where the union men were out of the range of spies. So successful as an organizer was he that the union grew to be one of the most powerful in the United States, and is to-day a great factor in the largest American industry. Wilson passed the severest trial of his loyalty in the great strike of 1894. He went to organize the bituminous miners of West Virginia. The operators had him arrested on a charge of contempt of court, and then secured his release, in the belief that he would leave the district. Instead he set to work more assiduously than ever. Again he was arrested. The operators tried to keep him in jail until after the strike was over, but he was released under heavy bail. He held the miners together. A plan, so the story goes, was devised to have him kidnapped, but one of the men chosen for the deed warned Wilson in time to mar the plot. Wilson was elected the first secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, and during the six years that he held this office, he handled \$6,000,000. The miners had so much confidence in him that they did not require a bond. He has been called the fireman who fed the fuel to this great engine of organization and John Mitchell the man at the throttle. Wilson worked day and night to have the machinery of the union run as smoothly as that of any great corporation. So evenly did he adjust the supply to the demand that at no time were the financial interests of the organization imperiled. In the strikes of



Thomas J. Smith

1900 and 1902 he furnished the funds for feeding and clothing the miners, in defiance of a restraining injunction granted by Judge Kellar. Meanwhile he had had a hard struggle to support his growing family, his marriage being blessed with six sons and four daughters. Before the union paid him a sufficient wage he worked at many occupations, performing nearly every kind of manual labor. He worked in the woods, in the sawmills, and prospected for coal. In a small way he became an independent coal operator. He bought a little coal-mine with his savings, picked the coal himself and sold it to the people about the countryside at a profit, but below the market price. In 1896 he rented a small farm at Blossburg, which he has since purchased and made his permanent residence. He went into politics in the interest of union labor as early as 1888, as a candidate for the Pennsylvania legislature from Tioga County; and he was a candidate for Congress in 1892. Though unsuccessful in both these early campaigns, his influence increased steadily, and in 1907 he defeated for Congress Elias Deemer, a wealthy lumber man, in one of the hitherto strongest Republican districts of the State. As a member of the Sixtieth to the Sixty-second Congresses, through the years 1907-12, Mr. Wilson was identified with constructive legislation. It was through his efforts that the Bureau of Mines was created. In defending his bills in the House, he was recognized at once as a man of force, and was made chairman of the Committee of Labor. Thenceforth he won distinction especially by his work for the creation of the Department of Labor, which came into being by an Act of Congress signed by President Taft, 4 March, 1913. President Wilson decided to give the new portfolio to Congressman William Bauchop Wilson, as the fittest man to shape the policy and determine the usefulness of such a department by virtue of his training, experience, and public service; and appointed him 5 March, 1913. Secretary Wilson has coped ably with the dilemma inevitable to such an office—a dilemma rendered supremely acute in a period fraught with national danger and the greatest social unrest that the world has ever experienced. As a pioneer in a new executive field he has made a remarkable record. The extensive influence he has wielded was of service especially valuable during the World War toward securing the national loyalty and co-operation of the labor unions. He has done important work, both as chairman of President Wilson's commission to investigate industrial conditions in the mountain regions and on the Pacific Coast, and as arbiter in many labor controversies of national scope. Though he disapproved of the injunction, which Attorney General Palmer caused to be issued against the nation-wide strike of the soft-coal miners, he has taken a resolute, patriotic stand against the seditious activities of the Bolsheviks and other disloyal, radical elements, whom he declares American workmen will never allow to gain a foothold in this country. A bomb intended for him was intercepted in the mails, 1 May, 1919. For some time he has been trying to secure legislation to establish a permanent Government Employment Service Bureau. The effectiveness of his numerous speeches and magazine articles shows that the hard-working

mine-boy has become a man of intellectual force and training, with oratorical and literary accomplishments that give the lie to the old saw: "He who teaches himself has a fool for his master."

SMITH, Thomas Jefferson, attorney, b. in Preston County, W. Va., near Kingwood, the county seat, 4 July, 1836, son of Jacob (1840-85) and Cecelia (Shaw) Smith. His father, a successful farmer and a Whig in politics, was an influential man in his community. Thomas J. Smith received his preliminary education in the district schools of Logan County, O., whither his parents had removed during his infancy. Later he attended the Union School at Bellefontaine. His first occupation was as a teacher in Ohio, and after 1858 in Illinois. His success as an educator won him the Republican nomination for superintendent of schools of Clay County, Ill., on the occasion of the first organization of the Republican party in the county, in Nov., 1860. He was elected by a majority of 240 votes in spite of the usual overwhelming Democratic majority. While in this office he began the study of law, but in Aug., 1862, after serving but two of the four years of his time, resigned to enter the military service. He volunteered as a private in Company F, 98th Illinois Volunteers. His record as a soldier was brilliant, and distinguished by repeated promotions through the various grades from that of sergeant to the captaincy of this company. Later he was detailed to duty on the staff of Gen. John T. Wilder, commander of the celebrated Mounted Brigade, notable as the first body to be armed with Spencer's seven-shooting, breech-loading rifle. He was engaged in all the battles of Gen. Sherman's army, from Chattanooga, at Atlanta, Ga., and in the many battles before the surrender of Atlanta; was with Gen. George H. Thomas in his pursuit and capture of Hood's army at Nashville, Tenn. During the last year and a half of the war he was under fire almost continuously; was wounded in the charge against Hood's army at Rome, Ga., in the fall of 1864; and was mustered out of military service as captain of Company F, 98th Illinois Mounted Infantry, after having been present at all military engagements after the battle of Storm River, including the great battle of Chickamauga; all the battles incidental to Gen. Sherman's famous "march to the sea" and capture of Atlanta, and the later engagements from Atlanta to Nashville under General Thomas. On his return to private life Captain Smith made his residence in Champaign, Ill., and was engaged in the practice of law until April, 1868, when he was elected city attorney. He filled this office with ability and distinction for the next two years. In his general practice he won phenomenal success and was connected with many important litigations, involving many desperately contested cases and large sums of money. Although never an aspirant for public office, he has always stood high in the councils of his party, and was chairman of the Republican central committee for four years. In 1896, he was elected a trustee of the University of Illinois on the same ticket with President McKinley, and served for six years, during one of which he acted as president of the board. The most

noteworthy evidence of Captain Smith's interest in the university is the splendid structure, known as the Tina Weeden Smith Memorial Building, erected in memory of his wife. On 14 Sept., 1914, he conveyed to the University of Illinois over seven acres of farm land in Champaign County, Ill., having a total valuation of \$215,000, and out of the proceeds from their sale the university agreed to erect a building on the campus at a cost not to exceed \$215,000, for the use of the College of Music. This building is the finest of the university buildings so far completed. Captain Smith's great love of music, together with the treasured memories of his deceased wife's ability as a musician, prompted him to make this important gift, probably the first of its kind to a school of music in the United States. It is the greatest gift yet made by a citizen of Illinois to the state university; and is further notable as the home of the first school of music in the country to be supported by appropriations from the state and not from fees by students. The Tina Weeden Smith Memorial Building is of fireproof construction, with the public part of the interior richly detailed in the style of the Italian renaissance. The entrance vestibule and foyer form a part of the corridor system permitting entrances and exits on three sides of the recital hall, which has a seating capacity of six hundred and fifty on the main floor, and four hundred and fifty in the balcony. This room is designed acoustically so as to have a period of reverberation of 1.75 seconds when fully occupied. Provision has also been made for reducing the period of reverberation when there is no audience. On the balcony floor are the balcony with its foyer and a memorial room, housing the portraits of the donor and his wife, to whom the building is dedicated. The working quarters for the School of Music include, on the first floor, a suite for the director, seven studios and two classrooms, and on the second floor eleven studios and a large library. In the attic, the balcony exits open directly into the stair halls on either side, and there are also forty-nine practice rooms and a lecture room seating two hundred. The dedicatory services at the laying of the corner-stone were elaborate and impressive. Many splendid tributes were paid to Captain Smith and his wife, whose memory he had so fittingly honored. Dr. E. J. James, in the course of a long address, said: "I wish to congratulate the people of Illinois, first of all, upon having in its citizenship a man of such clear vision and sacrificing spirit as Captain Smith. Our commonwealth is built and advanced by such spirits as his—men who are of large vision and wide reach, and willing to sacrifice and toil and struggle to realize the ideals—not for themselves but for the community of which they are a part." Captain Smith retains a warm interest in army matters and is an active member of the Illinois Grand Army of the Republic; member of the Champaign County Country Club, Benevolent Order of Elks and the University Club of the University of Illinois. He married at Murfreesborough, Tenn., 25 Jan., 1864, Tina Weeden of Woodbury, Tenn. Mrs. Smith was a light-hearted and high-spirited woman, popular with all classes, enjoying the companionship of friends, and delighted in entertaining them in her

home. She was particularly fond of music and herself a musician of ability. Mr. and Mrs. Smith traveled extensively.

PERSHING, General John Joseph, soldier, b. in Linn County, Mo., 13 Sept., 1860. His father, John Frederick Pershing, then working as a railroad contracting foreman, had come to Missouri only a few years before from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where the founders of the family had settled in 1749. They were Huguenots who came from Alsace, a fact that acquired greater significance when their descendant led American hosts back to the land of their origin to establish democracy and the free institutions which they had fled to seek in the new world. As a boy, young Pershing worked on a farm purchased by his father near Laclede, Mo. He was forced by necessity to work each year late into the winter, so his months of schooling were few. His ambition for education surmounted these difficulties, however, and he managed to take a course at normal school at Hicksville, at the same time supporting himself by teaching school. He was twenty on completing the normal school course, and had planned to become a school teacher or a lawyer. Three weeks later, however, he passed a competitive examination for West Point, and won his appointment by a single point. On entering the U. S. Military Academy, he had no serious intention of making the army his career, being attracted principally by the educational advantages. In his second and third years, he won high honors, and in his senior year was made senior captain of the corps of cadets, the post awarded to the cadet who is considered the ideal soldier of his class. He was a fearless horseman. On his graduation, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry. First, he fought against Apache bandits in Arizona, then against the Sioux in the Dakotas. For a year he taught military science at the University of Nebraska, and then became an instructor at West Point. In 1898, he joined General Shafter in Cuba, and went to the Philippines in the following year. As adjutant-general on the staff of General Bates, he organized and conducted the first American expedition into the Sulu archipelago, and won fame by subduing the blood-thirsty Moros. In 1905, he accompanied Kuroki's army in Manchuria as American military attaché. He was appointed a brigadier-general by Pres. Roosevelt in 1906, at the time being the youngest West Pointer ever nominated for so high a rank in times of peace. The promotion "jumped" him over the heads of 862 officers who were his seniors in service. He returned to the Philippines as governor of the Sulu Islands. In 1916 was selected by Pres. Wilson to lead the expedition into Mexico to terminate the bandit raids so frequent against border towns. While the punitive expedition failed in its main purpose—the capture of Villa—the opinion in the United States was unanimous that Pershing's leadership had been excellent. Largely as the result of his record in this expedition, he was ordered to France as commander of the American expeditionary force. He selected a small staff and proceeded at once to Europe, in order to become familiar with conditions at the earliest possible moment. Cheering crowds greeted his arrival at Boulogne, France, on 13 June, 1917. The re-



John J. Pershing

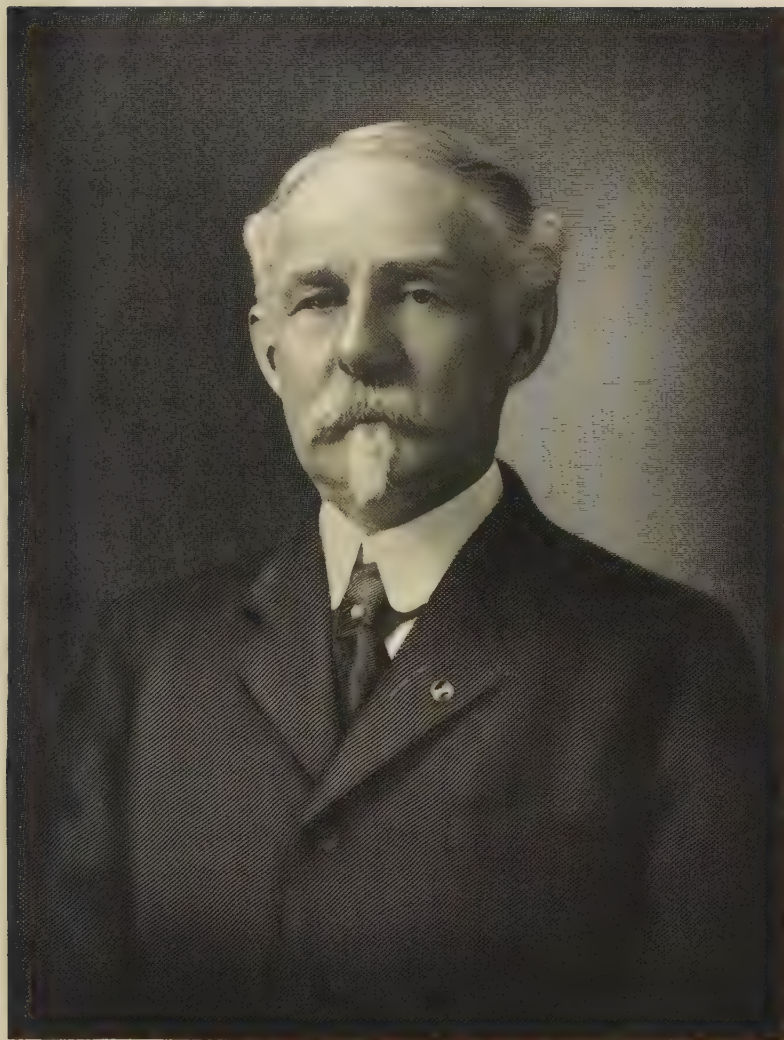
ception given him later at Paris was by far the greatest given anyone since the outbreak of the war. Similar honors awaited him at London. But Pershing was eager to get to work. He conferred with the veteran commanders of the armies of the Allies as to the most effective means of co-operation of effort. With the British and French armies at their maximum strength, and when all efforts to dispossess the enemy from his firmly entrenched positions in Belgium and France had failed, Pershing realized that it was necessary to plan for an American army adequate to turn the scale in favor of the Allies. The first requisite, he knew, was the formation of a general staff that would give intelligent direction to effort. This was done. General Pershing then turned his attention to the preparation of an integral American force which should be able to take the offensive in every respect. The development of a self-reliant infantry by thorough drill in the use of the rifle and in the tactics of open warfare was always uppermost in his mind. He decided that a combat division should consist of 28,000 men, or practically twice the size of a French or German division. With four divisions fully trained, a corps could take over an American sector, with two divisions in line, and two divisions in reserve, with the depot and regimental divisions prepared to fill the gaps in the ranks. His plan of training, evolved soon after arriving in France, was to allow a division a month for acclimatization and instruction in small units from battalions down, a second month in quiet sectors by battalions, and a third month when it came out of the trenches and when it should be trained as a complete division in war. A system of schools with officers from the front as instructors was organized by General Pershing. At Langres, he established a great staff school where the principles of staff work were taught to carefully selected officers. A school of the line taught younger officers the principles of leadership, tactics, and the use of the different weapons. In an artillery school, which General Pershing established at Saumur, young officers were taught the fundamental principles of modern artillery, while at Issoudun, an immense plant was built under his direction for training cadets in aviation. These and other schools with their well-considered curricula for training in every branch of the American army organization, were co-ordinated by General Pershing in a manner best calculated to develop an efficient army of willing and industrious young men, many of whom had not previously known the rudiments of military technique. Both Marshal Haig and General Petain placed officers and men at General Pershing's disposal. He was badly handicapped at the outset of his activities abroad because the United States had few of the auxiliaries necessary for the conduct of war in its modern sense. But the French government came to his aid. France supplied him with planes, with artillery, and with tanks. During the period of training that General Pershing gave his men in the trenches, some of the divisions engaged the enemy in local combat, the most important of which was Seicheprey, in the Toul sector, but he had not allowed any to participate in action as a unit. The First Division, which had passed through the prelimi-

nary stages of training, had gone to the trenches for its first period of instruction by the end of October, and by 21 March, when the German offensive in Picardy began, he had four divisions with experience in the trenches, all of which were equal to any demands of battle action. The crisis which this offensive developed was such that he decided occupation of an American section must be postponed. On 28 March, he placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, all of the forces of the United States to be used as he might decide. At Foch's request, General Pershing transferred the First Division from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin. As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached between the allied premiers and commanders and General Pershing on 2 May, by which British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped. General Pershing arranged also that additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere. On 26 April, he sent the First Division into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle front. On the morning of 28 May at his command, this division attacked the commanding German position at its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counter-attacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action, carried out under his direct supervision, had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated the fighting qualities of Americans under fighting conditions and also that the enemy's troops were not invincible. Then followed the splendid victories of American troops under his direction in holding the west bank of the Marne, in attacking and holding the town and railroad station at Bouresches, in the battle of Belleau Wood, in capturing the village of Vaux, in overwhelming the enemy at Château-Thierry, and in capturing the village of Berzy-le-Sec, Beau Repaire farm, Vierz, Mont St. Pere, Chartèves, and Jaulgonne. Other victories followed and it became evident to General Pershing that in view of the important parts the American forces were to play, it was necessary to take over a permanent part of the line. On 1 Aug., the First American Army had been organized under his personal command, and on 30 Aug., he placed his troops along a line beginning at Port sur Seille, east of the Moselle and extending to the west through St. Mihiel, and thence north to a point opposite Verdun. The American sector afterward extended across the Meuse to the western edge of the Argonne forest. The American troops acquitted themselves nobly thereafter in minor engagements, and later, under his direction, made steady headway in the almost impenetrable Argonne forest, and cleared it of the enemy. A Second American Army was organized by General Pershing on 9 Oct. He then withdrew the 37th and 91st Divisions from the American front and sent them to help the French army in Belgium. On 31 Oct., continuing the Flanders offensive, they attacked and broke down all enemy resistance. On 1 Nov., having comparatively well

rested divisions, he decided to begin the final advance on the Meuse-Argonne front. The enemy broke before the determined infantry and the Americans pressed through successive lines of resistance to Bayonville and Chenery. On 5 Nov., a division of the First Corps, was sent forward by General Pershing and reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, twenty-five miles from the American troops' point of departure. The strategical goal which had been Pershing's highest hope had been gained. He had cut the enemy's main line of communications and nothing but surrender could save the enemy from complete disaster. His further use of the American army contemplated an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy by the First Army, while at the same time the Second Army should assure the offensive toward the rich coal fields of Briey. These operations were to be followed by him with an offensive toward Château-Salins east of the Moselle, thus isolating Metz. Accordingly, attacks on the American front had been ordered and that of the Second Army was in progress on the morning of Nov. 11, when instructions were received that hostilities should cease. The Allies had won. At the "eleventh-hour," the American army under Pershing, had made the world "safe for democracy." Yet the man who directed this splendid feat has not had his head turned by it. He is thoroughly a democrat. When at general headquarters in France, he lived in the simplest style. There was nothing to distinguish his office from that of any other officer. Ordinarily he was accompanied only by a personal aide. After the American army began real participation in strength in the fighting, he spent most of his time at advanced headquarters. Often he fraternized with the men in the trenches, and strove to learn by questioning how he might make their lot an easier one. On 16 Nov., 1918, General Pershing received the distinguished service medal at American general headquarters at Chaumont. The presentation was made by General Tasker H. Bliss, acting for President Wilson. In presenting the medal, General Bliss said: "The President directs me to say that he awards the medal to the commander of our armies in the field as a token of the gratitude of the American people for his distinguished services and in appreciation of the successes which our armies have achieved under his leadership." He also received decorations from Great Britain and France. King Albert of Belgium bestowed on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, which is the highest honor the King of the Belgians can bestow. The French Academy made him guest of honor. While General Pershing always was noted for being a strict disciplinarian, he was respected and admired by his men because of a conviction that he always had their welfare at heart. On occasions he stoutly defended them against adverse criticism. In reply to inquiries as to the truth of immoderate drinking among his troops, he cabled Secretary of War Baker: "There never has been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered the war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in the most efficient manner possible. They fully realize

their obligation to their people, their friends, and the country." General Pershing's personality is equally typical of American strength and manhood. His military figure is famous as being the beau ideal of the civilized world in its conception of the highest type of American soldier. He is sound, cautious, considerate. He never tires of routine and he never worries. He believes in difficulty as the very stuff of opportunity. He was married to Frances R. Warren, daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming, some time before the world war. While he was on duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, in 1914, Mrs. Pershing and three of their children met death in a fire that swept their home at Presidio, California. A son survives.

RIPLEY, Edward Hastings, soldier, financier, b. in Centre Rutland, Vt., 11 Nov., 1839; d. in Mendon, Vt., 14 Sept., 1915, son of William Young and Janet (Warren) Ripley. His earliest American ancestor was William Ripley, of Norfolk, England, who came to this country on the ship "Diligent," in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Mass. His father, William Young Ripley, after a brief business career in New York City, removed to Rutland, Vt., and was the first to develop the famous marble quarries. He was also a banker of considerable prominence. Edward H. Ripley was educated in the schools of his native town, and entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Early in May, 1862, when President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000 volunteers, Mr. Ripley, fully alive to the serious nature of the struggle, discontinued his college course, then in the junior year, and enlisted as a private in the 9th Vermont Volunteers. So quickly was this regiment organized that it was accorded official recognition as the first in the field out of the total 300,000 called for. Young Ripley had been very prominent in the recruiting of Company B, and, not long after his enlistment, was elected its captain. Meanwhile Union College retained his name on its student roll, and when his class was graduated he was given his degree, "*exempla gratiae*," in recognition of his self-sacrifice in giving up his college training for his country. On arriving at the front, Ripley's regiment was assigned to the forces operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and was part of the body of troops which was so needlessly surrendered by Col. D. H. Miles to the enemy at Harper's Ferry, Va., in September. The following winter was spent in the horse sheds on the fair grounds outside Chicago. Here Captain Ripley and his regiment remained in parole camp until the following February, when the regiment was freed for service by an exchange and was once more sent eastward, this time to participate in the siege of Suffolk, in Virginia. During this period Captain Ripley, though one of the youngest of the line officers, had been promoted to the rank of major. On arriving again at the front he quickly distinguished himself, and by the following June he had risen to the command of his regiment, as its colonel. A period of very active service now set in; Colonel Ripley led the advance up the Pamunkey to West Point, Va., to protect the right flank of the column advancing up the Peninsula against Richmond, under Major-General John A. Dix, the Confederates under General Lee being in Pennsylvania, thus leaving Rich-



Edward H. Ripley

mond undefended. This campaign proved a failure, the Union forces under Dix were decimated by fever and in the latter part of August Col. Ripley and his regiment were sent down into the swamps of North Carolina, where it was hoped that the men would recuperate from the malarial poisons of Yorktown. The old steamer on which they were transported was driven out to sea by a storm, and over a week passed before they could make the coast again. Meanwhile they had been reported lost in the Northern newspapers. Arriving in North Carolina, Col. Ripley was given command of a mixed body of infantry, artillery and cavalry, with which he operated successfully against the enemy over a wide territory. So satisfactory, in fact, were his operations to his superiors that he was breveted Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. Toward the end of Aug., 1864, he was sent back to reinforce Grant, who was then before Richmond and Petersburg. Here he was at first placed in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, of the 18th Army Corps, but was later transferred to the Second Brigade, which he commanded in the battle of Chapin's Bluff. It was at the head of this body of troops that he participated in the storming of Fort Harrison, where he was twice slightly wounded. It was as commander of this brigade that he also led the Second Division of the 18th Army Corps in the attempt to surprise the Confederates on the old Fair Oaks battlefield, on 27 Oct., 1864. Toward the end of 1864, when the Army of the James was being reorganized, General Ripley was given command of the First Brigade of General Harris' Independent Division, of the 24th Army Corps, but shortly after he was again transferred, this time to the First Brigade, Third Division of the 24th Army Corps, which command he retained until the army was disbanded, in June, 1865. It was in the final struggle before Richmond that General Ripley especially distinguished himself. In the effort to break Lee's lines in front of Petersburg Major-General Ord was sent with the First and Second divisions around to the extreme left to support Sheridan. The Third Division was retained before Richmond, and General Ripley's brigade took over the positions relinquished by Major-General "Sandy" Foster's First Division, which brought it across the salient on the Newmarket Road, in close contact with the Confederates and within sight of the city. The Confederates before Ripley were under the command of General Ewell. General Grant, fearing that Ewell might be called to the support of Lee, ordered Ripley to be prepared for an assault the moment the Confederates showed the least signs of withdrawing. For three days the two lines confronted each other without action; then, on the third night, under cover of a slight mist, the Confederates began quietly drawing in their pickets. They succeeded in withdrawing, leaving behind their field guns, and hurried to join Lee, who was retreating toward Appomattox. In the early dawn of the following morning, 3 April, it was seen that the city was in flames at several points, thus indicating that Ewell had escaped and had fired Richmond on his retreat, also blowing up the ironclad gunboats in the river and the maga-

zines in the fortifications. Ripley now advanced quickly over the positions evacuated by the enemy, hoping to overtake the retreating Confederates and at least engage them in a rearguard action. But the latter had succeeded in crossing the James River and firing the bridges behind them. Then followed the formal entry of the Union Army into the Confederate capital, General Ripley's brigade being accorded the honor of leading the column. Great clouds of black smoke from the burning houses and exploding powder magazines rolled over the city, while drunken mobs swept up and down the streets, pillaging and committing outrages. General Ripley was now instructed by Major-General Weitzel to take over the command of the city and re-establish order; to subdue the mobs and to extinguish the fires. All the forces not required for this special task were ordered out of the city. General Ripley at once threw himself into the work. Within forty-eight hours the last fire was extinguished and all disorderly elements were either in confinement or had been driven out of the streets. Only a few days later Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, telegraphed to Secretary Stanton that "the city is perfectly quiet and the citizens are enjoying greater security of life and property than for many months." For three weeks General Ripley remained in control, and then civil law was again restored. General Ripley then removed his forces out into the suburbs, where it remained until scattered throughout the State as provost guards. In June, 1865, General Ripley was mustered out of service and he returned to civil life. Had he chosen to continue his military career in the regular establishment, there can be no doubt that he would in later years have ranked with such men as Funston and Miles and Lawton, but though remarkably able as a soldier, General Ripley was essentially a wartime soldier. His many promotions on the field of battle, though still a mere boy in years, attest to his physical courage and his qualities as a mere fighter. He was, however, possessed of other soldierly qualities as well; something aside from courage and combativeness was required in the man who could restore order out of the anarchy that prevailed in the Confederate capital when the Union troops entered that city. Touching on this event of General Ripley's career, Judge George A. Bruce said: "The execution of all orders and a thousand details in restoring order and providing for the peace and safety of Richmond fell upon General Ripley. No one better fitted for such an important and delicate task could have been found. He was the youngest officer of his rank, just arrived at the age of twenty-three. He was a gentleman in the true sense of the word and a soldier of much experience and proved courage. He was tall, possessed of a fine figure, an open and attractive countenance, with an eye that beamed with kindness and inspired confidence. He possessed a maturity of judgment beyond his years. Firmness there was where firmness was required, but it was never accompanied with harshness, too often characteristic of military commanders. The many appreciative letters from leading citizens of Richmond and the commendation of his superior officers were the evidence of a just, firm and

kindly administration of a conquered city." Returning to his native state after the war, General Ripley became prominent in the business life of the community. He was the founder and the first president of the Marble Savings Bank, of Rutland, Vt., and for many years vice-president of the Rutland County National Bank. As a financier he was responsible for the building of the Raritan River Railroad in New Jersey, and one of the founders and directors of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, whose line of steamers was engaged in the South American trade. He also built that famous hotel in New York City, the Holland House. In business, as in warfare, he was essentially the man of action. But he was also a thinker. He was possessed of those two qualities which so seldom go together; the imagination of the dreamer and the executive ability of the man of affairs. In private life his tastes were simple; his social pleasures were largely confined to his intimate friends and to the few clubs to which he belonged, the University and the Army and Navy clubs. On 28 May, 1878, General Ripley married Amelia Dyckman Van Doren, daughter of a prominent New York physician. They had two daughters: Alice Van Doren (Mrs. Alexander de Trofimoff Ogden Jones) and Amelie Sibyl Huntington Ripley (Mrs. Raphael W. Pumpelly).

ERLANGER, Abraham Lincoln, theatrical manager, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 4 May, 1860. His father was Leopold Erlanger, and his mother's maiden name was Regina Lobenthal. Taken to Cleveland by his parents when a child, he was educated at the public schools and began his business career as an opera-glass boy at the old Academy of Music when it was under the direction of John Ellsler, a famous manager in his day. Mr. Ellsler failed in business after he built the Euclid Avenue Opera House, and this theater passed into the hands of Mark Hanna. Mr. Erlanger was made treasurer, and became closely associated with Mr. Hanna, with whom he always maintained the warmest friendship. Mr. Erlanger's first important venture in the theatrical business was the direction of George S. Knight in "Baron Rudolph." Shortly after this he allied himself with Marc Klaw in the management of Effie Ellsler. This was the origin of the partnership widely known under the style of Klaw and Erlanger. They bought out the old Taylor Theatrical Exchange, the first of its kind in New York, renaming it the Klaw and Erlanger Exchange, and also assumed the management of Joseph Jefferson and of Fanny Davenport in "Fedora." From the start they prospered, because they brought to their enterprise honesty and business common sense. Their first production was "The Great Metropolis." This was followed by "The Country Circus" and numerous other plays. In 1896 Mr. Erlanger originated what is now popularly known as the "Theatrical Syndicate." He is the guiding genius of this great institution, which controls the principal theaters and theatrical companies in the United States. In 1898 Klaw and Erlanger became interested in Hall Caine's "The Christian," and the next year made their notable production of "Ben Hur." To enumerate the business doings of Mr. Erlanger during the past score of years would be to review the really great events that have taken place

in the theatrical world of America. One of his achievements, in association with Mr. Klaw, was the building of the New Amsterdam Theater, which represents an outlay of over \$2,000,000, and is accounted the finest theater structure in the world. To the casual acquaintance Mr. Erlanger is rather reserved, but to those who know him intimately he is one of the most genial of men. In his library he has the most complete private Napoleonic collection in the world. To his intimate friends he paints word portraits of famous historical characters or shows rare prints, medals, or personal relics, with the love and knowledge of a connoisseur. His library is his favorite retreat, and in that room are such treasures as the desk at which Napoleon worked, books containing scores of original letters and documents. Such are Mr. Erlanger's hobbies. He has aversions, also. His pet aversion is the salacious play. Klaw and Erlanger have never been identified with this type of theatrical offspring. Mr. Erlanger is a man of methodical habits. He is at his desk early and occasionally remains late, but he finds time for plenty of out-door exercise, horseback riding in the park in the autumn and spring, the gymnasium in the winter and golf in the summer, usually at his country estate at Lawrence, L. I. He is a member of several clubs, notably the Lambs, and is prominent in the councils of the Democratic organization in New York.

YEATMAN, Pope, mining engineer, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 3 Aug., 1861, son of Thomas and Lucretia (Pope) Yeatman. His father was a lawyer and journalist of St. Louis, and his maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Pope, was judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Illinois. The Yeatmans are an old Dorsetshire family, whose name is found also in other parts of England. The original representative was John Yeatman, who came to America in the eighteenth century. The line of descent is traced from him and his wife, Lucy Pattie; through their son, Thomas Yeatman (1st), and his wife, Jane Erwin, grandparents of Pope Yeatman. Mr. Yeatman was educated in private schools in New Haven, Conn., Denver, Colo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and at Washington University, St. Louis, where he was graduated with the degree of mining engineer in 1883. He began his professional career in the employ of the Ste. Genevieve Copper Company, of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., with which he remained for two years. During a part of 1885, he was engaged in silver and lead mining at Gage, N. M., and then went to Sonora, Mexico, with the St. Louis and Sonora Gold Mining Company, with which he continued until the following spring. During the next six months he was connected with mines at Zacatecas, but in Dec., 1887, accepted the position of manager of the Jumbo Gold Mining Company of Breckenridge, Colo., where he was engaged also in consultation work. From August, 1888, to August, 1891, he was superintendent of the mining, smelting, and concentrating work at the Doe Run Copper Mines at Doe Run, Mo. From the latter date until June, 1893, he was superintendent of the Empire Zinc Company, of Joplin, Mo., and then resumed practice as a consulting mining engineer. In 1895 he went to South Africa, attracted by the immense possibilities



Pope Scatman,

of that region in all branches of the mining industry, and there continued for over ten years. From 1895 to 1899 he was one of the staff of mining engineers of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., as well as manager of the Robinson Deep Gold Mining Company, and in 1899 became general manager of the Simmer and Jack Proprietary Gold Mining Company, Ltd. From November, 1899, to June, 1904, he was general manager and consulting engineer of the Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Ltd., of the Transvaal, and was then once more returned to general consulting practice, in June, 1906, until he became associated with the vast Guggenheim enterprises, with which he is still connected as consulting mining engineer. He is at the present time (1917) general manager and consulting engineer of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, and consulting engineer of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, the Braden Copper Company, and the Chile Copper Company of Chile. Mr. Yeatman is considered one of the most experienced mining engineers in the United States. The great variety of his experience in nearly every branch of metal mining has given him unusual qualifications in the capacity of consultant, and an expert familiarity with every device and process in use at the present day. He is a member of several learned societies, notably of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Society of St. Louis, the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of London, the Transvaal Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the Chemical Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa, and the Century Association and Engineers' and Rocky Mountain Clubs of New York City. Mr. Yeatman married 9 June, 1894, Georgie, daughter of Judge Claiborne Watkins, of Little Rock, Ark. They have two daughters and one son, Pope Yeatman (2d).

LYON, John, pioneer, emigrated with his family from Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Province of Ulster, Ireland, to the Province of Pennsylvania, in the year 1763, and settled in Cumberland County, now Milford Township, Juniata County, about two miles west of Mifflintown. The warrant for this tract of land, two hundred and seventy-three acres and sixty-three perches, is dated 18 Sept., 1766. In 1773 the proprietaries granted to "John Lyon, *et al.*," twenty acres of land for the use of the Presbyterian Church of Tuscarora, where he is buried. He died in 1780. He married in Ireland, Margaret Armstrong, sister of Colonel John Armstrong, one of the prominent and patriotic Pennsylvanians of Provincial and Revolutionary times. She was a woman of bright intellect, remarkable intelligence, and a fine conversationalist. She died about 1793, and is buried in Tuscarora.

LYON, William, colonist, b. in Ulster, Ireland, 17 March, 1729; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 7 Feb., 1809, son of John and Margaret (Armstrong) Lyon. He preceded his father and family to the Province of Pennsylvania, having arrived about 1750, and attained the position of assistant surveyor to his uncle, John Armstrong, who was deputy surveyor and justice of the peace for Cumberland County, a well-

educated man who had arrived from Ireland in 1748. Together they laid out the town of Carlisle, by order of the proprietaries, in 1751, and the seat of justice was then permanently established there. William Lyon entered the provincial military service for the defense of the frontier against the French and Indians, and as first lieutenant of the Pennsylvania regiment, appointed 6 Dec., 1757, participated in Forbes' great expedition against Fort Duquesne, in 1758. He resigned in March, 1759, and was appointed a magistrate in 1764 by Governor John Penn, then in Carlisle, dispatching Colonel Bouquet on his second expedition. On the opening of the Revolution and the suppression of the Provincial authority he was appointed by the supreme executive council a member of the committee of safety, 16 Oct., 1776; prothonotary for Cumberland County, 12 March, 1777; clerk of the Orphans' Court, 9 Feb., 1779; register and recorder, 13 Feb., 1779; reappointed by Governor Mifflin register of wills, 4 Sept., 1790, and prothonotary, register and recorder, and clerk of the Orphans' Court, 17 Aug., 1791. He was also reappointed by Governor McKean, 29 Jan., 1800, prothonotary and clerk of the courts, and continued prothonotary by proclamation in 1802 and 1805; was appointed by the supreme executive council to receive subscriptions for Cumberland county for a loan of \$20,000,000, authorized by Congress, 29 June, 1779. William Lyon was twice married; first in 1756, to Alice Armstrong, daughter of his uncle, Colonel John Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and, second, in 1768, to Ann Fleming, also of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

LYON, Alexander Parker, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 28 June, 1829; d. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 17 Dec., 1861, son of George Armstrong and Anna G. (Savage) Lyon. After completing his education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, he located in Pittsburgh early in the fifties, there associating himself with his brother-in-law, James R. Lyon, under the firm name of James B. Lyon and Company. They engaged in the manufacture of glass, and Mr. Lyon continued in that business until his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln consul to the Island of Cyprus. On his way to his post of duty, on account of illness, he was obliged to return to Pittsburgh, where he died later the same year. Mr. Lyon was married, at Pittsburgh, 10 May, 1855, to Eliza, daughter of John and Catherine (Thaw) Denniston, and granddaughter of John and Eliza (Thomas) Thaw. Her father, John Denniston, was a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Campbell) Denniston, and her grandmother, Rebecca (Campbell) Denniston, was a daughter of General Charles Campbell, of Revolutionary fame, from Indiana county. Their five children were: Catherine, wife of Albert D. Fell, of Philadelphia; Charles Lyttleton Lyon; Alexander Parker Lyon, Jr., whose death occurred 3 March, 1892; and John Denniston Lyon.

LYON, John Denniston, banker, b. in Allegheny (now Northside, Pittsburgh), Pa., 24 Jan., 1861, son of Alexander Parker and Eliza T. (Denniston) Lyon. He attended the Hiland School until 1874, passing then to the West Philadelphia Academy, and finally to the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jer-

sey, where he completed the course in June, 1878. After another eighteen months in Pittsburgh and Cambridge, Massachusetts, devoted to a special course in languages and mathematics, Mr. Lyon began his business career in the First National Bank of Pittsburgh. He entered the employ of this institution as messenger, in Feb., 1880, but soon after was promoted to the position of collection clerk.



In Dec., 1881, he entered the banking house of Semple and Thompson, afterwards known as William R. Thompson and Company. It was here that his abilities first became strikingly manifest, and on 1 Feb., 1890, he became a member of the firm, continuing the connection until 1 April, 1900. He then consolidated William R. Thompson and Company with the firm of N. Holmes and Sons, established in 1822, and the oldest banking house west of the Allegheny Mountains. Mr. Lyon remained with this firm until its consolidation with the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, 1 July, 1905, when he was made vice-president of that institution, being also elected a member of the board of directors. In Jan., 1913, he became president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, now the People's Savings and Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions in Pittsburgh. Mr. Lyon retired from active banking, but remained as a director in the banks and corporations in which he was interested. During the World's War, Mr. Lyon was a federal director of the National War Savings Committee, and was located in Washington for about one year. He is director of the People's Savings and Trust Company; president of the Continental Improvement Company; and a director in numerous corporations—the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad; Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad Company; Pittsburgh Coal Company; A. M. Byers Company; Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company; Follansbee Brothers Company; North American Steamship Company; Pittsburgh and Fairport Terminal Company; Union National Bank. President and director of Citizens Traction Company, Citizens Passenger Railway Company, Aspinwall Street Railway Company, Highland Park and Butler Street Railway Company, Pennsylvania Street Railway Company, Transverse Passenger Railway Company. As a citizen Mr. Lyon is regarded as a man of fine judgment, clear and decisive opinions, broad and liberal views, and unselfish in his labors for the public good. He is unostentatiously charitable. He is a trustee in various institutions—the Allegheny General Hospital; Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor; Western

Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and the Allegheny Cemetery. He is a Republican, and a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Country, and Pittsburgh Golf clubs, of Pittsburgh; the Metropolitan, the Racquet and Tennis, the Brook clubs, of New York; the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.; and the Pittsburgh Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lyon married, 18 Feb., 1896, Maude, daughter of the late Alexander MacBurney and Martha (Fleming) Byers. They have one daughter, Martha Byers Lyon.

STOUT, Charles F. C., manufacturer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 April, 1869. He was educated in the public and high schools of Philadelphia, and at Barker's Academy, Germantown. His business career began in 1886, when he entered the tannery of his uncle, John R. Evans. During his apprenticeship, he learned thoroughly all the processes used in the tanning of upper leathers, and in 1890 was made a partner of the firm, which assumed the style of John R. Evans and Company. The senior partner of the firm died in the fall of 1898, and Mr. Stout succeeded him as the head of the business. A year later John S. C. Harvey was taken into partnership, the firm retaining its original name. Under Mr. Stout's management John R. Evans and Company has expanded from a comparatively small concern into one of the most important now engaged in the manufacture and distribution of glazed kid and upper leather, with branch offices in Boston, Mass., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, O., Rochester, N. Y., and Montreal, Canada. In addition to his association with this firm, Mr. Stout is president of the Ruby Kid Company and the Peerless Kid Company, and the Jersey Leather Company, all of Camden, N. J. He is also connected with a number of financial and other enterprises, including directorships of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, of the Philadelphia Fire Association, and of the Keystone Mutual Fire Association. He is president of the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital, now affiliated, as a graduate school, with the University of Pennsylvania. During the World War, Mr. Stout rendered patriotic service as the director of the hide leather and leather goods division of the War Industries Board. He is a member of the Union League Club, of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Art Club, the Manufacturers' Club, and Merion Cricket Club.

GOMPERS, Samuel, president of American Federation of Labor, b. in London, England, 27 Jan., 1850, son of Saul and Sarah (Root) Gompers. His father was a cigarmaker, a native of Amsterdam, Holland. From his sixth to his tenth year he attended school, but as his father had a trying struggle to support the family, young Gompers, being the eldest of eight children, was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Disliking the trade, he took up the vocation of his father and while working as a cigarmaker, attended night school for four years. A marvelously retentive memory which he still possesses is attributed by him in large part to his having made it a practice to keep constantly in mind the number of cigars he made at the bench. Long hours and painstaking labor did not sap his desire for knowledge and there was one space on his bench that was used by him constantly as a place for books or



Charles C. Stout

pamphlets. It is related of him that he invariably read as he ate his lunch and so engrossed would he become in his reading that often when the whistle blew, summoning him back to work, he would be uncertain whether he had eaten at all. At the age of thirteen he came to New York City and found employment at his trade. Working conditions were onerous, and, in company with a few fellow spirits, he cast about for a remedy. As the result of his deep study and reflection, sprang the idea of an organization that could insist upon better treatment for the cigar industry's workers. So, in 1864, the Cigarmakers' International Union was formed, with young Gompers as secretary and treasurer. He held that position for six years and made the union a thoroughly successful organization. During that time, he edited a paper called "The Picket," published by the union. The principal association of that day which undertook to represent American wage earners was the Knights of Labor. It had a large membership and considerable influence. Mr. Gompers did not believe it was truly representative and his belief that its leaders wielded an arbitrary power displeased him. He led a fight against the organization on the principle that each union belonging to it should be autonomous. In other words, he wanted "home rule" for every unit in the association. This brought about a bitter conflict, with Mr. Gompers steadily gaining ground. He was elected president of the New York State Federation of Labor, a position he held for two years. But this was not enough. He determined to found a new institution which would be truly the institution of labor. His idea took form in 1881, when the American Federation of Labor came into being, with Mr. Gompers at the head, where he has remained to the present day, with the exception of two years. From its inception, the organization grew at an amazing rate. Ultimately the Knights of Labor passed from view and the Gompers institution stood alone. During his incumbency of the office of president, Mr. Gompers has been responsible for some of the most important legislation enacted in the interests of labor. This includes laws giving federal employees an eight-hour day, state laws fixing hours of labor, the establishment of Labor Day as a workingman's national holiday, limitation of the use of injunctions in disputes between capital and labor, federal and state compensation laws for workmen, and exemption of labor unions from prosecution as combinations in restraint of trade. He also had passed the measure which created the federal Department of Labor, with a place in the President's Cabinet for the head of that department. He has referred to himself as a "persistent agitator" and has said that even those who do not agree with him in his fundamental principles and do not approve of the organization he represents must admit that his efforts have resulted in much that is of great and general benefit to workers everywhere. He is frequently at the Capitol during sessions of congress. He watches labor legislation closely and frequently appears before a committee to argue for or against bills affecting the interests of laboring men. He is a convincing and able talker, his delivery having a solemnity that is highly effective. He

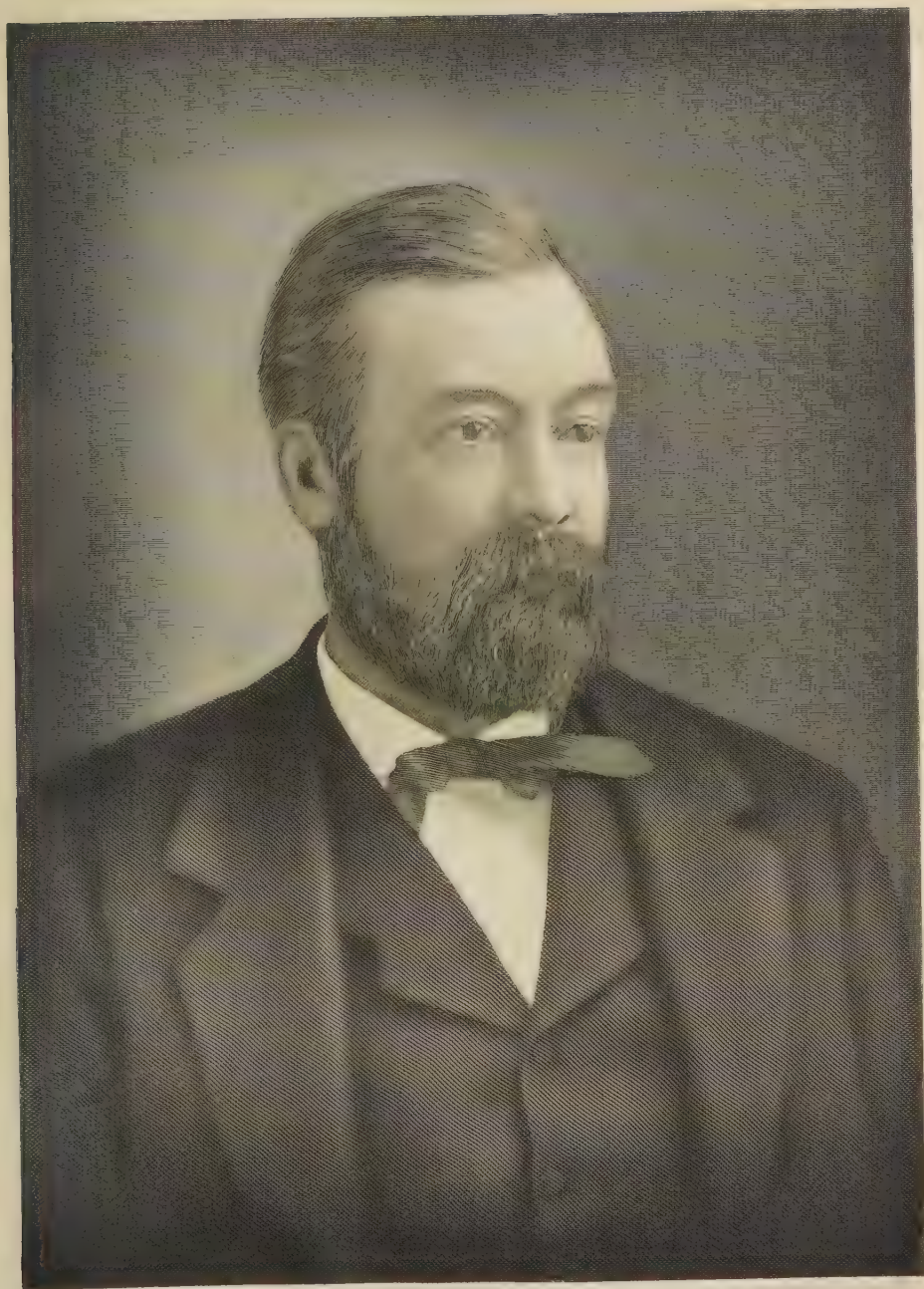
can say even commonplace things in an impressive way. He makes his home in Washington and has his office in the four-story brownstone building, erected by the local typographical union, and now the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. During the world war, he was foremost in asserting the stalwart patriotism of members of that organization, and was made a member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. He declared in many speeches that failure of the American people to stand behind the President in prosecuting the war would be interpreted by America's allies abroad as a weakening of the determination of the United States to have a victorious peace. In the fall of 1918, he went abroad at the head of an American labor mission, sent by the American Federation of Labor to Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy. The purpose of the mission was to oppose those socialists in the Allied countries, those of England particularly, who desired an immediate peace. His object also, he said, was "to win as many supporters as possible for President Wilson's plan to defeat Germany entirely and thus prevent a compromise peace agreement." Mr. Gompers and his party met with a reception of unusual heartiness in London and his visit was treated as an important public event. At a luncheon given in his honor by the British Government, Prime Minister Lloyd George, after welcoming Mr. Gompers and other members of the mission for the country they represented, proceeded to say: "We welcome Mr. Gompers and his friends for their own sakes. Gompers is a name as well known in every country as in his own. He is fighting the same democratic battle that Great Britain has been fighting and is fighting to-day." From London, Mr. Gompers went to Derby where he addressed the trades union congress, and threw the weight of his influence against the proposal to meet German socialists, under cover of an international labor gathering. In his earnest desire to learn the views of as many persons as possible abroad on problems affecting labor and bearing also on the conduct of the war, he visited all the fighting fronts and talked with officers, men in the ranks, and prisoners; he exchanged views in different countries with foreign ministers, and statesmen, the President of France, and the Kings of England, Italy, and Belgium. He did not return to the United States until he was thoroughly familiar with the labor situation, as it affected the conduct of the world war by the Allies, and until he had done everything in his power to promote harmony among all classes of society in the Allied countries to the end that speedy victory might be obtained. In a message to the people of France on 14 July, the national holiday of that country, he wrote: "America's organized workers are proud to greet the people of France in a spirit of brotherhood and fraternity on the anniversary of France's historical blow for freedom. As we signalize this day in common, so we fight this day for our ideals that are common, the enlarged ideals of those who gave significance so long ago to July 14 as they did to July 4. This message of felicitation and fraternity is our renewed assurance of America's complete devotion to the common cause and especially the devotion of America's organized labor to

that cause." On his return to the United States, a mass meeting attended by 6,000 persons was given in his honor at Chicago, and his patriotism was highly praised by various speakers. Mr. Gompers has a profound respect for the system of law by which the United States is governed and is insistent upon the observance of law, in the spirit as well as in the letter. He has always been opposed to radicalism in labor circles that would use the strike and the boycott as weapons to obtain redress of labor grievances, when peaceable adjustment through arbitration or open discussion was clearly seen by him to be possible. He does not agree with those who believe there ought to be organized a labor party, being of the opinion that no national party can live whose sole object is merely the procuring of particular legislation for a particular class. It is through legislation that he expects to see organized labor benefited most and the chief causes of labor unrest removed. He is a constant student of economics and sociology and a reader of everything written by anyone who has authority to speak upon the great social questions which modern conditions have developed. He is an author also. Among his works are, "The Eight-Hour Work Day," "No Compulsory Arbitration," "What Does Labor Want?" and "Organized Labor, Its Struggles, Its enemies, and Its Fool Friends," and "Labor in Europe and America." These have all been written in cheap pamphlet form; "tracts rather than books," their author calls them. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Elks and the Oddfellows. The social and economic organizations of which he is a member are legion, including the National Civic Federation, the Immigration Restriction League, the American Political Science Association, American Association for Labor Legislation, Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, National Good Roads Congress, the American Agricultural Association, National Committee on Prison Labor, American Sociological Society, and of the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

BREITUNG, Edward, capitalist, b. in Schalken, Duchy of Meiningen, Germany, 10 Nov., 1831; d. in Negaunee, Mich., 3 March, 1887. His father was a Lutheran clergyman, and he enjoyed the best educational advantages, being graduated, in 1849, at the College of Mining, in Meiningen. In the year of his graduation he emigrated to the United States, and his search for opportunity in his profession of mining engineer led him to Richland in western Michigan. His first care was to become proficient in English, and, in order to acquire a knowledge of that language, he attended the district school for two years following his arrival in this country. He then became a clerk in a grocery store in Kalamazoo, a position he held for the next two years. In 1851 he located in Detroit, where, for four years, he was employed as bookkeeper. In 1855 he opened a clothing store in Marquette, and, by industry and close application to business, soon became prominent in the commercial and industrial life of the city. At this period, also, he began to devote some attention to the buying and selling of mineral lands. He removed to Negaunee in 1859, and a short time afterward purchased an interest in a tract of land on

which afterward was located the famous Republic iron mine. Here his small investment yielded him a large fortune. In 1864 he sold out his mercantile business and gave his entire attention to mining interests. In association with Israel B. Case he engaged in operating the Pioneer furnace at Negaunee. With unusual foresight he had great faith in the future development of the Negaunee range, and began to invest heavily in lands which he believed likely to contain iron. In this way he became owner of some of the richest properties on the northern peninsula, and won credit as the real creator of the iron industry of that region. Against the advice of associates and other mining men, who refused to acquire interests in what they called a foolish project, Mr. Breitung remained firm in his belief in the mining value of the territory. In the fall of 1871 he opened the Republic mine, which proved to be the largest and most profitable in the district. He had already begun operation at the Washington mine, and in 1860 had opened the Negaunee hematite district. His explorations in the Menominee range, which were begun in 1873, made him one of the earliest prospectors in that region, and resulted in the discovery of several fine properties. A few years later he invested \$100,000 in a tract of pine and iron land in Vermillion County, Minn., then opening the celebrated Vermillion range. At the same time he realized large profits by selling the outstanding timber on the property. One of the first Minnesota properties that Mr. Breitung opened was at Tower, Minn. He also became interested in gold and silver mining in Colorado, while his far-sighted real estate investments around Marquette and Negaunee brought him further wealth. Mr. Breitung was a man of great decision of character, but very liberal and charitable in his dealings. He was an ardent Republican, and in 1876 was sent as a delegate to the national Republican convention. From 1873 to 1877 he was a member of the Michigan State Legislature; was state senator during 1877-78; and in 1883 was elected to Congress. In all of these positions he was instrumental in securing legislation of the greatest advantage to the upper peninsula. At the end of his congressional term he declined re-election, preferring to devote his time to his business interests. He did not, however, cease his public service and in the capacity of mayor of Negaunee, an office which he held for six years following his retirement from Congress. The city of Negaunee stands principally on a portion of the land acquired by Mr. Breitung. He erected several of the most conspicuous and durable buildings of the city. Mr. Breitung's wife was Marie Paulin. They had one son, Edward N. Breitung.

GERARD, James Watson, Ambassador to Germany, b. in Genesee, N. Y., 1867, son of James and Jenny (Angel) Gerard. His father was a prominent lawyer and philanthropist, and from him the son inherited a fortune. The Gerards are of French extraction. Their ancestors were obliged to flee from their native land in the troublous times of Louis XVI, and took up their residence in Scotland. His great-grandfather, William, migrated to America in 1780, married here, and settled in New York. Mr. Gerard was graduated at Columbia College



Edward Breitung

in 1890 and then entered upon the study of law. Although possessed of independent means, he worked as hard as any struggling young lawyer, from the time of his graduation at the New York Law School in 1892, and won recognition as one of the ablest lawyers of the younger set in New York. He figured in several celebrated cases, such as the King's Bridge franchise granted to the Third Avenue Railroad of New York City. He was counsel for the Press Publishing Company against the Ramapo Water Company and for James A. Baker in the Patrick case, which involved many millions. In 1890, Mr. Gerard joined the National Guard as a second lieutenant in the Twelfth New York Regiment. Later, he served on the staff of General McCoskry during the Spanish-American War, and was mustered out a major. For three years (1908-11) he was on the bench of the New York Supreme Court and was for four years chairman of the New York state Democratic campaign committee. While on his way to Europe, on board the S. S. "Imperator," in July, 1913, he received a radio message appointing him ambassador extraordinary to Germany. He proceeded directly to Berlin where he found suitable quarters for the embassy. Until the beginning of the World War, he enjoyed a greater degree of personal popularity at court, in the great world at Berlin, in official circles, and among the German people, generally, than the representatives of any other foreign powers. He was, indeed, of all the ambassadors and ministers in the Kaiser's capital, the *persona gratissima*. It depended upon him to retain this highly privileged and agreeable position, for the reason that, upon the outbreak of the war, he was made temporary guardian of the interests of Great Britain, France, Russia, and other countries unfriendly to Germany, and all that the Kaiser and his advisors desired was that the American ambassador should discharge his new responsibilities in a purely perfunctory manner, limiting himself to official routine. This he refused to do. Instead of allowing affairs to take their course, he showed to the Germans so great a degree of vim and vigor, such earnestness and cleverness in the care of the interests of his native land and his fellow countrymen who happened to be in Germany at the outset of the war, that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Foreign Secretary von Jagow, and even the Emperor, himself, were taken by surprise. He went even further and protested against German violations of international law and comity in the treatment of the diplomatic and consular representatives of France, Russia, Belgium, and Great Britain, on the eve of their departure in the days following the outbreak of hostilities. It also fell to his lot to protest against the unnecessary cruelties inflicted upon the civilian men, women, and children of the Entente, who, unable to make their escape in time after the sudden declaration of the war, were arrested and interned, either in jails or in prison camps. Finally, Ambassador Gerard felt impelled, as charged with the interests of the Entente powers, to protest against the treatment accorded by Germany to her prisoners of war. It was entirely owing to his earnest remonstrance and to his frequent visits to prison camps for purposes of inspection, to examine conditions, and to

entertain complaints, that the wretched condition of the victims was ameliorated and the frequently brutal commandants of the camps were called to account. It was also attributable to Mr. Gerard that medical attendance was inaugurated in camps where Russian, French, English, and Belgian prisoners were allowed to die of typhus, dysentery, and other similar maladies, resulting from neglect and starvation, without any effort on the part of their jailers to preserve their lives. It was also the American ambassador who saw to it that they received the gifts of badly needed food and clothing from their relatives at home and who, at the cost of hard work and trouble, traced French, Belgian, and English officers and soldiers, reported as missing and believed to be dead, to remote prison camps and fortress jails in Germany, thus restoring hope and consolation to their families. All this humanitarian work entailed an extraordinary amount of correspondence, of travel, and of discussion with German authorities of every grade, and was not accomplished without creating a considerable amount of irritation on the part of German officialdom. It was not agreeable to them to have it pointed out that they were violating every principle of the laws of war, of the international agreements concluded at the Hague, and of even the simple requirements of humanity and civilization. Yet they learned to respect him because they learned that he could not be intimidated. A number of stories are told to illustrate this. He was chatting one evening, after the war had been in progress for some time, with some high German officials, and one of the Germans remarked that in the event of a war between the United States and Germany, the Fatherland had 500,000 loyal reservists in the United States on whom it could depend. "Yes," said Gerard, bringing down his fist on the table, "and we have 500,000 lampposts in the United States ready for them!" Soon afterward Captain Boy-Ed, military attaché of the German legation at Washington, returned to Berlin, having become *persona non grata* at the White House because of his pernicious activities in the United States in behalf of Germany. He met Ambassador Gerard at one of the leading hotels in Berlin. Boy-Ed clicked his heels and saluted the American ambassador. "How do you do, your Excellency," said Boy-Ed, shaking hands with the Ambassador. "Well, well; my dear fellow," said the Ambassador, shaking the German's hand, effusively. "Have you been away somewhere? We have missed you!" He hurried on, leaving the ex-military attaché bewildered. On another occasion, the Ambassador had difficulty in getting some passports. The German officials were taking their time about it. He went to the German Foreign Office, sought an audience with the official having those matters in charge, and told him in plain language that unless those passports were in his office in twenty-four hours, he would move up to the German Foreign Office and remain there until he got them. He obtained the documents the next day. The same stubborn insistence on right and justice which he constantly displayed in the interests of the subjects of the Entente nations entrusted to his care won for him the admiration of the heads of these governments. Arthur Balfour wrote

to the American ambassador at London, expressing the gratitude of the British Government for Mr. Gerard's efforts in its behalf, as follows: "I beg that your Excellency will be so good as to ask your Government to express to Mr. Gerard his Majesty's Government's profound gratitude and recognition of their deep indebtedness to him." The execution of Captain Fryatt and the sinking of the "Lusitania" were two of the most serious circumstances with which Ambassador Gerard was called upon to deal and in both these cases he conducted himself with firmness and tact. Finally, Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare and the breaking off of diplomatic relations between that country and the United States led to his return to this country in March, 1917, and to his retirement from the diplomatic service in the following July. In Dec., 1917, he returned to the practice of law, becoming a member of the firm of Bowers and Gerard, New York City. On account of the death of John M. Bowers, the name of the firm later was changed to Scott, Gerard and Bowers. He is the author of "My Four Years in Germany" and "Face to Face With Kaiserism." He is a lover of outdoor sports, is a fencer and at one time was prominent on the New York Athletic fencing team. His wife was Mary, daughter of the late Marcus Daly of Montana.

JACKSON, John Beard, financier, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 17 Feb., 1845; d. there 31 Oct., 1908, son of George Whitten and Mary (Beard) Jackson. He was in the third generation from his earliest American ancestor, John Jackson, who, with his wife, Mary Davis, came from Roscrea, Ireland, and settled in Pittsburgh in 1806. His early education was obtained in private schools and the University of Western Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. Preparatory to entering Kenyon College, he studied at the grammar school of Gambier, but because of ill health was not able to finish his course. On the death of his father, in 1862, he was called to take charge of the estate, and assisted in closing up the affairs of the Anchor Cotton Mills, of which all the four partners, Thomas Arbuckle, Nathaniel Holmes, William M. Bell, and George W. Jackson, had died. He was also elected to membership on boards of which his father had been an honored and valued member, notably the Western Insurance Company, the Bank of Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny Cemetery. He was but twenty-three years old when he was placed on the board of the Western Insurance Company, in the minutes of which, presented after his death, it was recorded that "for thirty-four years he was a director, and president eight—almost a lifetime." Mr. Jackson was always a student, a reader of the best books, and a wide and intelligent traveler, both in America and abroad. In 1869, with his unmarried sister, he spent fifteen months visiting the British Isles and the principal cities of Europe. Three years later he passed the summer months abroad with a friend, and in September, 1880, with his sister, he sailed from San Francisco for Japan, thence making a tour of the world, visiting China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Palestine, Athens, and Constantinople, remaining in the Austrian Tyrol for the summer, and, after visiting several of the

cathedral cities of England, returned to America in Nov., 1881. Various philanthropies claimed his attention. Following the example of his father, he became interested in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont, while the Deaf and Dumb Institution probably claimed a larger part of his interest than any other object, apart from the Fidelity Title and Trust Company and Calvary Church. Mr. Carnegie, in selecting trustees for the Carnegie Library, when it was first organized, asked Mr. Jackson to serve, which he did for a short time, then resigned; but was again appointed a trustee, this time of the Carnegie Institute, and at his death was still on its board. Mr. Jackson's whole life was spent in the city of Pittsburgh, which he honored by the integrity of his business career and the purity of his character. He was elected president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company 12 Dec., 1887, and for more than twenty years continuously filled that position with conspicuous fidelity and success. At the time of his election the company was in its infancy, and he laid the foundations and created and carried out the policies which brought it to its present enviable position. He truly may be said to have builded his life into the life of the institution. He was still its president at the time of his death. He was also president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, founder and vice-president of the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company, director and president of the Western Insurance Company, director and president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, treasurer of the Brewer Coal Fund, and a director in the Bank of Pittsburgh, Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, Union Switch and Signal Company, Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company, Pittsburgh Steel Foundry, Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, and at one time of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. He was a trustee of the Carnegie Institute and Library, first president of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Archeological Institute of America, president of the Church Home Association, director of St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital, secretary, and later president, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Western Pennsylvania, director of the Homeopathic Hospital, and treasurer of the American Red Cross Society. He was twice president of the Duquesne Club, president of the Church Club (Episcopal), an original member of the Pittsburgh Golf Club, president of the University Club for three years, member of the Union League Club and the Pennsylvania Society of New York, and of Thinous Point Shooting Club, of Sandusky Bay, Ohio. He was also one of the original guarantors of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, in which his interest continued unabated to the close of his life. He was also a trustee of Kenyon College, which in 1893 awarded him the degree of A.M. in recognition of his literary attainments. Mr. Jackson never married, but lived with his unmarried sister, Mary Louisa, until his untimely death, which was the result of a fall from his horse.

HUGHES, Rupert, author, was born in the village of Lancaster, Mo., on 31 Jan.,

1872; the son of Jean Amelia (Summerlin) Hughes and Judge Felix Turner Hughes, for some years president of the K. & W. Railroad and a brilliant lawyer. Judge Hughes won the famous Scotland County bond case after a twenty-six years' fight, going to the Supreme Court of the United States again and again. The ancestors of both parents settled in Virginia before 1700, and a grandfather on the maternal side, Winburn Summerlin, served in the American Revolutionary Army. After receiving a primary education in the public schools of Lancaster and Keokuk, Ia., Rupert went, at the age of fourteen, to St. Charles College, then to Western Reserve Academy, entering Western Reserve University when sixteen years old. There he graduated with second honors and the degree of A. B. in 1892; then followed a year as a graduate student in English and philology at Yale University, where he received the degree of A. M. In 1893 he settled in New York, and after spending six months as a newspaper reporter, did editorial work on the staffs of various magazines. For a while he acted as assistant editor of "Godey's Magazine" in the mornings and of "Current Literature" in the afternoons, with George W. Cable as his editor-in-chief in the latter office. He was assistant editor of the "Criterion" in 1898-1901 and contributed extensively to the leading magazines fiction, verse, essays, and criticisms. Then followed five years' service with the Encyclopaedia Britannica Company, two of them in London, mainly as assistant editor of "The Historian's History of the World." From the end of this period, 1905, he did little editorial office work. Material for those of his stories which are noted for depiction of Irish-American characters he found in the New York Seventh, which regiment he joined as a private 23 Jan., 1897. During the Spanish War he served as acting captain of the 114th Regiment. He rejoined the Seventh at the end of hostilities, until 23 Jan., 1900, when he became a first lieutenant of the 69th Regiment, New York, and a captain on 12 Nov., 1907. He resigned in 1908, but rejoined as captain 13 Feb., 1916, and was mustered into Federal service on 6 July, the same year. He commanded his company in the Mexican Border service until 28 Sept., 1916, when he resigned. He served as assistant to the Adjutant-General of New York from 4 April to Aug., 1917, during the mobilization; but impairment of hearing caused his rejection for service in the European War. So, instead of being allowed to go in the Rainbow Division with his old 69th Regiment, which had become the 165th Infantry, he was commissioned as a captain in the National Army, 7 Jan., 1918, and stationed at Washington. Since then he has been attached to the General Staff. Rupert Hughes was married, in New York, in 1908, to Adelaide Mould, daughter of Henry Scrivener Mould, and they have three children, Elspeth, Avis, and Rush. When he is at home on his farm, at Bedford Hills, New York, he supplements his literary labors with agricultural avocations, and with his favorite recreations, horseback riding, motoring, and music. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon societies, and of many clubs. Bedford Golf, Mount Kisco Golf, Lambs, Players,

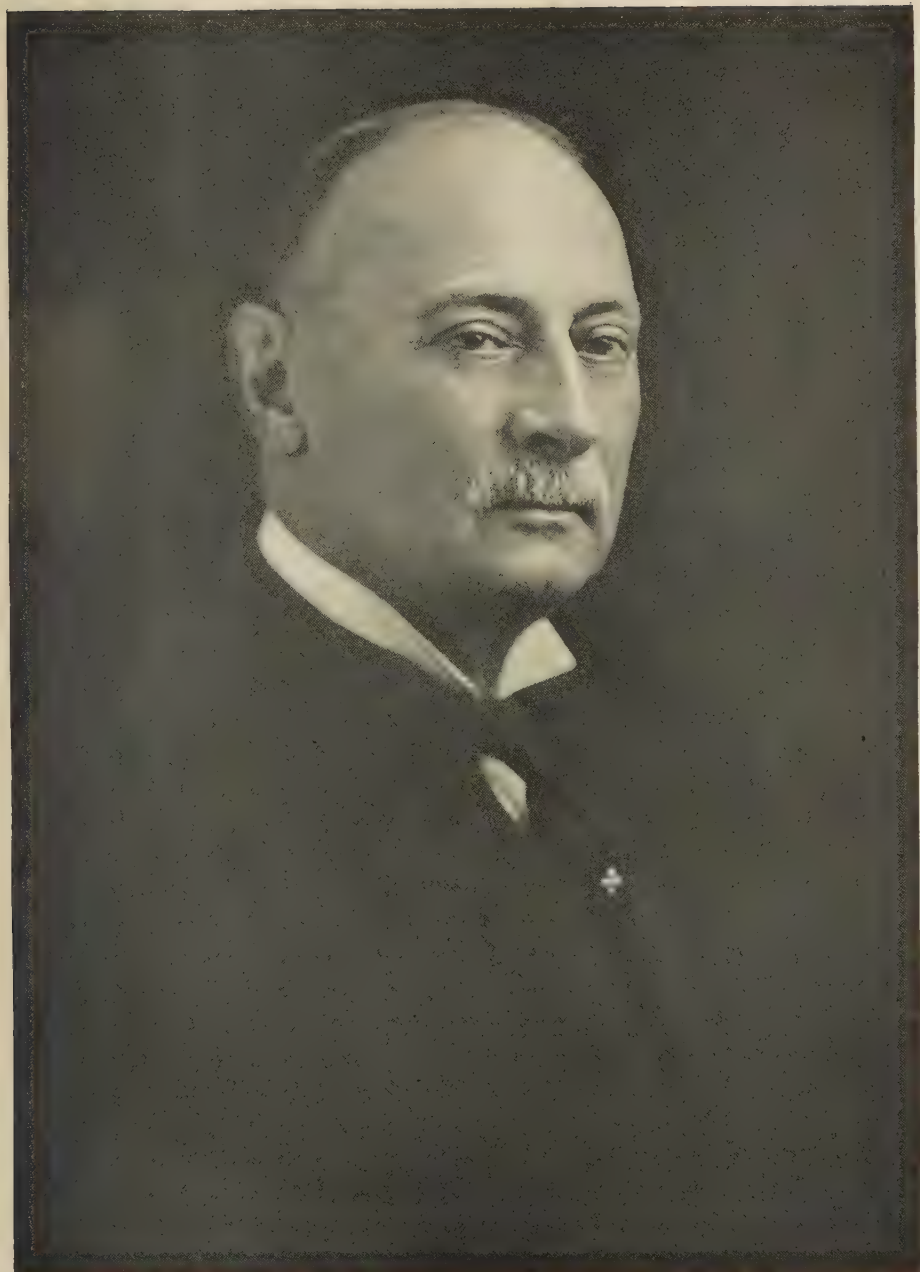
Army and Navy, American Dramatists', Yale Graduate and Sons of the American Revolution, and other organizations. For a number of years he had a great deal of experience connected with the stage. His reputation as a dramatist is almost as great as it is as an author of fiction. In his novels and short stories, as well as in his plays, he is altogether concerned with depicting "life as it flows," with the action of each story beginning as recently as the plot will permit. His constant endeavor is to create a *Comédie Americaine* in a way as strictly American as Balzac's was French in his *Comédie Humaine*. His distinguishing artistic purpose is to depict American life on the heels of the event, in a manner of saying. For the last few years he has written a series of novels which may be called cyclic, from the way certain characters reappear and plots overlap. In the first of these "What Will People Say?" (1914) the title expresses the moral code of the heroine, who is brought together with the hero by means of "the astounding dance-mania that swept the world into the negroid pastimes of the turkey-trot, the tango, the maxixe, and other crazes." "Empty Pockets," following next (1915), is based on the strange complications that result from the charities of the benevolent rich. A young Lady Bountiful goes into the slums and becomes involved in the activities of the gunmen who made New York resemble medieval Florence with its *bravi* and *vendette*. She takes refuge abroad with a shipload of nurses for the wounded in the European war. Both these plots were taken from history that was in the making while Hughes was writing the stories. The same is true of "Clipped Wings," (1916), a story of "the effect of home restrictions on a Bedouin genius, a woman's right to freedom"; of "The Thirteenth Commandment," (1916), in which extravagance is the *motif*; and of "We Can't Have Everything," (1917), in which the *motif* is discontent, in spite of a giddy rise from the depth of poverty to the height of wealth, on the part of a girl in quest of experience in New York. The most successful of Hughes's numerous plays is "Excuse Me." All his plots have the wonderful effect of being worked out altogether by the characters, with wonderful differentiation of character through spontaneous dialogue.

BOOTH, Evangeline Cory, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, b. in England in 1865, seventh child of William and Catherine Booth, founders of the Salvation Army. In the year of her birth her father began the work which finally developed into the Salvation Army. Her early training looked always toward a life of sacrifice for the helping and blessing of the poor, and at a very early age she entered actively and with unquenchable zeal into the work of which her father and mother were leaders. Before she reached maturity she had gained widespread fame throughout the British Isles for her intrepidity and her brilliant eloquence in the cause to which she had dedicated her life. While she was yet under twenty (during 1881-85), the Salvation Army passed through a period of most bitter and bloody persecution in England. She suffered with her people the most painful physical persecutions, and frequently stood in the midst of the violent mobs,

holding aloft the flag which had been adopted as a symbol of the new organization. It was chiefly through her intercession in the house of commons that acts were passed which finally exterminated these violent outbursts of hostility. While yet in her twenties Miss Booth became the principal of the international training schools of the organization at London, and her administration of its affairs was marked by a rapid general advance. Hundreds of officers now in the service of the Salvation Army in all parts of the world have been trained by her. Then succeeded a period in command of the entire work of the British Isles, when her name became a household word in all parts of the country. In 1896 Miss Booth took command of the Salvation Army in Canada, and for several years thereafter every branch moved forward with unexampled speed. In 1904 she assumed command of Salvation Army operations in the United States. During this interval the organization has entered into the warp and woof of social and religious life in an unexpected manner. Miss Booth's eloquent and brilliant oratory has attracted vast audiences in the larger cities of the country, and has won many men and women of prominence to friendship with the organization. Under her administration the Salvation Army's work has been taken cognizance of by civil, military and religious leaders in large numbers. Her handling of the army forces, especially during the present war, when she has directed almost the total force into war relief channels, has resulted in the highest commendation by civil and military authorities. The mental characteristics of Miss Booth are an amazing insight and intuition, executive and administrative faculties of great power, and a sense of humor intensely keen. Her single recreation is horseback riding. She is a voluminous contributor to Salvation Army and other publications, and is the author of a volume of stories entitled "Love Is All." Many of her writings have been translated into European and Asiatic languages.

GARFIELD, Harry Augustus, United States Fuel Administrator, president, Williams College, b. at Hiram, Portage County, O., 11 Oct., 1863, son of James Abram Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, and his wife, Lucretia Rudolph. He was graduated at Williams College in 1885, taught Latin and Roman history at St. Paul's School, Concord N. H., the following year, and, in 1888, began the practice of law in Cleveland, O. During fifteen years as a lawyer, he rose to a leading position in the public life of Cleveland. He financed and constructed the Garfield Building, at that time the largest, and today one of the largest office buildings in that city. He also was interested in the organization of the Cleveland Trust Company, and became its vice-president and counsel. With other Cleveland capitalists, he reorganized and refinanced the Conneaut Water Company, which supplies to the city of Conneaut, O. For several years he was a member of the executive committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, was president of the chamber in 1898, and as chairman of its building committee, conducted the construction of its present building. From 1897 to 1908 he was chairman of the National Committee on the Reorganization of the Consular Service of the

United States, made up of representatives of the chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the twelve largest American cities. He was instrumental in organizing and was for years the most active guiding spirit in the Citizens' Association of Cleveland, formed for the purpose of improving political conditions there. An intimate knowledge of the coal-mining industry, which was to serve him in good stead when he undertook the duties of Federal Fuel Administrator, was acquired during and after 1901, when he became manager of a syndicate of Cleveland business men which undertook and carried to a successful conclusion the development of large coal mines in the Piney Fork district of Ohio; built a railroad from those mines to a Lake Erie port; and finally sold the property to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. In 1904 he became professor of politics in Princeton University, and in 1908 he was elected president of his alma mater, Williams College, of which his distinguished father, like himself, had been a graduate. In the early part of the World War he was associated with the National Food Administration and was chairman of the committee which fixed the price of wheat during 1918. In August, 1917, he was named United States Fuel Administrator by President Wilson, immediately following the repudiation by Secretary of War Baker, in his capacity as president of the Council of National Defense, of a maximum price arrangement which Secretary of the Interior Lane had entered into with coal producers. The Lane plan later was adopted in its fundamentals by the War Industries Board. In his new position, he found himself endowed with vast responsibilities at a time when the country was on the verge of panic as the result of a huge shortage of coal and there was immediate necessity for severe, arbitrary methods to cope with the situation, regardless of the flood of censure that any action that might be taken was sure to provoke. Within a month, he was called upon to settle a controversy that arose in his own state of Ohio where the mayors of cities were commandeering coal that passed through, because local supplies had been exhausted. From that time on, the problems with which his administration had to cope grew steadily more involved and extensive, general opinion, when he finally relinquished the duties of his office, being that he had dealt with them and had achieved results in a manner far beyond the ability of most executives. By arbitrarily specifying the amount of coal that could be used in certain industries, even to enforcing a decree for four "lightless nights" a week in the business districts of cities and towns in New York, New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and two "lightless nights" a week in other sections of the country, he was enabled to conserve enormous quantities of fuel that were badly needed for domestic consumption. In October of 1918 he was able to announce that the nation's coal problem had been solved, that the nation's fuel supplies were adequate and well distributed for an unusually severe winter, and that although needs were greater than ever before, the coal stocks were greater than ever before in the history of the country. Conditions had so far



Chas. J. Crane

improved in the spring of 1919 that he was able to resign his position as head of the Fuel Administration and return to his duties as president of Williams College. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the American Economy Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Society of Internal Law, the American Bar Association, the National Municipal Leagues, and the National Institute of Social Science. He was married 14 June, 1888, to Belle Hartford Mason, of Cleveland, O. They have three sons and one daughter.

CRANE, Charles Thomas, banker, b. in Richmond, Va., 9 Jan., 1844; d. in Baltimore, Md., 23 March, 1920, son of Adoniram and Susan Marie (Clark) Crane. He traced his ancestry to Jasper Crane an early colonial settler, and to Robert Treat, who was born in England in 1622, and who died at Milford, Conn., in 1710. Through his mother he was the great-great-grandson of John Adams, and through this connection, again, was a descendant of John Alden. On the maternal side also he traced his line to some of the early leading families of southern Maryland. His grandfather, William Crane, was one of the founders of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. His father (1817-67) was a prominent citizen of Richmond, a lawyer of repute and a well-known writer for the Richmond newspapers. He was chief editor of the "Morning News" and for a time editor of the Richmond "Whig." He was also a member of the Virginia legislature in 1852. Charles T. Crane attended school in Baltimore in 1856 and 1857. Then for a year in Georgetown, D. C., and subsequently, in 1859, in Richmond. He was denied a college course, owing to the outbreak of the Civil War. Among the earliest to enlist, he served in the Confederate army from the beginning, 17 April, 1861, to the close of hostilities, 9 April, 1865; first as a member of the Richmond Howitzers and later in Sturdivant's Battery. In his sixteenth year he had joined the Richmond Howitzers, a company formed under the auspices and command of Captain George W. Randolph (afterwards colonel of artillery in the Confederate army) and served with that company at Charlestown and Harper's Ferry (as infantry) at the time of the John Brown raid. Although the youngest of all the soldiers, serving there, Mr. Crane discharged his duties most creditably, and exhibited such marked soldierly qualities as to induce his company's commanding officer, and numerous friends and high functionaries of the state of Virginia, to recommend him to President Buchanan for a cadetship at West Point. He did not receive the appointment because at the time there were no vacancies in his congressional district, and the President appointed only sons of officers who had rendered conspicuous service. Mr. Crane was still in the Howitzers when the war began and instantly responded to the call of Virginia. Before he was eighteen years of age he had taken part in the fight with the "Yankee" on the York River and commanded a gun in a separate detachment in the battle of Big Bethel. He was twice mentioned in Col. D. H. Hill's report to the North Carolina government and also mentioned in Col. J. B. Magruder's report. Following his discharge from the army

in 1865, Mr. Crane returned to Baltimore, where he engaged in business as a coffee broker. In 1887 he became cashier of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, and after two years relinquished his other business connections, in order to devote his entire time to his banking interests. In 1900 Mr. Crane was made president of the institution, an office which he held until Jan., 1918, when, owing to failing health, he resigned, and was made chairman of the board, a position which he held at the time of his death. In 1901 Mr. Crane was elected a member of the board of directors of the Central Savings Bank, and in 1902 was elected a member of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, which offices he retained until his death. Mr. Crane was for a time the chairman of the board of directors of the Union Trust Company, which owned the Hotel Belvedere, one of the most valuable hotel properties in Baltimore. Although a life-long Democrat, he never held political office until 1916, when he was appointed chairman of the state board of prison control, then recently created by the Maryland legislature. He died before the expiration of his term of office. He had served, however, as a member of the board of directors of the Maryland penitentiary (an unremunerative position) for sixteen years, and was keenly interested in the welfare of prisoners in this institution. Mr. Crane was a member of the Maryland Club, of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Southern Maryland Society. He married 18 Sept., 1867, Annie Louisa, daughter of Madison Levering of Baltimore, by whom he had two sons who survive him. She died 12 July, 1906. His second wife was Gertrude, daughter of William Edward Jackson, of Hartford County, whom he married 26 Oct., 1907. His sons are Robert Treat Crane, professor of Political Science, in the University of Michigan, and Major John Alden Crane, United States Army, stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands.

WOOD, Leonard, physician, soldier, statesman; b. Winchester, N. H., 9 Oct., 1860, son of Charles Jewett and Caroline E. (Hagar) Wood. His parents removed to Massachusetts during his infancy, and settled at Pocasset, on Cape Cod, where he made his home until manhood. The vicinity of the ocean and the traditional atmosphere of the Cape instilled in him a love for the sea, which with his preference for outdoor life inclined him to enter the navy. However, on the conclusion of his course at study at the Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., in response to the desire of his family he decided to follow his father's profession of medicine. On his graduation at the Harvard Medical School in 1884, he began practice in Boston. The fact that his father had been a surgeon in the Union Army in the Civil War and that his great-grandfather had commanded a regiment in the war of the Revolution doubtless had its influence in deciding young Wood to make application to the war department for appointment to the medical service of the army. Upon learning that there was no vacancy in that branch, and determined to get into active work, he signed as contract surgeon and was

ordered to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. His repeated requests for more active duty were in time heeded and in June, 1885, he was ordered to report to General Crook, on the Mexican border, near Fort Huachaca, Ariz. With this assignment came not only the action which he craved, but also the experience best fitted to bring out the qualities of thoroughness, adaptability, and steadfastness which have distinguished General Wood in all the many arduous tasks that have been set for him or that he has assumed in the years that followed. General Crook was preparing for that long chase after Chief Geronimo and his bands, which carried our troops over most of the deserts and mountain ranges in our own southwestern states and the northwestern states of Mexico and is known in army history as the Apache War. Wood was fortunate in being detailed to serve under Capt. (afterwards Maj.-Gen.) H. W. Lawton, an accomplished Indian campaigner, who readily granted the young surgeon's request that he be allowed to do line duty as well as that of his profession. Thenceforward Wood's services were more those of a line officer than a surgeon, although his care for his men was notable. In the course of this protracted and arduous campaign Captain Lawton's command took a brilliant part, and Wood was called upon frequently to lead detachments on details of especial difficulty, some of which are legendary in the service. The intrepidity, skill, and dogged perseverance with which he followed and fought the stubborn and crafty enemy obtained for Wood the highest praises from his commanding officers, whose despatches emphasized the fact that he had asked for combatant duty in addition to his professional work. During this time he received an appointment as assistant surgeon (1886) in the regular army and later was awarded the congressional medal of honor, "for distinguished services in the campaign against the Apache Indians, as medical and line officer." After the surrender of Geronimo and his band, Wood was retained by General Miles, who had succeeded General Crook in command of the operations against the Apaches, to assist in making a comprehensive military survey of the little known regions over which these operations had been conducted. Thence he was transferred, as staff surgeon, to headquarters at Los Angeles, was attached for a short time to the 10th U. S. cavalry, on border duty, when a new outbreak of hostilities was threatened by the Apaches, and then was ordered east, to duty at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. While at this post, Wood exerted himself to create an interest in hardy athletics among the army men and also among the civilian element, and met with a large measure of success. His teaching and methods were along the lines that afterwards became familiar to the whole country at Plattsburg, and their efficacy was shown in his building up, from the students of the Georgia school of technology, the strongest foot-ball team in the South. He received his commission as captain and assistant surgeon, in 1891, while at Fort McPherson. In 1895, Wood was ordered to Washington, as assistant attending surgeon, virtually official physician to the secretary of war and other army officials. In this capacity he attended both President Cleveland and President McKin-

ley, and became an intimate and trusted friend of both. It was at this time also, in 1896, that he first met Theodore Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy, and formed a friendship which so often since has proven of national interest. When war was declared against Spain, in 1898, Wood applied at once for a command in the line, being strongly endorsed by Generals Miles, Lawton, Forsythe, and others. At the same time Secretary Alger offered Theodore Roosevelt the command of a cavalry regiment about to be raised. Mr. Roosevelt declined on the ground that his military knowledge at that time was inadequate, but stated that he would gladly take the lieutenant-colonelcy of such a unit if Leonard Wood was made its colonel. This was agreed to, Wood receiving a colonel's commission, and the 1st U. S. volunteer cavalry, better known as the "Rough Riders," was formed by the two men. The appalling incompetency, ignorance, and blundering which characterized the despatch of the American army to Cuba, is still unpleasantly fresh in many minds. Wood and Roosevelt, refusing to be hampered by the chaotic conditions confronting them, managed to get their command equipped after a fashion and on board a transport. Leaving Tampa, 1898, they reached their Cuban port of debarkation, and on the day after arrival the regiment fought the action of Las Guasimas, winning praise from their commanding general, Wheeler, for their conduct, and their colonel, Wood, being commended for his leadership. On 25 June, General Young, in command of the brigade, was compelled from illness to relinquish command, and Colonel Wood took it over provisionally. At the battle of Santiago, 1 July, Colonel Wood was assigned to command the Second Dismounted Cavalry Brigade, of which the Rough Riders were part. In recognition of his services in that action and at Las Guasimas, General Wheeler sent in Colonel Wood's name for promotion and his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers quickly followed. Upon the capitulation of the city, General Shafter placed General Wood in charge of Santiago, a position calling for administrative qualities of the highest character under the circumstances. General Wood so discharged his task that in December, 1899, he was named governor-general of Cuba by President McKinley, and commissioned major-general, U. S. volunteers. General Wood's administration of Cuba lasted from 12 Dec., 1899, to 20 May, 1902, when the government of the island was handed over by the United States to that of the newly constituted Cuban republic. In that period the political, economic and, to a large extent, the social life of the people were refashioned, if not remade, with an eye single to the part the new republic was to play as a competitor for a fitting place among the nations. To do this with the traditions and customs of the almost medieval Spanish régime as a foundation, and an unfriendly, jealous, or frankly hostile population as a material, would only be possible if the agent entrusted with the labor combined breadth of vision and an intelligent sympathy with executive thoroughness. General Wood proved his possession of these, and of a degree of tact which reduced to a minimum the necessity for appeals to the ample forces which were at hand to

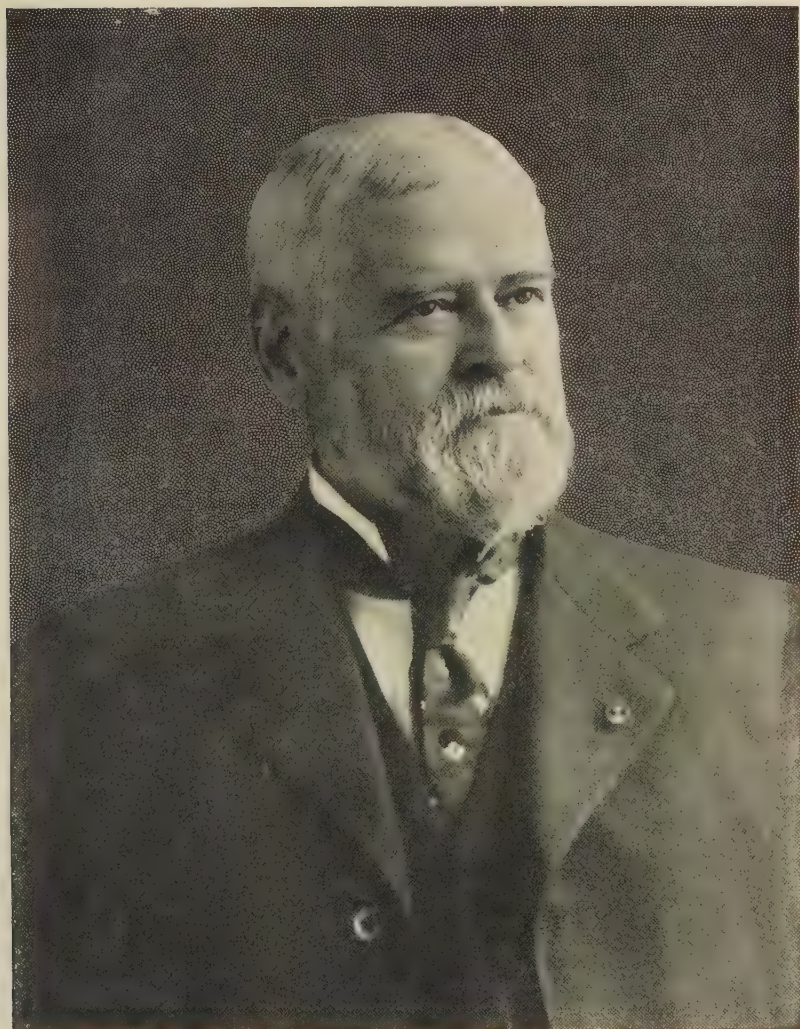
support his authority. His justice and moderation won the confidence of the Spaniards, even of the powerful clerical authorities, while his undoubted good faith and the rapid development of the measures instituted for the permanent improvement of conditions of life throughout their island, secured him the good will of all factions of the Cubans. Aided by a staff of assistants chosen for their achievements in their respective fields of service, and enjoying the successive support of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, General Wood, in the two and a half years of his governorship, so far succeeded in executing his plans that he was able to hand over to the first Cuban president a country swept clean of the old abuses and equipped with all the modern factors of national progress. In public order, finances, sanitation, administration of justice, freedom of elections, municipal government, railways and public works, and all else that is essential to the security and advancement of a commonwealth, General Wood had re-created Cuba. On his departure from Havana, the Spanish element in the population competed with the Cuban in testifying their esteem and regret. In the opinion of Lord Cromer, whose administration of Egypt placed him in the front rank of Great Britain's famous pro-consuls, General Wood's constructive work in Cuba was one of the finest examples of the kind in the history of colonial government. General Wood had been appointed brigadier-general in the regular army in Feb., 1901, while engaged in his Cuban work. On his return to Washington, in 1902, he was named by President Roosevelt as military observer, to attend the autumn maneuvers of the German army, where he was afforded every facility for studying their military organization. He availed himself of the opportunity to confer in London with Lord Roberts, whose conviction that a wealthy and unwarlike nation invited attack and disaster, unless it made adequate provision for military defense in time of peace, coincided with his own long-settled beliefs. Scant attention was paid by the countrymen of either of these distinguished soldiers to the arguments and appeals which they insistently maintained, and the countrymen of both paid dearly for their indifference only a few years later. The following year, 1903, because of the hostile attitude assumed by the Moros on the island off Mindanao, in the Philippines, President Roosevelt sought an officer capable of directing the work of pacification and afterwards of bringing that savage tribe into some form of orderly government. The opportunity appealed to General Wood and he volunteered for the service, was accepted and appointed military governor of Moro province. Recognizing that he was to deal with conditions essentially different from those confronting him in Cuba, General Wood went to his post by way of the Suez Canal, stopping in Egypt, India, and Java to observe the methods adopted by the British and the Dutch in their government of these great colonies. He was received with distinction by the authorities of the countries visited and afforded every opportunity to investigate the administrative systems employed in each and their results. He assumed charge as governor of the Moro province, which included Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago, in July,

1903, and continued in the office until April, 1906. The inhabitants, Mohammedan fanatics over whom the Spaniards had been unable to secure more than a shadowy control, were first brought to obedience by a series of brilliant and daring military operations, and then, by the exercise of firmness, justice, and tact, converted into friends. The delicate question of their religious beliefs and the peculiar institutions growing out of them, were adjusted, slavery and piracy abolished, schools opened, a civil government established, roads and other public improvements made and measures taken for the sanitary, industrial, and agricultural education of the people, and for the rigid repression of banditry and local wars. The subsequent orderly progress of the province and of its people as a self-governing community is the best tribute to the thoroughness of General Wood's work. While engaged in this he had been commissioned August, 1903, a major-general in the regular army, and upon completing it was assigned to the command of the Department of the Philippines, with headquarters at Manila. He continued in this position until 1908, when he was ordered home and put in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, in New York Harbor. In 1909 he was named by President Roosevelt special ambassador of the U. S. government to the Argentine Republic, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of that country's independence. From July, 1910, to April, 1914, he was chief of staff of the U. S. army, and on completing his term in that office was again assigned to command the Department of the East, where he continued until the entry of the United States into the World War. Throughout these years of home service, General Wood, by every permissible means, advocated consistently the necessity of the United States adopting a policy which would provide at least the nucleus for a sufficient military force in case of foreign war, and, so far as he could properly do so, encouraged the efforts of others in that direction. He knew by experience the needs of an army and by observation the degree of preparation maintained by other nations, while the sacrifices caused in the Spanish war by reason of the almost complete unreadiness of the army were still fresh in memory. Besides writing and speaking on the subject of national preparedness whenever occasion offered, General Wood urged the better training and discipline of the national guard of the several states, directed the carrying-out of maneuvers on a considerable scale in the several departments, and inaugurated the holding of students' training camps at various points, where young men might learn the rudiments of an officer's training. The success of these camps was immediate, that held at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1915, especially arousing an enthusiasm which was reflected in a largely increased attendance in the following year and was responsible in no small degree for the great numbers of young men who rushed to the officers' training camps upon the declaration of war with Germany. There is no room for doubt that, with the all-powerful support of Theodore Roosevelt, this movement, which General Wood called "The military obligation of citizenship," was rapidly gaining popularity throughout the country;

had it received the sanction of law by congressional action, invaluable time would have been saved in the spring of 1917. In April of that year, the Department of the East was abolished, and General Wood, who had applied for active service abroad, was assigned to command the newly formed Department of the Southwest, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C. In this district he selected sites for and laid out fourteen training camps, including three for officers, being nearly one-half of the cantonments and camps in the country. In April, 1918, in response to his repeated requests to be given active duty abroad, he was assigned to command the 89th division, N. A., then training for foreign service at Camp Funston, Kan., but in November was ordered to proceed to Europe to study the military operations at the front. While watching artillery practice at Fere-en-Tardenois, a mortar exploded near General Wood, killing the entire gun crew and all four of the French officers standing with him. He escaped with a flesh wound in the arm. Upon his return to the United States, he was re-assigned to the command of the 89th division at Camp Funston, and shortly thereafter, with his division, was ordered abroad for foreign service. For reasons never explained, on arriving at the embarkation camp, General Wood was relieved of the command of his combatant division and directed to assume charge of the Department of the West, with headquarters at San Francisco. General Wood accepted his experience as part of a soldier's life, but there was an element of mystery in this incident which aroused popular resentment, and the war department cancelled the San Francisco orders and returned General Wood to Camp Funston, to train the 101st division of the national army. In this service he was engaged when hostilities ended. Later he was assigned to command the Central Department, with headquarters at Chicago. In 1921 he made an extensive tour in the far east, and, after retiring from the Army, was appointed Governor-General of the Philippines. General Wood has received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, Williams, and the University of Pennsylvania, and has been decorated by various foreign governments. He is the author of "Our Military History; Its Facts and Fallacies," and "The Military Obligation of Citizenship," besides many addresses and articles, chiefly on national defense, in current periodicals. He married, 8 Nov., 1890, Louisa A. Condit Smith of Washington, D. C.

BURROWS, Julius Caesar, soldier and statesman, b. in Northeast, Erie County, Pa., 9 Jan., 1837, d. in Kalamazoo, Mich., 16 Nov., 1915, son of William and Maria (Smith) Burrows, of New England ancestry. When but a lad his parents removed to Ashtabula County, O., where young Burrows attended district school, and afterwards Kingsville Academy. It was while attending the latter school that he determined upon the profession of the law, but his parents being poor, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources and turned towards teaching as a most natural stepping-stone to his chosen profession. At the age of nineteen years he was principal of Madison Seminary, Lake County, O., and, in 1858-59, he was principal of the Union School at Jefferson, O. While occupying this position, he read law and was admitted to the

bar. He acquired a taste for politics early in life, and his first campaigning was in 1856, before he was twenty years of age, when he took the stump for Fremont and the then young Republican party. In 1860, he removed to Michigan and took charge of Richmond Seminary, in Kalamazoo County, and in the spring of 1861 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. In the fall of the same year he moved to Kalamazoo, Mich., and began the practice of law. Soon after the war broke out he threw himself into the Union cause. He used his powers of oratory and organization, and organized a company that became a part of the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, known as the "Stonewall Regiment," that won for itself fame. Captain Burrows served with this regiment until the fall of 1863, participating in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson and Knoxville, and for gallant service won the hearts of the commanders over him as well as the men under him. In 1864, he entered into his first political campaign, being elected circuit court commissioner for Kalamazoo County. In 1866, he was elected prosecuting attorney and was re-elected in 1868. The year following he was tendered the position of Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Michigan and Wisconsin by General Grant, but declined. In 1872, he was elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican, and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses; was appointed Solicitor of the United States Treasury by President Arthur in 1884, but declined the office; elected a delegate at large from Michigan to the Republican National Convention in 1884, and was temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1908. He was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses; twice elected Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives during the Fifty-first Congress, and was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by over 13,000 plurality. Congressman Burrows resigned his seat in the House of Representatives 23 Jan., 1895, to assume the office of United States Senator from Michigan, and took his seat in the Senate the same day. He was re-elected in 1899 for the full term of six years, receiving the vote of every Republican member of the Legislature, and again in 1905 he was re-elected unanimously. His first great speech in Congress was on 17 Dec., 1873, in favor of the repeal of the Silver Act. This speech brought him at once into national prominence. Mr. Burrows made many speeches in Congress which stamped him as an orator, and placed him among the leaders of his day. As the second ranking member of the Finance Committee of the Senate he took a prominent part in the preparation of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill and the Federal Reserve Banking Law, serving meanwhile as a member of the National Monetary Commission. He was chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate, and made the reports to unseat Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Reed Smutt, of Utah. His speeches favoring these resolutions have been regarded as among his best efforts and as legal arguments of the highest order. He represented Michigan in Con-



J. C. Burrow

gress longer than anyone ever elected from the state, his combined service in the House and Senate covering a period of thirty-five years. Mr. Burrows was twice married, first in 1856 to Miss Jennie S. Hibbard, daughter of a prosperous farmer of Ashtabula County, O. She died in 1864. In 1865, he married Frances, daughter of Horace M. Peck, a farmer of Richland, Mich., later a prominent and influential banker of Kalamazoo. She died on 12 Jan., 1916. Mr. Burrows' only child was Meda, daughter of his first wife, who married 12 Oct. 1881 George McNeir, of Washington, D. C., now vice-president of W. and J. Sloane, of New York City.

GLASS, Carter, secretary of the treasury; b. at Lynchburg, Va., 4 Jan., 1858. He was educated in public and private schools in Lynchburg, and then learned the printing trade, entering at thirteen years of age the mechanical department of the "Lynchburg Republican," owned by his father, editor and publisher for forty years, who also owned and published the "Petersburg (Va.) Post." Aside from the political career of the younger Glass, and, except for three years during which he was a clerk in a railway office, his entire life has been devoted to the newspaper business. He became the local editor of the "Lynchburg News" in 1880. Eight years later when Albert Waddill was desirous of selling the property, Mr. Glass was eager to acquire it. Mr. Waddill set \$13,000 as the minimum price. Mr. Glass had exactly \$60, but his friends advanced the remainder. He acquired the "Lynchburg Virginian" in 1893 and the "Lynchburg Evening Advance" two years later. He was a member of the Virginia State Senate from 1889 to 1893, and a member of the Virginia State Constitutional Convention in 1903. He was elected to Congress for the unexpired term of 1902-03 and remained in Congress as a Representative from Virginia until Dec., 1918, when he was named by President Wilson to succeed William G. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury. During his service in Congress, he was recognized as an able specialist on financial questions, the particular work in the House of Representatives for which, more than anything else, his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury was due, being the work performed by him as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the shaping and expounding of the Federal Reserve Act. This measure of financial and monetary reform was generally considered to be by far the most important of its kind since the adoption of the National Bank Act during the Civil War, and in that estimate it was vindicated during the participation of the United States in the World War. The general opinion of financial experts was that, but for the Federal Reserve Act, the United States would have entered the conflict in such financial disorder as would have rendered the military effort made by this country next to impossible. It is known that Mr. Glass agreed to become Secretary of the Treasury only after prolonged conferences with President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo, and that he felt that he was making a great personal sacrifice in accepting the treasury portfolio. He had been closely associated with Secretary McAdoo while piloting the Federal Reserve Act through the House of Representatives, and

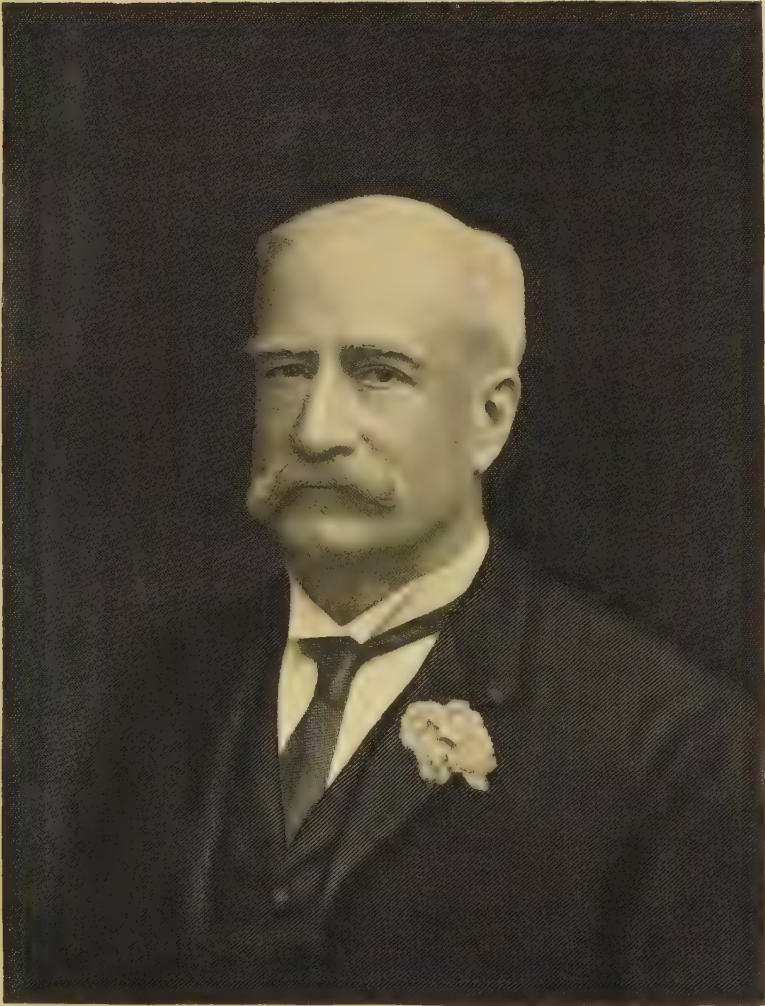
yielded to his persuasions that patriotism demanded he should be Mr. McAdoo's successor. He was known as a "fighter." He had been the central figure in a Democratic Party fight which arose in caucus over a party indorsement of the Federal Reserve Act. This measure was vigorously opposed in the caucus by former Representative Robert Henry of Texas, who, as the instigator of the so-called "money-trust" investigation of 1913, attacked the provisions of the proposed law as being in the interests of the "money-trust." Mr. Glass also had been prominent as a defender of the Democratic administration in various partisan assaults. A notable instance was his defense of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, when the latter was assailed by Republicans for alleged incompetence in the earlier stages of the preparation for war after hostilities against Germany had been begun. Mr. Glass made an exhaustive review of the achievements of the War Department and Secretary Baker. Also important amendments to the law authorizing the flotation of liberty loans were sponsored by Mr. Glass, as a representative, and were accepted by Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. These amendments related to the use of commercial paper of the war finance corporation, as the basis for rediscounting in the banks of the Federal Reserve System. As Secretary of the Treasury at the most critical time in the nation's history, Mr. Glass will be known preëminently, as the man who financed the World War for America. The greatest financiers of the world have agreed that his handling of the various liberty loans, including the final victory, was masterly. One explanation of this success is that he understood the psychology of the American people, and knew in advance exactly what they might be depended on to do when called upon to make sacrifices for the sake of country. When others declared that the last great "Victory" Loan could not be floated because the people were weary of investing in bonds and their resources had been practically exhausted by previous loans, he declared that it would not be floated on a commercial basis, but that it would be purely an appeal to patriotism. "It is my deliberate judgment that it would be a profanation of the spirit that has already been exhibited if we should consider the matter in cold blood and on a strict business basis," he told the great financiers of America. "There are as yet two millions of American boys on the soil of France and of Germany who must be brought home. Your government is expending at the rate of \$2,000,000 a day to meet its commitments. Its honor is pledged. It is your government, and therefore your honor is pledged, and the honor of the banking community of America was never appealed to in vain and will not be appealed to in vain on this occasion." Secretary Glass's confidence was justified. Like preceding liberty loans, the last of all was a success. The war was won and finance helped bravely to win it. Secretary Glass is a confirmed optimist on the financial future of the United States. At the close of the World War he declared that the war had revealed to the world the greatness and the capacity of America, had developed a large number of industries to a point never before

reached in history, that trade in other parts of the world had been opened fully to American industries by the establishment of foreign credits by American bankers and investors, and that the necessities of war had taught the nation lessons of thrift and economy, which would be nurtured as benefits of lasting value. In 1919 he resigned to become U. S. Senator.

POOR, Henry William, banker and publisher, b. in Bangor, Me., 16 June, 1844; d. in New York City, 13 April, 1915, son of Henry Varnum and Mary Wild (Pierce) Poor. His mother (1820-1912) was the daughter of the Rev. John Pierce, D.D., of Brookline, Mass., who was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1793. Ten of Dr. Pierce's descendants were also graduates of Harvard. Daniel Poor, the first of the family to come to America, sailed in the "Bevis" from Salisbury, England, in 1638, and settled in Newburyport, Mass. The line of descent is traced through his son, Daniel, who married Mary Farnum; their son, Daniel, and his wife, Mehitable Osgood; their son, Samuel, and his wife, Deborah Kimball; their son, Ebenezer, and his wife, Susannah Varnum, and their son, Dr. Sylvanus, and his wife, Mary Merrill, parents of Henry Varnum Poor (1812-1908). The old Merrill house at Andover, Me., built by Ezekiel Merrill in 1791, was restored by her son, Henry Varnum Poor, who spent the summers of his long life in bringing its natural beauties to greater perfection. His son's love for the country and for the woods was developed by the freedom of his boyhood's experiences there, and he continued his father's care and interest. In 1849 his family removed to New York, where he was educated in the public schools and at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute. He was prepared for Harvard University at the Boston Latin School. His term at college was coincident with the Civil War, which made the classes small. For instance in one of James Russell Lowell's classes, Mr. Poor was one of but two students, and the close personal relations that resulted furnished an unusual opportunity for a college boy. He studied Italian and Spanish with Professor Lowell, and the thorough courses in classics of those times shaped his life-long reading. He knew Horace as few others do and throughout his life read Greek and Latin, keeping up his work at Sanskrit, Hebrew, Icelandic, and Russian. To his immediate family and intimates Henry W. Poor was known as a purist in language. He loved books and bookmaking, and built up a unique and carefully chosen library, which included a first edition of Thomas à Kempis' "Imitatio Christi," many rare first editions and a collection of Americana. His specially bound copies represented examples of the best American bookbinding. He completed his course at Harvard in 1865, being graduated with the degree of A.B., later receiving the degree of A.M. He then came to New York and with his father established the firm of H. V. and H. W. Poor, afterward incorporated under the name of Poor's Railroad Manual Company. They started the publication of "Poor's Manual of Railroads," a work which gained world-wide acceptance as a text-book of railroad statistics. The elder Poor was interested in the promotion of railroads and in the publication

of the "Railway Gazette." He was ably seconded by his son, who engaged in railroad activities on an even larger scale than his father. Mr. Poor became engaged in the importation of steel rails from Norway in connection with his railroad building. In 1880 he became a member of the firm of Anthony, Poor and Oliphant. They dealt largely in the securities of the railroads which Mr. Poor had helped organize. Later the firm was changed to Poor, White and Greenough, then to Poor and Greenough and finally to H. W. Poor and Company. Mr. Poor became prominent through the organization and consolidation of various industrial companies in which he was highly successful. In 1908 the firm of H. W. Poor and Company made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and thereafter Mr. Poor confined his activities to the publishing business as president of Poor's Railroad Manual Company, publishers of "Poor's Manual of Railroads," "Poor's Manual of Public Utilities," "Poor's Manual of Industrials," and "Poor's Handbook of Investor's Holdings." Mr. Poor was devoted to fishing, shooting, and all outdoor sports. In college his unusual muscular strength made him distinguished in athletics and he kept up his habits of exercise throughout his life. He was a member of the Hakluyt Society, the Grolier Club, the New York Zoological Society, the Museum of Natural History, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He married on 4 Feb., 1880, Constance Evelyn, daughter of A. R. Brandon, of New York City. They had five children: Henry Varnum, Edith Brandon (wife of Major J. K. Cochrane, of the General Staff, British Army), Roger Merrill, Pamela, and Constance Mary Evelyn.

CABOT, Richard Clarke, physician, b. in Brookline, Mass., 21 May, 1868. Dr. Cabot was graduated A.B., Harvard College in 1889, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1892. He was visiting physician to Channing House in 1895-98, while engaged in general practice. In 1898 he was appointed physician to the outpatients department of the Massachusetts general hospital; he was made assistant visiting physician in 1908; and in 1912, his work and its importance were recognized by his appointment to be chief of the medical staff. As a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, as a physician with so successful a career, he was early called upon to serve as an instructor. During 1899-1903 he was assistant; and, in the latter year, was appointed instructor in medicine, a post which he held until 1908 when he became assistant professor. In 1903-4 he was the lecturer in philosophy in the Harvard seminary course in logic. Since 1900, he has been consulting physician to the Massachusetts eye and ear infirmary; also consultant to the New England hospital, and, since 1902, consulting physician to the Westboro School for Boys and to the Lancaster School for Girls. In 1917 Dr. Cabot was commissioned major in the U. S. army medical reserve corps, and saw active service abroad. His social and civic interests have been given to the children of Boston, and for them he has given service which has influenced much of the social work of the kind throughout the entire country. Since 1895, Dr. Cabot has been a director of the Boston Children's Aid Society; since 1896,



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he has served as director of the public school association; and for over ten years he has done much speaking and campaigning for all the movements which have concerned the welfare and advancement of the schools. As an author, writing on medical subjects, he has notably aided the advance of medical science, for his written works have in every instance been pioneers in the modern practice of medicine. "The Clinical Examination of the Blood," his first book, passed through five editions between 1896 and 1904, the demand for it indicating, not only the importance of the subject to medicine, but the exceptionally authoritative information which Dr. Cabot had brought to his treatment of it. His second book dealt with a subject closely related to the subject of the first work: "The Serum Diagnosis of Disease"; this appeared in 1899. His third work, "Physical Diagnosis," passed through four editions between 1901 and 1904. In 1906 Dr. Cabot published a book dealing with "Case Histories in Medicine," the value of which can be fully appreciated only by those actively engaged in diagnosis; both for its subject and for Dr. Cabot's treatment, its importance can not be overrated. "Social Service and the Art of Healing" (1909), is the result of Dr. Cabot's interest in the social aspects of the practice of medicine. His next subject as an author was the exceedingly intricate and complicated problem of differential diagnosis of disease. The first volume of his work, "Differential Diagnosis" appeared in 1911; the second in 1915. His thoughtful and philosophical analysis of life and its motive found published expression in 1914 in a little book of great value, "What Men Live By." The "Layman's Handbook of Medicine" (1916), is another indication of Dr. Cabot's constant appreciation of the social importance of the science and art to which he has devoted his life. "Rewards and Training of a Physician" (1917) considered his profession as a science and as a social service. Dr. Cabot, during the year 1919, contributed to "Survey" several articles on medical aspects of some social problems. He is a member of several scientific and medical societies, notably of the Association of American Physicians; the American Medical Association, (chairman of the medical section since 1905); the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences. He was married, 26 Oct., 1894, to Ella Lyman, distinguished for her work in education and public welfare. Mrs. Cabot is also the author of several books, written in support of her work. Her first book, "Every-day Ethics," appeared in 1906. A "Report to the State Board of Education," followed in 1907. "Ethics for Children," was published in 1910. "A Course in Citizenship," in 1914, was followed by "Volunteer Help for the Schools," in the same year, and by "Our Part in the World," in 1918.

HOOVER, Herbert Clark, relief commissioner and engineer; b. at West Branch, Ia., 10 Aug., 1874, son of Jesse Clark and Hulda Randall (Minthorn) Hoover. He was graduated B.A. (in mining engineering), at Leland Stanford University in 1895; having assisted in the Arkansas geological survey of 1893, and in the United States geological survey of the Sierra mountains in 1895. In 1896 he became as-

sistant manager of the Carlisle Mines of New Mexico and the Morning Star Mines of California, but in 1897, went to Australia as chief of the mining staff of Bewick, Moerling and Company. He became chief of the engineering staff of the Chinese Imperial Bureau of Mines in 1899, doing extensive exploration in the interior of China, and took part in the defense of Tientsin during the Boxer disturbances of 1900. Later he became general manager of extensive mining interests in China and Russia, giving up lucrative private work of this nature, when appointed in 1915 to assume charge of American relief work in Belgium. In this conspicuous position his great genius for organization immediately manifested itself. He found between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 people in Belgium who were threatened with starvation, the German army and the Belgian population having consumed all stores, and there having been no importation of food stuffs for many months previous. The problem facing him was how to obtain 80,000 tons of cereal, alone, each month, worth roundly \$5,000,000, and of transporting it at a cost of another \$1,500,000. He set in motion the machinery which accomplished this and many other feats of equal magnitude, reducing the detail of this machinery to such perfection, that wheat delivered at any railroad station in the United States by a charitable farmer, was transported to Belgium on board ships taken over by the relief commission, ground into flour there, given to a baker to make into loaves of an exactly prescribed weight. All bread was distributed methodically to a fixed list of people, divided into three classes—those who were destitute—those who could afford to pay for transportation and distribution, and others who were able to pay full value for sustenance. By treating this problem as a plain business proposition, as it would be treated, for example by a big corporation, he avoided all waste and practically all imposition on the part of those who could afford to pay for what they needed. Also he was able to obtain considerable financial assistance abroad, certain wealthy Belgians and Belgian banks having pledged securities on which he was able to get \$3,000,000 to pay for transportation. He obtained also various subsidies from governments and institutions amounting to millions of dollars, so that he was able to show by the reports of expert accountants that every cent of the immense funds gathered in the United States for the relief of the Belgians had been spent for supplies only and not for the cost of handling them. Later, when the Dutch took over the control of relief inside Belgium and Northern France and opened negotiations with the German government, and the activities of the Belgian relief committee were confined to financing the purchase of supplies and their delivery to the Belgian frontier, he resigned active charge of the work of the commission to assistants, while retaining the chairmanship, and accepted the chairmanship of the new food board in the United States and the chairmanship of the inter-allied relief organization. He began by initiating a wide inquiry in France, England and Italy, in co-operation with government departments, into the existing food situation, the prospects for coming harvests, import necessities, and the methods of regulat-

ing food control, one important feature of the inquiry being the elimination of speculation. He discovered that speculation in foodstuffs was largely responsible for high food costs and succeeded by rigorous methods in eliminating much of this evil. In all, he had charge of the distribution of 3,219,987 tons of foodstuffs valued at \$770,795,000. He became chairman of the American Relief Administration, of the European Children's Fund, a private charitable organization as distinct from a government department, to provide children in Europe with a supplementary meal. In a single month, more than three million children in many countries of Europe were fed by this organization. In each country, Mr. Hoover established strong organizations for continuing this work as long as necessary. He returned to the United States in September, 1919, having been honored and decorated by many nations abroad. In 1920 he was widely mentioned as candidate for president of the United States. In 1921 he was appointed Secretary of Commerce in President Harding's cabinet. He has written "Economics in Mining," "Principles of Mining," and a translation of Agricola's "De Re Metallica." He married in 1899 Lue Henry of Monterey, Cal. They have one son, Paul.

PEABODY, Augustus Stephen, banker, b. in Chicago, Ill., 3 Dec., 1873, son of Francis Bolles and Harriet Cutter (Ten Broeck) Peabody. His father (1827-1908), a lawyer of wide and diversified experience, practiced his profession until 1865, when he founded the mortgage firm of Peabody, Houghteling and Company. Mr. Peabody attended the University School, in Chicago, and after an academic preparation at Hill School, in Pottstown, Penn., entered Yale University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1895. After completing preparation for the bar at the Northwestern University Law School, he entered the employ of Peabody, Houghteling and Company as a clerk in the legal department. The firm made a specialty of bond issues for the development of natural resources such as iron, steel, coal, pulp, and paper, and was the first to introduce the so-called serial features in bond issues, authorizing repayment of debts in annual installments, instead of at maturity. This has proven an important feature in financing, as it provides greater ease in paying the debt by the borrowing corporation, and at the same time allows an increasing margin of security for the bondholders. Mr. Peabody is a member of the Chicago, University, South Shore, Chicago Yacht, Saddle and Cycle, City, Mid-Day, Onwenteia, Arts and Casino clubs of Chicago, and the Yale, Players' and Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York City. On 20 Nov., 1906, he married Grace, daughter of Fayette S. Van Allstyne, a railroad executive of Louisville, Ky.

COX, Eugene Richard, lawyer, b. in Oxford (now New Windsor), Mercer Co., Ill., 26 Aug., 1856; d. at Great Neck, Nassau Co., N. Y., 14 May, 1921, son of Charles Epperson and Narcissa (Woods) Cox. His family was of English extraction, the first of this branch to come to America being Richard Cox, who immigrated to Virginia in 1627, and settled near Richmond, where he held large estates, Bremor and Malvern Hills, under grant of

the Crown. Mr. Cox's great-grandfather, Joseph Cox, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Rue, who served under George Rogers Clark in his conquest of the Northwest Territory. His grandfather was Major Richard Rue Cox. Charles Epperson Cox, his father, a native of Crawfordville, Ind., was a manufacturer of agricultural implements; also active and influential in politics in his state, and a member of the executive committee for improvement of western waterways. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined the First Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Militia, and took part in the first invasion of Missouri. Subsequently he was connected with the provost marshal's office under Colonel Oakes in Illinois. Mr. Cox attended the public schools of Springfield and Quincy, Ill., completing the course in the high school in 1874. In the same year he secured a position as shipping clerk in a large manufacturing establishment, where he remained for one year. Following this he held a position with a Chicago commission house for three years. At the end of this time he returned to Quincy, and qualified for a civil engineer, being later engaged in building the Quincy and Missouri Pacific Railroad. Following the completion of the survey he was promoted to the post of assistant superintendent of construction and paymaster. Having determined to follow the law as a profession, he gave up railroad-ing and became a clerk in the office of Ewing and Hamilton, at Quincy. In the meantime he assisted in dividing Adams county into districts for taking the census of 1880. Mr. Cox was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Chicago in 1881. His specialty was corporation law. After about two years of general practice, he became counsel for the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, one of the most important concerns of its kind in the world, conducting a large business in America and foreign countries. At this time, in Chile, Argentine, and Brazil, trade conditions were badly complicated for the company, because of certain government restrictions. Accordingly, Mr. Cox was sent to South America to adjust their affairs, and succeeded after six months of continuous work. In Chile he was obliged to secure an act of their Congress, in order to be able to close up a new contract by allowing the sale of the original contract. Altogether he was associated with the Barber Asphalt Company for twenty years, and during this time was engaged as counsel by other large corporations. He held a national reputation as an authority on special assessment and corporation law. In 1908 he was nominated for Judge of the municipal court of Chicago, and was endorsed by every member of the Chicago Bar Association. He was much interested in the development of the parks of Chicago, and was instrumental in establishing the park system of boulevards in that city. It was he, also, who conceived the idea of utilizing the waste ground of Jackson Park for a public golf course. Mr. Cox was a citizen of the noblest patriotism, imbued with the highest ideals and inspired in all his action by the loftiest Christian principles of conduct. He was an early adherent of the principles of Christian Science, and was prominent in the building of the first Christian



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was first reader of this church for many years. In 1910 Mr. Cox retired from practice and took up his residence in New York City. Thereafter, as chairman of the Publication Committee of the Christian Science Church in New York State, he gave up his entire time, his extraordinary knowledge of the law, all his thought, and all his energy to the cause of Science until forced by ill health to resign his office. In earlier life he was interested actively also in military affairs and was at one time captain in the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and was inspector of rifle practice for the state of Illinois. Mr. Cox was a member of the Lawyers' Association and the Iroquois Club of New York. He married, 10 June, 1913, Lillian Dumars, daughter of General Samuel Baldwin Marks Young, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C.

LE GALLIENNE, Richard, poet, b. in Liverpool, England, 20 Jan., 1866, s. n. of John and Jane Le Gallienne. He was educated in Liverpool College, became a licensed accountant, and was engaged in business in Liverpool for seven years. Then he abandoned business for literature. In London, he became secretary to Wilson Barrett, the actor-playwright, a position held for several years. Mr. Barrett rendered him great assistance at the beginning of his literary career. In 1891 he became literary critic of the London "Star," and acted in this capacity for a few years, signing his articles "Logroller." By writing for this and other publications he became known as one of the younger literati, identified with what was then considered the new in art and letters. His first poems, "My Lady's Sonnets," full of youthful promise, appeared in 1887. Then followed "Volumes in Folio" (1889), a book on George Meredith (1890), "The Book-Bills of Narcissus" (1891), "English Poems" (1892), "The Religion of a Literary Man" (1893), and "Prose Fancies" (1894). Also, he edited "Isaak Walton, the Compleat Angler," Hazlitt's "Lier Amoris," and Hallam's "Remains." In all this work he continued to show promise rather than fulfillment, sustaining the charm of style and delicacy of fancy that charmed in his youthful book of sonnets, with little or no indication of growth. In 1895 he came to America, whither his reputation had preceded him, and has since been engaged here in literary and journalistic work, as a lecturer; his activities including constant and numerous contributions as poet, critic, novelist, and essayist. His criticism of contemporaries is urbane, competent, discriminating, appreciative, to some extent constructive, but all more or less ephemeral. The verse of his more mature years has chiefly the appeal of elegance and simple beauty. He retells with skill and tenderness the old story of "Paolo and Francesca," in a manner that shows the influence of Keats. Elsewhere, although his note is mainly his own, he shows less favorable suggestions of Swinburne. In his paraphrase of the "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám" (1897), he comes into very unfavorable comparison with Edward Fitzgerald, whose terse quatrains created the poem for English readers. There is everywhere more or less charm of style that is authentic, and a refinement of fancy, but those who look for striking originality, dynamic thought, or force

of imagination, are continually disappointed. There is no captivating magic in his music, and no wide appeal, beyond the more discriminating circles of the dilettanti. Lyric poignancy is conspicuously absent. His prose is more effective, except where he degenerates into mere sentimentalism. There is a delicate raillery that pleases in the humor of his essays, and they depict a multitude of idiosyncrasies in the manners and customs of the day. Of late years he has been writing romantic novels of adventure for magazines, in which he has much able competition. He has much of the charm of talent, but none of the magic of genius. Among his numerous books are: "The Quest of the Golden Girl" (1896), "The Romance of Zion Chapel" (1898), "Worshipper of the Image," "Travels in England," "Rudyard Kipling, a Criticism," "The Life Romantic" (1900), "Sleeping Beauty" (1900), "Mrs. Sun and Mrs. Moon" (1902), "Perseus and Andromeda" (1902), "An Old Country House" (1902), "Odes from the Divan of Hafiz" (1903), "Painted Shadows" (1904), "Little Dinners with the Sphinx" (1907), "Love Letters of the King" (1908), "Omar Repentant" (1908), "New Poems" (1909), "Attitudes and Avowals" (1910), "October Vagabonds" (1910), "Orestes, a Tragedy" (1910), "Lover of the Poets" (1911), "Maker of Rainbows" (1912), "Highway to Happiness" (1912), "Lonely Dancer" (1913), "Vanishing Roads and Other Essays" (1915). Mr. Le Gallienne has been married three times, first, in 1891, to Mildred Lee, who died in 1894; second, in 1897, to Julie Norregard, and third, in 1911, to Irma Hinton Perry.

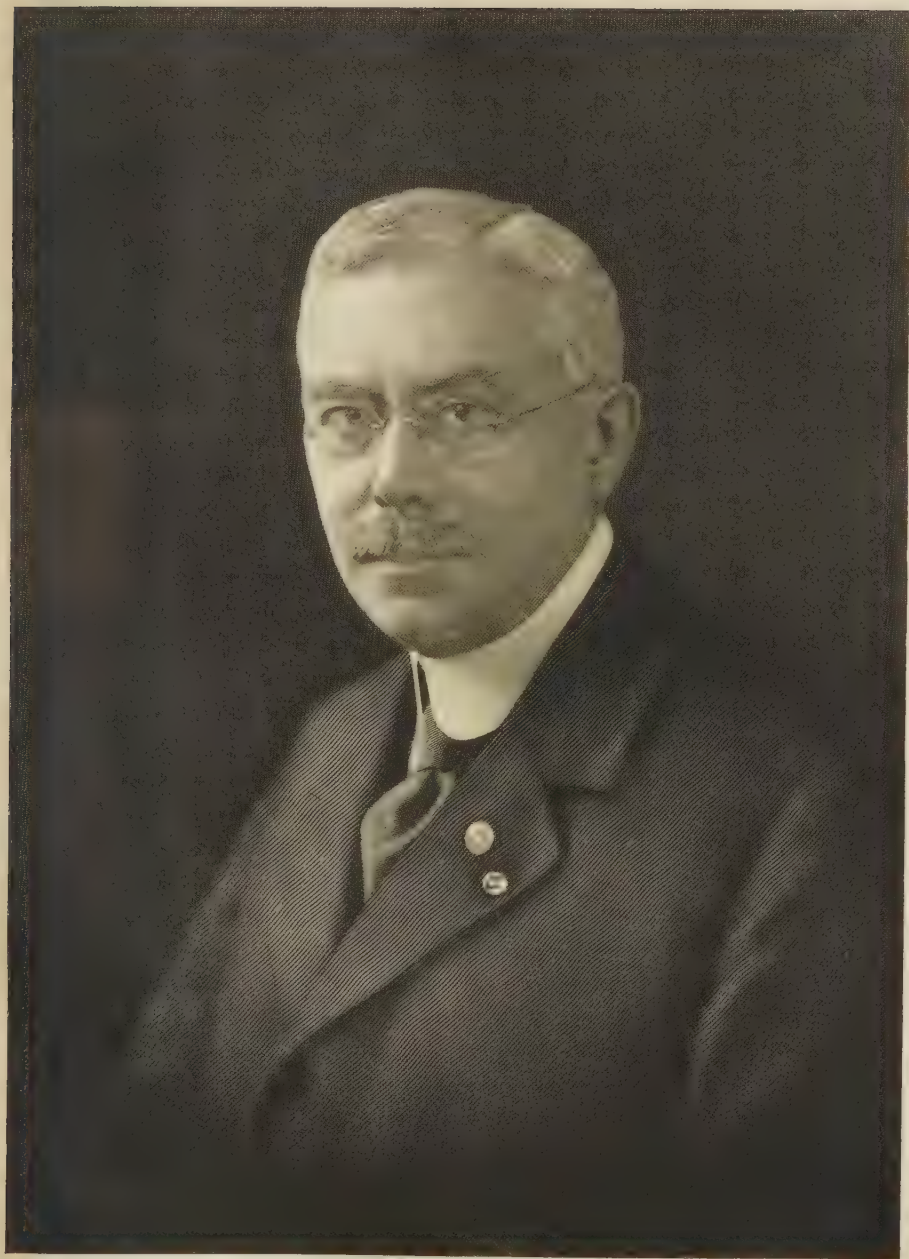
NEAL, E. Virgil, chemist and manufacturer, b. in Sedalia, Mo., son of Armistead A. and Ella C. Neal. His father was prominent in the Middle West as one of its pioneer educators and the president of Forest Grove College. Through him Mr. Neal is the descendant of good Virginia stock and traces his ancestry to John Neal, a native of England, who settled in the Virginia colony at an early day in its history. He had the best cultural advantages both at home and at school, having received the degrees of master of arts, doctor of philosophy, and doctor of laws. After completing his education, he followed the teaching profession for several years. Later he became an editor and author of school text-books, among them a work on mathematics, an English grammar, an original work on rapid computations, an exhaustive treatise on banking, and a very widely used treatise on bookkeeping and modern methods of accounting. He next engaged in the publishing business. In 1903 he disposed of these interests to become manufacturing chemist, producing such products as salicylic acid; a very fine substitute for glycerine; a preparation of organic iron, which met with an unprecedented public demand; and a great variety of creams, powders, toilet articles, and perfumes. Mr. Neal's success in his line of manufacture in this country emboldened him to carry his products to Paris. Here he engaged in the manufacture of various chemical products, toilet articles, and perfumes. The venture met with great success. Mr. Neal is now president of and the largest stockholder in the International Consolidated Chemical Corporation, which was formed

28 Feb., 1919, by the consolidation of several companies which he had established in America and European countries. The company operates plants in France, England, and the United States, and has offices and general agents throughout the world. Mr. Neal is widely read and is fond of music and of art. His offices in the Rue Auber, Paris, show much evidence of his artistic and decorative ability. He finds his relaxation in golf, tennis, and automobiling. Mr. Neal married Harriett M. Smith, an accomplished linguist and a musician of unusual ability. He has a residence in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, and another on Fifth Avenue, New York City.

STURGIS, Frank Knight, banker, b. 19 Sept., 1847, son of William and Elizabeth Knight (Hinckley) Sturgis. His earliest paternal ancestor was Edward Sturgis, a resident of Clifton, Northamptonshire, who came to America in 1634, and became a settler at Barnstable, Mass. Through his mother he is the descendant of Samuel Hinckley, a native of County Kent, England, who emigrated in 1635 with Elder Nathaniel Tilden and other settlers at Scituate, Mass. The origin of the family name can be traced to an ancient French volume, published by the Abbe MacGrobhegan, wherein it is recorded that in about the year 815, Turgesius, son of a king of Norway, landed a fleet on the north coast of Ireland, invaded the counties of Connaught, Meath, Leinster, and Ulster, was declared king, and reigned thirty years. In English history the first mention of the name occurs in grants of land, in the County of Northampton, to William de Turges, made during the reign of Edward I. Edward Sturgis, the immigrant, was a man of influence in the community, constable at Yarmouth (1640), and deputy to the general assembly (1672). From him and his wife, Elizabeth, the line runs through Thomas and his wife, Abigail; Thomas 2d (1686-1763), and his wife, Martha Russell; Thomas, 3d (b. 1722), and his wife, Sarah Paine; Thomas, 4th (1755-1821), a soldier in the American revolution, and his wife, Elizabeth Jackson. Their son, William Sturgis (1808-96), father of F. K. Sturgis, was a merchant first in Boston and then in London (1830). On his return to America in 1837, he organized the firm of Wight, Sturgis and Shaw, later known as Sturgis, Wight and Company, which became one of the important dry-goods importing firms of the East. Frank Sturgis was educated in the schools of New York City. He began his practical business career in 1863 at the age of sixteen, as a clerk in a mercantile firm. In January, 1868, he became a bookkeeper in the banking house of Capron, Strong and Company. In this capacity he devoted his attention to learning the business thoroughly, and in 1869 he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, which he retained until his retirement from active business life in 1915. In 1871, the original firm of Capron, Strong and Company, became that of Work, Strong and Company; and, in 1896, Strong, Sturgis and Company. Mr. Sturgis' long and active connection with the New York Stock Exchange began in the exciting days in the financial history of the United States following the Civil War. He became a member of the exchange in 1869, and sold his seat after holding it for forty-six years. Mr. Sturgis

soon acquired recognition as a financier of sound judgment and unquestionable character and ability. In 1892, was elected president of the New York Stock Exchange. He was a member of its governing committee for thirty-eight years, serving continuously; and chairman of its law committee for twenty-six years. It is said that during his incumbency of these offices he won a brilliant reputation for his administration of the affairs of the exchange, such as had never been accorded his predecessors. It is largely to his efforts, and to his suggestions, that so important a financial institution as the clearing house was established. He was also responsible for many reforms in the management of the Stock Exchange which have greatly benefited not only the brokers, but the whole business and financial world. Mr. Sturgis has always taken an active part in the various phases of metropolitan life. He was one of the first of the prominent business men of the country to recognize the wholesome influence of sports, and, upon the organization of the Jockey Club, became a member of its board of stewards, and its treasurer and secretary, a position which he held continuously for over twenty years. He was one of the organizers of the Madison Square Garden Company, was made its executive head in 1891, and remained in that office until the company was dissolved in 1912. He is also deeply interested in the humanitarian side of life as represented by the hospitals of the community, and is one of the governors of the New York Hospital, the oldest institution of its kind in New York City. He is a trustee and chairman of the Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane at White Plains, a branch of the New York Hospital. He is also president of the Burke Foundation at White Plains, founded by the late John M. Burke, for poor convalescents discharged from hospitals but still too infirm to pursue their customary vocations. Mr. Sturgis is a member of the American Geographical Society, the Grolier and Metropolitan clubs, the Metropolitan Museum, the Museum of National History, and the New York Yacht Club. He is also a member of the Coaching, Riding, Lenox, Newport Reading Room, Coney Island Jockey, and Turf and Field clubs, is a trustee of the Westchester Racing Association, trustee and governor of the Newport Racing Association, of the Newport Casino of Rhode Island, and of the New York Zoological Gardens. He married in New York City, 16 Oct., 1872, Florence, daughter of Philip Mesier Lydig, a representative of one of the oldest Knickerbocker families in New York.

BENSON, Robert Dix, oil producer, b. in Brewerton, N. Y., 14 May, 1861, son of Byron David (1832-88) and Minerva A. (Stevens) Benson. He is a descendant of John Binson (later Benson) a native of Cousham, England, who emigrated to America in the summer of 1638, and settled at Hingham, Mass. His father (1832-88) the son of a farmer in Central New York, and the possessor of business initiative and ability of high order, was the proprietor of a prosperous lumber business before he came of age; later he became one of the pioneers in the oil industry, organizing the Tide Water Pipe Line, Ltd., now the Tide Water Oil Company. Mr. Benson attended the public schools and high school at Titusville, Pa., and spent



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one year at the University of Pennsylvania as a special student. In 1880, at the age of nineteen, he became secretary to his father, and since then has been connected with the Tide Water Oil Company. He is at present (1921) president and director of this organization, which, with its subsidiaries, reported for the year 1917, a gross earning of \$32,811,473, with a net income of \$15,143,985. Aside from the Tide Water Oil Company, Mr. Benson is president and director of the Associated Producers Company, the East Jersey Railroad and Terminal Company and the Magnetic Iron Ore Company. He is vice-president and director of the Muscogee Electric Traction Company, and chairman of the board of directors of the Magor Car Corporation; director of the Guarantee Mortgage and Title Insurance Company of New Jersey, of the New Jersey Worsteds and Spinning Company, the Peoples Bank and Trust Company, Passaic, N. J., and the Shawnee-Tecumseh Traction Company. Mr. Benson is a resident of Passaic, N. J., and one of its most public-spirited citizens; a former member of the Common Council of Passaic; president and trustee of the Passaic Public Library, and president of the Passaic Board of Education. He holds a membership with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Asiatic Society, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Union League (New York) Club, the Pennsylvania Society, Arcola Country Club, Yountakah Country Club, Lake Placid Club and Passaic (New Jersey) City Club. He married 11 Oct., 1888, at Passaic, N. J., Harriet Brice, daughter of Oliver Henry Granger, of Zanesville, O., a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. Their children were, Byron David Benson, Robert Granger Benson, and Olive Benson, who is the wife of Dr. J. H. Carlisle. Robert Granger Benson was killed in Bordeaux, France, 27 Oct., 1919. In memory of his son, Mr. Benson founded a scholarship at Princeton University from which there will be a yearly income of \$500. In announcing his gift, Mr. Benson wrote: "In making your selection, I do not wish you to consider scholarship alone or to lay stress on the young man's ability to attain a college education without the aid of a scholarship. I do wish you to give much consideration to the qualities of the young man as a man, as a potential power in the community, then select the one who, in your judgment and to the best of your knowledge, is clean morally, sound physically, and will, with the wider education afforded him under this scholarship, become a power for civil righteousness in this or any other community in which he may make his future home." Another memorial for Robert G. Benson, a fountain at Passaic Avenue, Grove Terrace and Prospect Street, Passaic, was erected by his parents.

FRISSELL, Algernon Sydney, banker, b. in South Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., 1 Feb., 1845, son of Amasa Cogswell and Lavinia (Barker) Frissell. With his brother, Hollis Burke Frissell, he attended the "red school-house" in the locality of his home and, in 1857, attended a private school in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., afterwards attended Amenia Seminary. Before he left this institution and until the year 1862, he was associated with his father in a book store which the latter carried on in

Amenia during a time when he was forced to discontinue his pastorate on account of ill health. Mr. Frissell entered upon his business career as a clerk in the City Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1862. The next year he was promoted bookkeeper and a little later, teller. From 1865 to 1867 he was assistant cashier of the National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C., and served in various capacities as loan clerk in the Importers and Traders National Bank of New York City from 1867 to 1875. This latter year he became connected with the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York as cashier, and in 1885 was made president of the bank, retaining this position until 1916 when he became chairman of the board, and still serves in that capacity. The Fifth Avenue Bank, of which Mr. Frissell was the first cashier, and with the progress and growth of which he has been connected for more than thirty years, is one of the most substantial and successful financial institutions of the metropolis and its history one of unusual interest. Founded 13 Oct., 1875, the bank opened in the basement of the old Sherwood House, at 531 Fifth Avenue, across the street from its present location, with Philip Van Volkenburgh as president, John H. Sherwood, vice-president, A. S. Frissell, cashier, and a board of directors comprised of James Buel, John B. Comell, Jonathan Thome, Gardner Wetherbee, William H. Lee, Russell Sage, Webster Wagner, Joseph S. Lowrey, Charles S. Smith, and Joseph Thompson. The original rent of the bank premises in the Sherwood House basement, including gas and heat, was \$2,600 a year. In 1 April, 1890, the bank was removed to the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 44th St. to the house of John B. Cornell, and after the purchase of the adjoining residence, owned by Manton Marble, former editor of the New York "World," has occupied these quarters ever since. The resources of the Fifth Avenue Bank at the present writing (1921) amount to \$25,378,254.67. In addition to his interest in this bank Mr. Frissell was first vice-president and trustee of Greenwich Savings Bank; director of the Associates Land Company; of the Southern Improvement Company of New York, and of Woodlawn Cemetery Company. He was a member of the Board of Education, New York City, 1901-5, acting as chairman of the finance committee during part of the time; and was a member of the committee appointed by Governor Hughes to consider and report on improvements in the banking laws of New York, in 1897-98; was treasurer of the Civil Service Reform Association, New York Kindergarten Association, and Armstrong Association. He is a Presbyterian in religious connection and belongs to the follow-



A. S. Frissell

ing clubs: Century, City, and Barnard, New York; Cosmos, of Washington, and National Club of London. Mr. Frissell married 12 May, 1870, Susan Brinkerhof Varick, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They had four children: Dr. Lewis Fox Frissell, a physician; Frederick Hale Frissell, and Sydney Frissell, both of whom died in infancy and Lavinia Barker Frissell, who married Jerome F. Kidder of Hampton, Va.

FRISSELL, Hollis Burke, educator, b. in Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., 14 July, 1851; d. at Whitefield, N. H., 15 Aug., 1917,



H. B. Frissell

son of Amasa Cogswell and Lavinia (Barker) Frissell. The name, variously spelled, is of Scotch origin and appears in Massachusetts record early in the history of that commonwealth. Joseph Frissell, with his brother John, were members of the original colony of thirty-five persons who received from Roxbury, Mass., the grant of the town of Woodstock, Conn. He married Abigail Bartholomew, 11 Jan., 1691; their son John, married 10 Nov., 1726, Abigail Morris; their son, William Frissell, was ensign in Col. Israel Putnam's regiment in the Continental army; served under General Gates at Fort Ticonderoga and vicinity; and was commissioned first lieutenant under the hand of Jonathan Trumbull, Esq., captain-general and commander-in-chief of the English colony of Connecticut; and represented the town of Peru, Mass., to which he had removed from Woodstock, in about 1784, in the legislature three years. He married Judith Mason, 15 Aug., 1821, and their son, Amasa, a surveyor by occupation, married a Miss Cogswell; their only son, Amasa Cogswell Frissell, was an able Presbyterian minister, secretary of the American Tract Society, and a friend of Henry Ward Beecher. His wife was the granddaughter of Capt. Wm. Barker, an officer of revolutionary fame. Their son, Hollis Burke Frissell grew up in South Amenia, the seat of his father's first parish and lived the hard, strenuous, but uplifting life that falls to the lot of the children of a country clergyman. He said later in life, "When people were married I was present at the wedding; when people died I went to the funeral, and I was expected to be interested in everything that went on." He went with his brothers to the little red schoolhouse, was trained to use his hands, but got his real education at home. In his early youth the family removed to a village near West Point, N. Y., and he was placed in a boarding school near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He next attended Dr. Dwight's school, in New York City, whither the elder Frissell had removed as secretary of the American Tract Society, and at the same time worked half of the day carrying the society's publications all over the city and collecting the bills. When he had

earned five hundred dollars he entered Philips' Andover Academy, graduating in 1869. In 1874, he graduated from Yale College, working his way by selling Christian literature and by singing in church choirs of various denominations and by surveying. After finishing at Yale he was for two years a teacher at DeGarmo Institute, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., and following this worked his way through Union Theological Seminary, where he was a student during the years 1876 to 1879. Almost immediately after receiving his theological degree he became assistant pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church under Rev. Charles S. Robinson as pastor. In 1880, he went to the secretary of the American Missionary and started his ambition to do missionary work with the result that he received and accepted the offer to go to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, at Hampton, Va., as chaplain. Upon the death of General Samuel C. Armstrong, founder of the school, in 1893, he became principal of Hampton, a position which he held until his death, twenty-four years later. The thirty years of Dr. Frissell's association with the school witnessed many changes. The one or two modest buildings which housed the Institute in 1893 now (1922) number one hundred and forty; with one thousand acres of land attached. From two hundred and fifty students the attendance has grown to over eight hundred young people training for leadership in thirteen trades, in teaching and home making, in business and farming. Under Dr. Frissell's management not only did the institution expand in numbers and in property, but the character of its work changed and broadened immeasurably, notably when, in 1878, seventeen Indians were admitted to the classes and boarding department. This experiment met with so pronounced a success that Congress was emboldened to make a substantial appropriation of funds to start a similar educational plan for the Indians at Carlisle, Pa. There are today more than one thousand Indian graduates and ex-students of Hampton who are doing much to advance their race in the arts of civilization. More than eight thousand young people of the red and black races have had the benefit of the institution's lofty ideals and efficient practical training. In writing of the Hampton Institute and the work of Dr. Frissell, Dean James R. Russell of Teachers' College, N. Y., said: "I regard Hampton Institute as a great educational experiment station. Its problem is the mental, moral, and civic training of the millions of negroes in this country. The task is the most difficult one that can be put up to any institute because the solution is hampered by race prejudice, scarcity of funds and lack of popular interest. The consequences are of vital importance, not only to those immediately concerned, but to our entire population, whites as well as blacks, Northerners as well as Southerners. Any advance, however small, is a contribution to our national well-being and an asset to our national life. No other school is in a position to render as great service, simply because no other institution commands the united strength of the ablest leaders of both races. The work that needs doing is a task fit for giants and Hampton has been blessed with leaders of gigantic strength. The pace set originally by General Armstrong has

been followed by his successors and associates. Dr. Frissell is, in my opinion, one of the greatest educators of this generation. He has personality that begets confidence, a vision that sees great ideals and a devotion that brings results. He should be free to give his time and strength to the work which so much needs his personal guidance—a work which no other living man can do so well. In the nature of things the period of his active service must come to an end in a few years. It is, therefore, the more important that these years, the fruition of many years of preparation, should be made most effective. An investment in Hampton Institute now means more than it can ever mean again because the man, the work, and the opportunity are in conjunction. The possibilities of ten years' unhampered work in Hampton Institute are beyond my powers of imagination. The institution has never had a fair chance, and yet with inadequate support it has effected a revolution in the training of the black race and has profoundly changed our ideals of the training of the white race as well. Given a fair chance, I confidently predict that in ten years Hampton Institute will not stand second to any other educational institution, of any grade whatever, either in its power for civic righteousness or in its all pervading influence upon American education." Among the trustees of this institution are to be found many of the most prominent citizens of the United States, including ex-President Taft, Francis G. Peabody, Clarence H. Kelsey, George Foster Peabody, Charles E. Bigelow, Arthur Curtiss James, William Jay Schieffelin, Lunsford L. Lewis, James W. Cooper, William M. Frazier, Frank W. Darling, Samuel J. Mitchell, and Robert Bacon. Dr. Frissell was a powerful example of a man made great by his task, and his life an exemplification of the gospel story of the talents: "Lord, thou deliverest unto me five talents; behold I have made them five talents more." Out of consecration grew capacity and he who had planned to be only a humble servitor of humbler men than himself grew to be a leader upon whose counsel depended great enterprises of American benevolence. Upon the death of Dr. Frissell some remarkable tributes were paid to his work and personality by prominent men in every walk of life and every creed. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York City, said: "Perhaps the greatest service which Dr. Frissell rendered the people whose sons and daughters came under his guidance was to make clear that the richest contribution any man may make to the welfare of his race is to live aright, to live so as to give to every calumny touching one's race the unanswerable refutation of life itself. Dr. Frissell sorrowed over the wrong done to any race, but above all he joyed mightily in the good wrought by the wronged races." Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale University, said: "No man among those gathered on the stage on that day was doing a more important work than he. The education of the Indian and the negro was a task which the country had long neglected. The vital importance of having it done and done right was recognized by everyone. It had become a national problem of the first rank. And under his guidance the problem was being

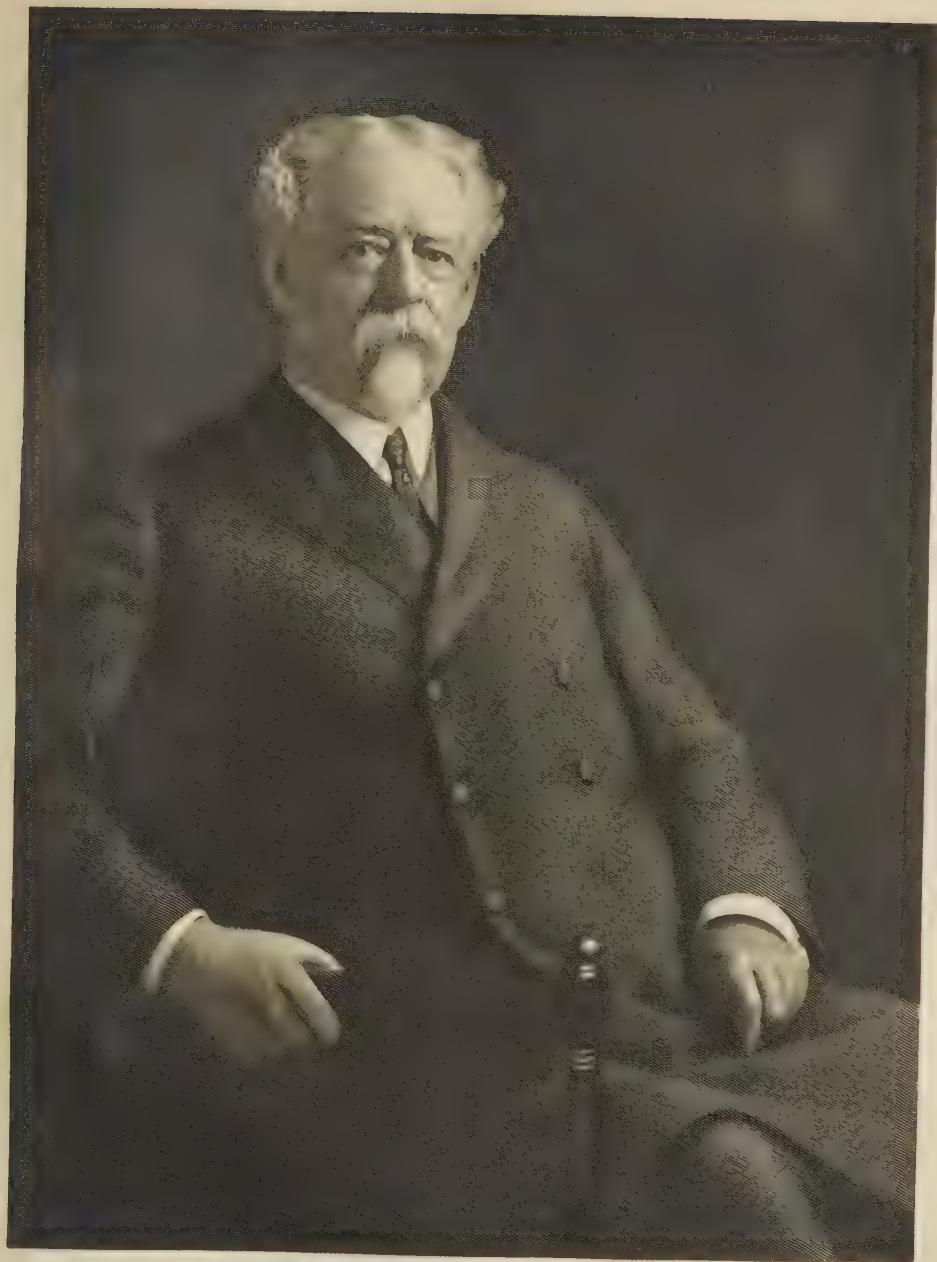
wisely solved. Better than any other institution in the country, Hampton was securing the combination of the ideal and the practical, which is necessary in all good education, and particularly so in the education of races like those with which he dealt. He was a man of character in the highest and best sense of the term. What he achieved, he achieved by his personal qualities. He was not, in the current sense of the word, a brilliant man. No efficiency expert could have valued him properly or have predicted the measure of his success. He was more conspicuous for courtesy than for driving power, for wisdom than for knowledge, for scholarly ideals than for scholarly attainments. By these he made a place for himself among his fellow students; by these he made a far larger place for himself in the work of his day and generation. But through it all the man was greater than the work. Large as were the results which he accomplished at Hampton, I believe that the best lesson which he has left us is the lesson that wisdom is more important than knowledge, and that Christian courtesy can accomplish more things than the world dreams of." William Howard Taft said: "In a quiet but effective way Hollis Burke Frissell was a man who greatly helped in the progress of his country. Until the Civil War was fought and won by the North, the slavery question colored every other issue and seriously threatened the integrity and future of the Union. . . . The greatest stimulus to such economic progress has been furnished by the negro vocational schools of the South, of which Hampton was the first—the mother of them all. General Armstrong founded Hampton Institute, and the spirit that he put into it continues in the school today. But the man who developed it, the man who has given it its widest usefulness, and to whom the negro race and the country owe more than to anyone else, except Booker Washington, was Hollis B. Frissell. Educated at Yale and for the ministry, he had in the highest degree the cultured missionary spirit. Forgetful of self, he devoted his energies and his life to increasing the usefulness of Hampton. He was endowed with the strongest common sense, with a very clear understanding of human nature, and with a poise and self-restraint that I have rarely, if ever, seen equalled. Never discouraged, never over-optimistic, he had that quiet tenacity of purpose that overcame every obstacle." Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, said: "From the beginning Hampton Institute has stood for white leadership in teaching, administration and financial control, for upbuilding the negro race as it emerged from slavery through the fundamental trades, intelligent farming, and the household arts, and through the inculcation and practice of a sound personal and community hygiene. The whole institution has always been permeated by a rational religion which kept warm and fresh the negroes' gentler and purer motives, gave play to their musical family, and freed them from undisciplined emotionalism and the slave's view of productive labor as something to be avoided to the utmost." There were hundreds of other touching and appreciative tributes, many of them from former pupils, which it is impossible to include in an article of this nature. On 2 Dec., of the present

(1917) year, memorial services were held for Dr. Frissell at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, with ex-President Taft, who is president of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute, and other prominent statesmen and educators of the country as speakers. Dr. Frissell was a constant contributor to periodicals, especially on subjects relating to the education and welfare of the negro, and was the author of many pamphlets issued in behalf of Hampton, among the most authoritative and valuable of which may be mentioned one entitled, "Our Responsibility to Undeveloped Races." He was an organizer and member of the Southern Education Board; member of the General Education Board; of the Negro Rural School Fund, Anna T. Jeanes Foundation; chairman of trustees of Calhoun Colored School, Ala.; chairman of the trustees of the Pennsylvania Normal Industrial and Agricultural School, S. C.; trustee of the Virginia Manual Labor School of Virginia; director of Thesalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Salonika, Greece; member of the Mandingo (Africa) Development Association, and a trustee of a number of other institutions and organizations. He was a member of the Century Association, N. Y., Yale Club, City Club, Barnard Club, N. Y., and Cosmos Club, of Washington. From Yale University he received the degree of LL.D., from Harvard University, that of S.T.D., from Richmond University that of LL.D., and from Howard University that of D.D. He married, in Bloomfield, N. J., 8 Nov., 1883, Julia Franie Dodd, daughter of Judge Amzi Dodd of Bloomfield, one of the most prominent citizens of his State. He served as vice-chancellor of New Jersey on two occasions, for ten years was a special justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and was president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark. One son was born to Dr. Frissell; Sidney Dodd Frissell, a graduate of Yale College, who has been for a number of years field secretary of Hampton Institute. During the World War he served in the U. S. Army on special duty. He married in June, 1917, Jane Farrar, of Burkeville, Va.

RUSSEL, George Howard, banker and capitalist, b. in Detroit, Mich., 29 Nov., 1847; d. there 17 May, 1915, son of Dr. George Black and Anne E. (Davenport) Russel. He was a direct descendant of Lewis Davenport, of Ayrshire, Scotland, who came to this country in 1746 and settled in Russellville, Pa. His father was an eminent physician, having the widest practice in Detroit during his time. He was also a prominent business man, interested in founding several large manufacturing companies. He owned the first iron furnace west of Buffalo and manufactured railroad cars and shipbuilding material. In his practice he became famous among the Indians, being one of the first practitioners to employ vaccination. He was especially active during two cholera plagues, when he led the fight to check the scourge. George Howard Russel attended private and public schools in Detroit, but, at the age of sixteen years, his delicate health made it necessary for him to obtain some out-of-door occupation. He was compelled, therefore, to abandon further studies. In 1863 he was yard foreman of the Detroit and Lake Superior Iron Manufacturing Company. With

this corporation he made rapid advancement, and, four years later, in 1867, he was chosen its secretary. In 1872 he became secretary and treasurer of the Detroit Car Works. His strong initiative, however, would not allow him to continue long in a subsidiary capacity, and, in 1874, when only twenty-seven years of age, he organized the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company. Of this enterprise, which became immediately prosperous, he was president until 1906, when he became its vice-president. During the next few years his interests became rapidly more numerous, and began to expand, until from the manufacturing business he presently went into banking. He now became known as one of the leading and most energetic business men of Detroit as well as a progressive citizen. In 1889 he became president of the State Savings Bank; in 1907 he combined this bank with the Peoples Savings Bank of Detroit, and the new bank was known as the Peoples State Bank. He was elected its first president, and continued to hold this office until his death, when it had become the largest bank in the State of Michigan. He was also the organizer and vice-president of the Great Lakes Engineering Works; organizer and a director of the Union Trust Company; president of the River Rouge Improvement Company; treasurer and a director of the Detroit United Railway; a director of the American Car and Foundry Company; and a director of the International Banking Corporation. He was also associated with a number of other large corporations, as a prominent stockholder and director. Mr. Russel was a man of strong will and great force of character; a natural diplomat and an unusually good judge of men; equally gracious in manner to all. He possessed a natural aptitude for organization, and was a born leader of men. In 1891-92 he was president of the Michigan Bankers' Association; in 1898 president of the American Bankers' Association, and for many years chairman of the Detroit Clearing House. In politics he was a Democrat, but he was above all a believer in the gold standard, and for this reason he felt compelled to give his adherence to the Republican party in 1896, and again in 1900, but in 1912 he again gave his support to the Democrats. Aside from voicing his convictions at the polls, however, he was not active in politics, and never had any ambition to fill public offices. His one exception was when he became the first president of the Detroit Park and Boulevard Commission, in which capacity he devoted a great deal of energy toward developing a system of parks for the city. In religious matters, he was a Presbyterian by conviction, being treasurer of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church at the time of his death. He was also a trustee of the Tappan Memorial Association of Ann Arbor. On 27 June, 1872, he married Frances Eunice, daughter of John S. Bagg, editor of the Detroit "Free Press." They had nine children: George B.; Albert W.; Sallie, now Mrs. George A. True; Julia R.; Philip S.; Raymond; Frances, now Mrs. Frank E. Wernken; Catherine, now Mrs. Earl Devlin, and Marion Russel.

PUPIN, Michael Idvorksy, university professor, scientist, and inventor, b. at Idvor,



Geo. H. Russell

Banat, Hungary, 4 Oct., 1858, son of Constantine and Olympiada Pupin. His middle name is derived from the name of his birthplace, a town on the bank of the Danube across from Belgrade, where his ancestors, and 35,000 other families from old Serbia, had been removed by Austria in 1690, as a frontier military colony to defend Austria against the incursions of the Turks. They were granted land in return for which their sole duty was to give military service to Austria. But many of the descendants of these colonists have always remained ardent Serbs, hating Austrian rule. Regiments of them deserted Austria for Russia during the World War. At fifteen years of age, after receiving more than the equivalent of a high-school education, Michael Pupin, accompanied by a youthful companion, came to the United States. He landed penniless in New York, in 1874. After a vain quest for work, the lonely stranger returned to Castle Garden, whence he was taken by a foreman in search of sturdy laborers and carried to Delaware City, Maryland, to drive a team of mules. Later he gradually worked his way from one farm to another through Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, back to New York. Knowing hardly a word of English, he earned his living at any work he could find—running errands, working in a cracker factory, in a grocery store, as a shipping-clerk, and sundry odd jobs—while diligently studying the language in newspapers and attending night school at Cooper Union and elsewhere, as opportunity afforded. In 1879, having contrived to save \$311, he took the entrance examinations to Columbia University, which he passed with high honors, getting the much-needed free tuition. After a lonely and studious freshman year, he won two prizes of \$100 each, in Greek and mathematics. This money he eked out with \$75 which he managed to save from his earnings, during the three vacation months, at haying in the Hackensack meadows. He began his sophomore year under more favorable auspices, by throwing the gigantic wrestling champion of the freshmen, thus deciding the class championship of October, 1880, in favor of the sophomores. This made him so popular that he was elected class president. At the time of his graduation, in 1883, he had saved sufficient money to continue the study of physics and mathematics in foreign universities. After a year and a half at Cambridge University, he went to the University of Berlin, where he studied thermodynamics under Helmholtz, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1889. In the same year he was appointed professor of electrical engineering in association with Francis B. Crocker. They worked harmoniously for over twenty years. After teaching electrical engineering through 1889-90, he taught mathematical physics through 1890-92; was adjunct-professor of mechanics, 1892-1901, and since then has been professor of electro-mechanics at Columbia. While in London, England, in 1888, he married Sarah Katherine Jackson, a sister of Professor Jackson of the Columbia faculty. In 1899 he first announced the theory underlying his invention of what has since become known the world over as the "Pupin coils," multiplying both the distance and the clearness possible to telephony. This was perfected in 1901 and sold to the Bell Telephone Company and

to German telephone interests. In 1902 he sold to the Marconi Company the patents on his inventions in electrical tuning, universally practiced to-day in wireless telegraphy. These inventions resulted from his researches in electrical resonance and electrical currents in rarified gases, which also led him to the study of the X-ray. He was the first in this country to repeat the Roentgen experiments, and the first to use the X-rays for practical surgery. In 1896, he had taken an X-ray photograph of the late Prescott Hall Butler, who had over a hundred small shots taker out of his hand with the guidance of the X-ray plate. He devoted himself also to the mathematical theory of sectional electric conductors, whence he evolved the Pupin coil. The same principle underlies the crowning invention of his genius, which made it possible to overcome static interference with transmission in wireless telegraphy. This he perfected in 1917, while the United States navy was suffering from difficulties caused by the impossibility of transmitting messages by wireless telegraphy on rainy or foggy days. Professor Pupin immediately donated his marvelous invention to the government of the country of his adoption, for the exclusive use of the American army and navy; an important contribution toward the winning of the war. Professor Pupin has written often and energetically of Austrian oppression of Serbia, from first-hand knowledge. He was long honorary consul-general of Serbia in New York, and has done much to promote the welfare of Serb exiles from Austrian tyranny in this country, being president of their mutual benefit organization, the Serb federation. In the early stages of the war he personally guaranteed contracts for railway material and supplies to the extent of \$250,000, or more, without the slightest expectation that the money would ever be paid back to him. On 30 March, 1919, he sailed for Paris to advise at the peace conference. In 1904, Columbia added the degree of Sc.D. to the doctorate he had received from the university of Berlin. He received the Elliott Cresson medal for distinction in physics in 1906, the Herbert prize of the French Academy in physics in 1916, and the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Science in 1917. He is president of the New York Academy of Sciences and a member of the council of the National Academy of Sciences. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society, the American Physical Society, the American Mathematical Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and numerous other scientific organizations. He is a contributor to many scientific journals and has published "Thermodynamics of Reversible Cycles in Gases," and other works. Also, he is a patron of art, having established the Pupin Prize, awarded biennially for the ornamental treatment of useful appliances. One of the past twelve awards was for an electrically illuminated power-house for a world's fair ground; another was for a design for a 500-foot flag-pole for the city of Pittsburgh.

TILDEN, Edward, banker, b. in Utica, N. Y., 17 June, 1855; d. in Chicago, Ill., 5 Feb., 1915, son of Ithiel and Margaret (Averill) Tilden. He was a descendant of Nathaniel Tilden, who emigrated from Tenterden, England, in 1634

in the ship "Hercules," and settled at Scituate, Mass. The line of descent is traced through Stephen and Hannah (Little) Tilden; Stephen and Mary Tilden; Stephen and Sarah (Rust) Tilden; John and Candace (Howe) Tilden; John and Lucinda (Davis), and Ithiel and Margaret (Averill) Tilden. When Edward Tilden was an infant his parents removed to Delavan, Wis., where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he left his home with a view to earning an independent living. After a brief time spent in Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., where he was engaged by a steel manufacturer, he decided to go to Chicago, Ill. He arrived there penniless, but being energetic and of ready wit he soon obtained the needed employment. In 1879 he secured a position as bookkeeper for the firm of Brintnall, Lamb and Company of Chicago, where he succeeded so remarkably well that he was soon promoted to the position of head bookkeeper. He was employed as bookkeeper in the Drovers' National Bank of Chicago, in 1883, and in 1890 was chosen assistant cashier. He served until 1897, and in that year was chosen treasurer in the firm of Libby, McNeill and Libby, one of the most conspicuous concerns in the meat-packing industry in this country. Mr. Tilden made a thorough study of the preservation of meats, and in 1902 was made president of the firm, a position he held up to the time of his death. His trained and ripened power of gauging men, his delicate tact in dealing with them, and his sunshine of spirit won for him many business friends. He proved to be particularly adapted to such a line of business, and his indefatigable industry and great enterprise were largely responsible for the upbuilding of many packing and banking institutions in which he was heavily interested. He was also president of the Drovers' National Bank, and a director in the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company. The enterprises which were developed and expanded by him stand as so many monuments to his perseverance and broad-mindedness. He achieved a special reputation through his philanthropies, which were many and varied. In the days of his wealth and prosperity he did not forget his "old home town," Delavan, Wis., and on 21 June, 1913, gave every boy in it a free trip to the circus in memory of the time when as a boy he could only peep through the fence because he had not the price of admission. Many young men of Delavan, Wis., owe their start in life to him, and he was responsible for numerous unrecorded deeds of charity. He was remarkably well informed on almost every topic, and was recognized as an authority on financial matters. Mr. Tilden was a member of the board of education, and its president in 1906; trustee of the Industrial Home for the Blind; school treasurer of the town of Lake, Ill.; member of the Board of South Park Commissioners, and for many years secretary of the Illinois State Bankers Association. He was a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society and of many clubs of Chicago, among them the Union League, Iroquois, Bankers', and South Shore Country. Notwithstanding his many business activities, he was prominent in Democratic politics and contributed liberally to local and national cam-

paign funds. On 22 Feb., 1883, he married Annie Everhuis, of Chicago. They had three children: Frances B., Averill, and Louis Edward Tilden.

GREER, David Hummell, P. E. bishop of New York, b. in Wheeling, W. Va., 20 March, 1844; d. in New York City, 19 May, 1919, son of Jacob Rickard and Elizabeth (Yellott) Greer. He was educated in Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., and studied theology at the Episcopal Theological School, Gambier, O. In 1866 he was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church, and in 1868, was advanced to the priesthood, the ceremony taking place at Alexandria, Va. He served as rector of the Episcopal Church at Clarkville, W. Va., from 1866 to 1868. From Clarkville he was called to Covington, Ky., to become rector of Trinity Church. Here he remained until 1881, developing his power to be of service in the church. In this year he made his first journey overseas. Returning, he was invited to become rector of Grace Episcopal Church in Providence, R. I., where he entered upon his duties, 15 Sept., 1872. Here seventeen years of his life were spent, and a great part of his life work accomplished, so successfully, that Providence always felt that Bishop Greer had charge of that parish and never ceased to belong to it. He extended the work of the church in Providence by organizing several missions to further the usefulness of the service of the church. He served as deputy from this diocese to four successive conventions. Then the more difficult work of the church in New York City demanded the ability and experience of such a clergyman as Bishop Greer, and he answered the call to become the rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in New York City, in 1888. Here Bishop Greer became noted for his wise conduct of unlimited benefactions. The leading men in finance in the city were his parishioners and, it is said, always gave him more money than he asked for to be distributed in his carefully managed charities. His position marked him for advance, in responsibility as well as in office and honors. In September, 1903, he was elected coadjutor bishop of New York, serving with Bishop Henry Codman Potter. He was consecrated in St. Bartholomew's Church, 26 Jan., 1904. In the four years Bishop Greer served as coadjutor with Bishop Potter, they divided the territory of the diocese, Bishop Potter retaining the visitation of the country parishes, and giving to Bishop Greer the city work. They worked in hearty sympathetic, successful co-operation. In 1908, Bishop Greer went abroad, for the last time, to attend the Lambeth conference, for after this year the duties of his position so absorbed him that even a short absence became impossible. When Bishop Henry Codman Potter died, 21 July, 1908, Bishop Greer became automatically bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. For one year after the death of Bishop Potter, Bishop Greer carried on all the work of the diocese alone. This experience convinced him of the necessity of the creation of a canon permitting suffragan bishops, such as the Church of England has, and he advocated the adoption of the suffragan canon. New York was naturally the first diocese to take advantage of the new canon, and elected the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Burch suffragan bishop in 1911



Edward Tilden

to assist Bishop Greer. Of that part of Bishop Greer's work which remained unseen, unknown, and unreported, nothing material remains; of this spiritual work, therefore, the record must be sought in the lives and hearts of the thousands of men and women who directly or indirectly came under his influence. Of the material evidence of his indefatigable labor, two signs may be studied: his buildings and his books. Of his buildings, three stand out. The greatest is the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, with its many surrounding buildings. He will go down in history as the cathedral builder. Practically all the structures on the grounds of the cathedral were built by Bishop Greer. Bishop Horatio Potter had organized the board of trustees and planned the New York Episcopal Cathedral. Bishop Henry Codman Potter had purchased the ground and laid the foundation for the crossing. Bishop Greer carried on their work the erection of the many buildings enclosed within the grounds. One of his last acts as bishop was to outline to a meeting of the board of trustees a plan to conduct a campaign to obtain the money to erect and endow the nave. The building of the cathedral was a large part of the life work of Bishop Greer, and, it is stated, it is probable that the nave will be a memorial to him. His second greatest building is the Bronx Church House, for which he secured an endowment of \$500,000. His third building is St. Bartholomew's Parish House, which he built while rector of St. Bartholomew's Church. He received much of the credit, too, for making a reality the plan for the beautiful new St. Bartholomew's Church; he preached the sermon the morning the proposal was made to the parishioners, and laid the cornerstone and dedicated this magnificent edifice. The other remaining evidence of his scholarship, his labor and his life, is the list of books of which he was the author, the importance of which is shown in their influence throughout the churches of the country. Among these books are: "The Historic Christ," "From Things to God," "The Preacher and His Place," and "Visions." One season he delivered the Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale University. Many educational institutions bestowed degrees on him. Washington and Jefferson College made him Doctor of Laws in 1902. Columbia University, of which he was trustee, gave him the degree S.T.D. in 1904. Brown University, the University of the South, and Kenyon College each made him a Doctor of Divinity. The King of Greece made him an officer of the Order of George the First. Of these marks of appreciation, Bishop Greer was exceedingly proud, although in this case, as in many others, the honor is to the university even more than to the public man on whom the degree is conferred, for the credit of a long and well-spent life honors the university surely even more than the university honors the man. Bishop Greer was known for his low churchmanship, not using the outward signs of Episcopal office, the round collar and ring, saying that a clergyman should be recognizable by his bearing and by his life. His influence was as wide as it was great. He had under him 412 clergymen, with the care of 292 churches and 95,962 communicants. This influence he used for the great service of humanity both outside and

inside the church, one of his last great public services being in advocating the holiness and righteousness of the cause of the Allies in the great war long before America entered as active participant. The response of his parishioners to his devotion to them was constantly indicated in their generous support to the funds for building and for charity. But the full extent of his influence was probably not realized until his death brought forth spontaneous and profound expressions of love and respect from men and women of all creeds. Then only was the far-reaching effect of his life observed. Clergymen of all denominations, together with representatives of the synagogue and the Salvation Army, joined in praising the life of the man who was called the practical idealist. Of his own church, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, said: "It is hard to say what I would like to say; my sense of personal loss is too great. Bishop Greer was, first of all, a religious man. He won our respect because he was able, wise, and just. He won our affection because he forgot himself in serving others, because we knew that he cared for us, one by one. But there was something more. We knew that his life was hid in the life of his Master, and we saw in his face the light and the joy of Christ." Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, said: "Bishop Greer seemed to me to be a Christian, shepherding his people with zeal and tenderness. Bishop Greer was a churchman of breadth and catholicity, who looked upon the people of all creeds as his brothers; who sought the welfare of all men. I have always felt, as a Jew and Jewish preacher, free to appeal to Bishop Greer, the Christian bishop, as a friend for the helpful cooperation of a brother minister. He was a friend of my people because he was a friend and brother to all peoples. The city of New York, including the peoples of all faiths, is the poorer for the passing of this kindly, brotherly leader of his church." The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, long pastor of Madison Square Presbyterian Church, said: "The death of Bishop Greer is not only a loss to his own diocese and to the entire Episcopal Church, but to the whole Protestant world. I had the warmest regard and admiration for him. He was a man larger than his church itself. He was a man of strong and sound opinions. He had a heart as big as the world. He was a power not only religiously, but also in political and civic relations." Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes said: "The death of Bishop Greer has come as a great shock to us all. He was a close friend of the late Cardinal Farley. The Catholic people of New York gratefully remember the bishop's expression of deep sympathy on the loss to the community of the cardinal. New York loses in the passing of Bishop Greer a distinguished churchman, a highly helpful citizen, and a devoted friend of this city's best interests." Mgr. John J. Dunn, chancellor of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, said: "Bishop Greer was a lovable gentleman. He was one of our foremost citizens. He was a man of great civic virtue. What he did was bound up with every movement that made for the highest form of citizenship here in New York. He will be greatly missed by all classes and creeds in this community." Bishop Greer was

married, in July, 1869, at Covington, Ky., to Caroline Augusta Keith, daughter of Quincy A. Keith, of Covington, Ky. Their children are: William A. Greer; Lawrence Greer; Jean (Greer) Robinson, (Mrs. Franklin W.); Mary (Greer) McLane (Mrs. Thomas S.). Of his wife's constant helpfulness, Bishop Greer said on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his consecration: "She is the best suffragan bishop in the world. You don't know and I don't know how much she has meant to you through me. Only God knows that." Mrs. Greer survived her husband one month, dying 17 June, 1919.

ACHESON, Marcus Wilson, jurist, b. in Washington, Pa., 7 June, 1828; son of David and Mary (Wilson) Acheson; d. at his residence in Pittsburgh, Pa., 21 June, 1906. His father (1770-1851), a native of Glassdrummond, County Armagh, Ireland, early came to America, locating first in Philadelphia, ultimately in Washington, Pa., where he lived until his death. Although engaged in the mercantile pursuits, he was active in State and national politics, and, as a member of the then Republican party, represented his district in the State legislature for more than ten years, beginning with 1795. During this period the general, as well as the State government, had its seat at Philadelphia, where he was brought into close contact with the public men of the day, including Washington. Mary Wilson, the mother of Judge Acheson, was born in Philadelphia, 30 Nov., 1787, and died in Washington, Pa., 2 Aug., 1872. Her father, John Wilson, born in Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland, in 1762, was her first paternal ancestor in America. Leaving Ireland in June, 1786, he moved to Philadelphia, where he lived for three years, thence going to Washington, Pa., where he lived until his death, 16 March, 1847. Judge Acheson was educated in Washington, Pa., and was graduated in Washington College, (afterward united with Jefferson), in 1846. Choosing the law for his profession, he entered the office of his brother, Alexander W. Acheson, in Washington, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of that county, 17 May, 1852. One month later he removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County on 18 June, 1852, and there continued in the general practice of law during the next twenty-eight years. In 1880, he was appointed by President Hayes United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and in 1891, by President Harrison, United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. Upon the creation of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, he became the presiding judge for the Third Circuit of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, having as colleagues, Judge George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, and Judge George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., and this position he held at the time of his death. Originally a Democrat, Judge Acheson became a Republican at the opening of the Civil War, but he died a Democrat, his conviction being that the Republican party had abandoned its principles and became the party of plutocracy. At the time of his death he was president of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, of the board of trustees of Shady Side Academy, a private school for boys in Pittsburgh, and of the board of directors

of the Children's Hospital, also of Pittsburgh. He married, 9 June, 1859, Sophie Duff, daughter of William C. Reiter, a physician of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Acheson died in Pittsburgh, 20 Oct., 1894.

GRAHAM, Charles Jones, manufacturer, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 13 March, 1878, son of Albert and Anna Belle (Colling) Graham. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, completing the high school course in 1893. A year later he completed the course at Pittsburgh Academy. Mr. Graham began his business career in Pittsburgh, 5 July, 1894, when he entered the employ of the Tide Coal Company as a clerk. After remaining in this position for two years, he became associated, in the capacity of clerk, with the firm of John Charles and Company, iron manufacturers, of Pittsburgh. In 1900, this firm became the Graham Nut Company, and in 1903 Mr. Graham had become so active and important a factor in the management of the company that he was made its secretary and a member of the board of directors. In 1915, he accepted the vice-presidency, an office which he still (1921) holds. Although one of the younger business men of the country, Mr. Graham early took rank with the most prominent figures in the iron and steel industry, and is identified with several of the most important organizations in this and other lines of business. He is president and director of the Liberty Steel Products Company, Incorporated, New York; president and director of Charles J. Graham and Company, New York; vice-president and director of the Davis Brake Beam Company, Johnstown, Pa.; treasurer and director of the Pittsburgh Export Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; director of the Steel Car Company, Cleveland, O.; the Illinois Car and Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; the Carbo-Hydrogen Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., and of the Pittsburgh-Jerome Copper Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Since 1916, he has been a member of the Replogle Syndicate Cambria Steel Company. Mr. Graham is public-spirited and philanthropic. He is vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home, Pittsburgh, Pa.; chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital, and director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Pa. He is devoted to outdoor sports and athletics, and is a member of various clubs and organizations, including: The Pittsburgh Country Club, Duquesne Club, Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh Field Club, Union Club, University Club, Railway Club of Pittsburgh, Automobile Club of Pittsburgh, Americus Republican Club, Ben Lomond Golf Club, Seaview Golf Club, Old Colony Club. Other club associations are: The Lambs, the Hermit Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is affiliated with the Bankers' Club of New York, and he is a director of the Pittsburgh Country Club and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He married, 12 June, 1900, at Pittsburgh, Pa., Josephine Horlin, daughter of James Gray of Pittsburgh. They have four sons: William Kennedy, Francis Kilbourne, Albert Hooker and Thomas Harlin Graham.



Chas. F. McKim

ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano, statesman, b. at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., 30 Jan., 1882, son of James and Sarah (Delano) Roosevelt. He is a fifth cousin of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, their common ancestors having come to America from Holland in 1648. His father was vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson company. Mr. Roosevelt was educated at the Groton School, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard College in 1904. While at Harvard he was managing editor of the "Crimson," the university daily paper, and in his senior year was president of the class committee. He was graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1907, and began practice as a member of the firm of Carter, Lenyard and Milburn in New York City. In 1910 he became Democratic candidate for state senator in the district of Dutchess, Putnam, and Columbia counties, which had been represented at the state capital by a Republican for twenty-eight years and won a complete victory, that astonished even experienced politicians. During his senatorial term, he was chairman of the forest, fish and game committee and a member of the railroads, canals and agricultural committees. He was reelected in 1912 by a greatly increased majority. During his service in the state senate, the issue of electing a U. S. senator divided the Democrats into a small group of "insurgents" and a large body of "regulars," with Mr. Roosevelt as leader of the insurgents. His efforts resulted in the defeat of William F. Sheehan for the U. S. senate. On 17 Mar., 1913, he was appointed by President Wilson as assistant secretary of the navy, an action accepted as a stamp of approval on his activities in the New York state legislative body. Previous to this time, Mr. Roosevelt had been keenly interested in naval affairs, acquiring a collection of rare naval prints, and engaging in naval historical research, and in compiling biographies of early American naval commanders. After becoming assistant secretary of the navy, he developed his knowledge of ships, their construction, and tonnage to an extent that often has surprised naval officials or government executives with whom he conferred on naval topics. This knowledge has proved of value throughout his incumbency of the position, particularly during the World War, when much of the responsibility for the conduct of naval affairs was borne by him from the headquarters of the navy department. He has always been an advocate of a large, well-trained navy for the United States, and has taken a prominent part in efforts to obtain enabling legislation from congress, declaring that opposition to a definite, broadly planned naval policy must come only from lack of knowledge. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, of the Navy History Society, of the New York Historical Society, and of the Harvard Club of New York City. In June, 1920, Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for the office of vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio. He was married 17 Mar., 1905, to his fifth cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt of New York City.

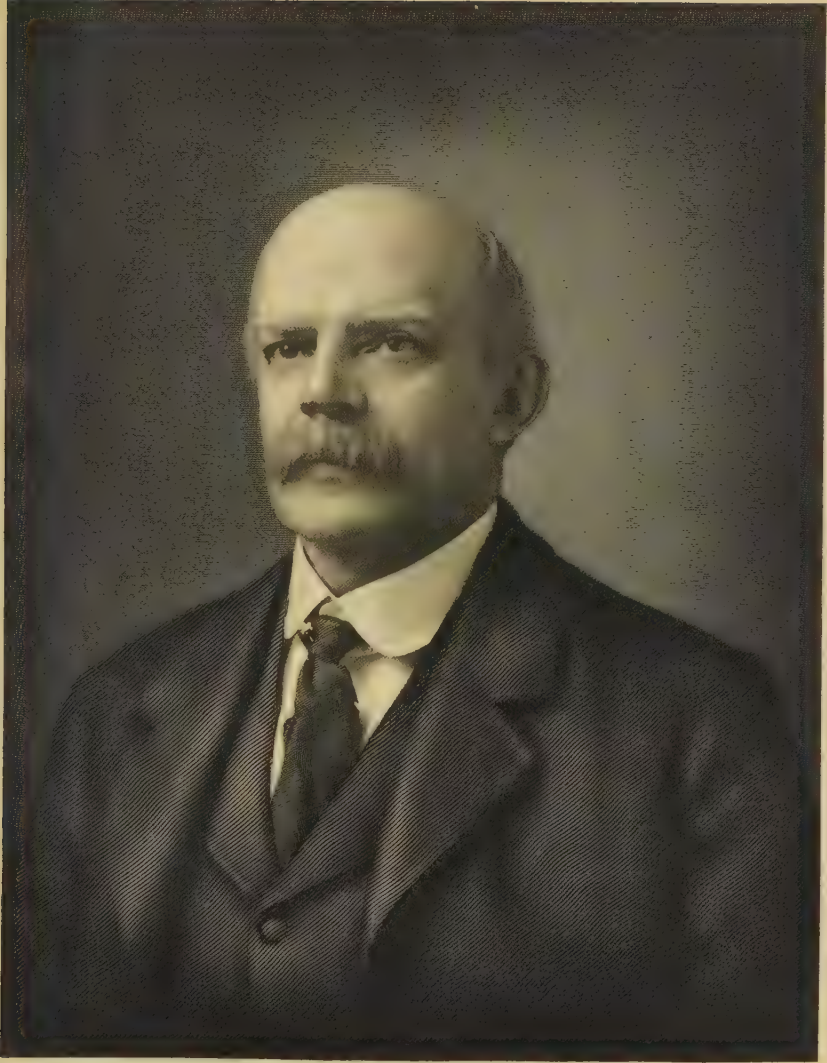
LODGE, Henry Cabot, U. S. senator and author, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 May, 1850, son of John Ellerton and Anna (Cabot) Lodge. After

completing his preparatory studies at Dixwell's Latin School, he matriculated at Harvard where he was graduated in 1871. Subsequent to his graduation, he spent more than a year of travel in Europe. He then entered Harvard Law School where he was graduated in 1874, and was admitted at the Boston bar in April, 1875. The same year he received the degree of Ph.D. for his thesis on the "Land Law of Anglo-Saxons." In 1873 he became assistant editor of the "North American Review," continuing in this relation until November, 1876. He was instructor in history at Harvard College from 1876 to 1879. He was university lecturer at Lowell Institute, Boston, in 1880. He was associate editor of the "International Review," from 1879 to 1881. In 1879 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, and served for two terms. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884, 1888, 1900, and 1908. In 1896 he placed Thomas B. Reed in nomination for the presidency. He was permanent chairman of the convention in 1900 and 1908 and was chairman of the committee on resolutions in 1896. He was chosen a member of the Republican State Central Committee from the First Essex District of Massachusetts in 1880 and was chairman of the finance committee. The same year he served as secretary of the state delegation to the Republican national convention at Chicago. He was elected to Congress in 1886 by a plurality of nearly one thousand and served through the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses. He has been United States senator since 1893, his present term expiring in 1923. Mr. Lodge has always stood for unalloyed Americanism. He preached preparedness in the Senate and through his writings from the beginning of the World War, and during America's participation in it, always stood in the Senate back of the Administration in every measure advanced to make certain the winning of the victory. He inspired public sentiment and spurred the people on to action and sacrifices. After the signing of the armistice, and the war practically over, he waited as a matter of policy to see the issue of the conference at Versailles. When the draft of the League of Nations was interwoven with the Treaty of Peace, making it a part of the Treaty, his opposition to the Treaty began. When the Treaty, with the League of Nations as a component part of it, came before the Senate for ratification, Mr. Lodge, as chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs, and as majority leader, started his fight against ratification. For months the contest raged. He formulated the idea of interpretations and reservations, and, with those as instruments, carried his point. During the prolonged period of debate Mr. Lodge delivered three set speeches which, for power and finish, will rank with any ever delivered in the United States Senate. He has been a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission since 1903, and a member of the United States Immigration Commission since 1907. He is a regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and the American Antiquarian Society. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and

Sciences, and was an overseer of Harvard from 1884 to 1890, and from 1911 to the present. He has received the following degrees: A.B., 1871; LL.B., 1874; Ph.D., history, 1876, from Harvard; LL.D., 1893, from Williams; 1902, from Yale and Clark Universities; 1904, from Harvard. Senator Lodge is the author of "Life and Letters of George Cabot" (1877); "Short History of the English Colonies in America" (1881); "Life of Alexander Hamilton" (1882); "Life of Daniel Webster" 1883; "Studies in History" (1886); "Life of Washington" (two volumes, 1889); "History of Boston" ("Historic Town Series," 1891); "Historical and Political Essays" (1892); "Speeches" (1895); "Hero Tales from American History," with Theodore Roosevelt (1895); "Certain Accepted Heroes and Other Essays in Literature and Politics" (1897); "Story of the Revolution" (two volumes, 1898); "Story of the Spanish War" (1899); "A Fighting Frigate, and Other Essays" (1906); "A Frontier Town and Other Essays" (1906); "Speeches and Addresses" (1910). He has also edited "Ballads and Lyrics" (1881); "Complete Works of Alexander Hamilton," including his private correspondence and many hitherto unpublished documents with an introduction and notes, (nine volumes, 1885). Senator Lodge married 29 June, 1871, Anna Cabot Mills, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. N.

JACKSON, Schuyler Brinckerhoff, lawyer, and legislator, son of John Peter and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Jackson, b. at Newark, N. J., 16 June, 1849; d. at Narragansett Pier, R. I., 28 July, 1914. Mr. Jackson was descended from an old and distinguished family of Lancashire, England, some representatives of which early settled in County Armagh, Ireland. About 1746 James Jackson, a native of Ireland, and the earliest representative of the family in America, located in New York City, where he became successful in business, and helped found the first Presbyterian Church. He removed later to Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., where he was prominent in the organization of the village government. From him the line of descent runs through his son James, a shipper and transporter of New Windsor, on the Hudson, N. Y., and his son Peter, father of John P. Jackson, who early removed to New Jersey, founded the village of Jackson's Corners, and was prominent in business and public life for many years. John P. Jackson, son of Peter Jackson and Hester Brinckerhoff, was born at his father's home, Aquackanock, Passaic County, N. Y., in 1805. After his graduation with high honors at Princeton College in 1823, he read law, under Judges Reeve and Gould at Litchfield, Conn., in the first law school of the United States, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon a professional and public career of great prominence. His earliest public office was that of clerk of Essex County; later he was for several terms a member of the State legislature and finally its speaker; he served also on several important State boards. Nearly his most memorable work, however, was in the capacity of principal originator and founder of the New Jersey system of railroads, built by the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. His wife, Elizabeth Wolcott, was a daughter

of Judge Frederick Wolcott, of Litchfield, Conn., who was, in turn, a son of Gov. Oliver Wolcott, famous as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, grandson of Gov. Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut, known as the "hero of Louisburg," and a descendant of Henry Wolcott (1578-1655), who settled in Windsor, Conn., some time after 1630. Judge Wolcott's wife was Betsy Huntington, a grandniece of Samuel Huntington, another signer of the Declaration. John P. Jackson died in 1861. Schuyler B. Jackson received his education at the Newark Academy and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Yale College in the autumn of 1866. He continued his studies with the class of 1870 until the beginning of his junior year, when he left to make an extensive trip abroad. At this time he resided principally in Berlin, where he attended lectures in the university, and made the acquaintance of some of the most prominent men of the day, including Emperor William I, Prince Bismarck, General Von Moltke, and several prominent scholars. In the following year he returned to Yale, and, joining the class of 1871, remained with it until graduation. During his course he was a member of several of the prominent undergraduate societies, notably the Linonia and the Scroll and Key. After graduation he made his legal studies at the Columbia Law School under Professor Dwight, and in November, 1874, was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney and solicitor in chancery. Four years later he was admitted a counselor-at-law. In the practice of his profession Mr. Jackson at once attained to success and prominence. He also entered the field of politics, and was repeatedly elected to public offices, beginning with that of alderman in Newark. During 1878-79 he was a member of the State legislature, and in the latter year, like his distinguished father, he was speaker of the assembly, an office to which he received unanimous election. At the close of his legislative term he declined re-election, preferring to devote his time to the interests of his private business. His untiring activity in all movements for the general good, coupled with the high esteem of his fellow citizens, kept him constantly in public office, however, in spite of himself. He was successively alderman of Newark, a member of the State school commission, chairman of the State prison commission, special master in chancery and commissioner of the State Supreme Court. In the meantime he was fully occupied with personal and business concerns, having been one of the founders, and always a director of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, for many years, a director in the American Bible Society, and an officer in several other important business and benevolent corporations. True to the traditions of his family, he was deeply religious, and always sincerely interested in the moral and spiritual welfare of the community. He was a life-long member of the South Presbyterian Church of Newark, in which he served successively as trustee, president of the board, and as elder. In the intervals of a busy life, Mr. Jackson was a great traveler, having made several extensive trips to Europe, and through the United States and Canada, and was well known in New York



Wm. L. Hester

City. He was a member of the Essex, Newark, and Lawyers' Clubs of Newark, of the New Jersey Historical Society and the Yale Alumni Association. He was married 28 Feb., 1889, to Angela, daughter of Andrew B. Forbes, one of the early residents of San Francisco, and a prominent factor in the business, public, and religious life of the city from the early fifties. Mrs. Jackson survives her husband.

PAGE, Walter Hines, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, editor, author, b. at Cary, N. C., 15 Aug., 1855, son of Allison F. and Catherine (Raboteau) Hines; d. at Pinehurst, N. C., 21 Dec., 1918. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon College, Va., in 1876, and later pursued post-graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University. He was one of the twenty fellows of that Baltimore institution, having won a Greek scholarship under the famous Dr. Basil L. Gildersleeve. Upon his completion of studies there, he decided upon literature as his future vocation and took up newspaper work as preliminary training, becoming editor of a small daily publication in Raleigh. He soon sold his holdings, however, to Josephus Daniels, who later became Secretary of the Navy. His next venture was to interest himself in sociological problems of the South, and to get his convictions before the public, he organized the first newspaper syndicate south of the Mason and Dixon line. Many of the interviews he obtained while touring the South for the "Boston Post," the "Springfield (Mass.) Republican," and the "New York Times," particularly one with Jefferson Davis, attracted wide attention and favorable comment. During this period of his life, he was foremost in advocating better farming, rotation of crops, manufactures, good roads, and good schools. He introduced these things in the South when innovations were looked at askance by many in that part of the country, but his force and personality conquered opposition. Later, he became editor of "The Atlantic Monthly," in Boston, and directed the influence of that publication to fields other than pure literature, alone. While in Boston, he also became literary advisor to the publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin and Company, and there began to make the acquaintance of the foremost literary men of the country. Later, he joined with Frank N. Doubleday in founding the publishing house of Doubleday, Page and Company, of Garden City, Long Island. For five years, he was editor of the magazine, "The Forum," and from 1900-13, of "The World's Work." When, in 1913, it became known that Mr. Page had accepted President Wilson's offer of the post at London of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, some surprise was manifested, because he had kept aloof from politics and, in fact, had never held political office, unless service on President Roosevelt's unpaid Country Life Commission could be called such. He also encountered some opposition from labor, the British laborites addressing a communication of protest to the British Government, asking that Mr. Page be unaccepted at court. This move, it was ascertained later, was inspired in this country because he had maintained his publishing concern on an open-shop basis. Once, however, he had established himself in London, he became exceedingly popular. His speeches were widely

printed throughout the British Isles and his witty and conciliatory attitude did much to promote cordiality at a time when many persons in Great Britain were provoked because of the alleged "delay" of the United States in entering the World War. In March, 1914, he was subjected to severe criticism in some quarters of a speech he made at a dinner in London before the Associated Chamber of Commerce in which he said that Great Britain "would profit most," by the use of the Panama Canal, but the speech was endorsed by President Wilson after the full text had been cabled to him. Even before the World War, he had been called on to play a difficult diplomatic rôle. When American troops landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and were operating across the Mexican border to put down lawlessness with which the Mexican Government seemed powerless to cope, there was much tactful explaining to be done, and Mr. Page's work finally did much to establish a complete and good understanding between the United States and Great Britain on the control of Mexico's internal policies. Then also, there was the delicate question of the right of British ships during the early part of the World War to stop and search American ships, especially the ransacking of mail pouches, a problem which he smoothed out with Lord Cecil, the British Minister of Blockade, the two men becoming fast friends. His almost daily conferences also promoted a warm friendship with Earl Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. Having come to the court of St. James without experience in the diplomatic field and being known at first as the "scholar-diplomat," his handling of the many important questions that were presented him for solution was followed with keen interest both in America and abroad, but he had soon made it apparent to the State Department that the diplomatic business of the United States in Great Britain safely could be intrusted to him. Later, when the United States entered the war, there fell to him the great mass of business imposed by arrangements for the full co-operation of this country with the Allies in supplying vast stores of war material, foodstuffs, and in arranging extension of financial aid to the Allied governments. There is little doubt that overwork along these lines ultimately caused his death. For some time prior to his resignation as Ambassador in August, 1917, it was known that he wanted to lay down the burden of his arduous duties, but patriotism caused him to remain at his post while matters connected with the conduct of the war, of the gravest moment, were under consideration. His retirement as Ambassador was universally regretted in Great Britain. He went to Scotland in search of health, but was little benefited by his sojourn in the hills of that country, and, being eager to get back to his native land, he left for America on board a British transport, arriving in this country in October, 1917. Weakened by heart trouble, he was carried from the transport on a stretcher and taken to a hospital where his condition improved to such an extent that he was able to go to North Carolina, where it was hoped the pine-laden air of his native State would completely restore his health. Instead, he grew steadily weaker until his death. He was a member of the General Educational

Board and wrote many articles and some books on educational and sociological topics, among the later being "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," and "The Southerner." He received numerous decorations and degrees for his diplomatic service abroad. He was married in 1880 to Miss Alice Wilson, daughter of Dr. William Wilson, of Michigan. They had three sons and one daughter.

GOODWIN, Nathaniel Carl, actor, b. in Boston, Mass., July, 1857, d. in New York City, 31 Jan., 1919. His is an old Massachusetts family, members of which have always been in the forefront of social and civic movements. He received an academic education, and at an early age showed promise of dramatic talent. After his school days he began his first employment as a clerk in a Boston dry goods store, where he remained only two months and then became a clerk in an upholstery establishment. Later he gave up his ventures at trade and embarked on his stage career. Through his school and clerkship days he had studied Shakespeare assiduously and had taken lessons in dramatic art. He obtained an engagement at Niblo's Garden, New York, as general utility man in its stock company. Next he came to the old Boston Museum and filled a like position. His first legitimate appearance was at the Providence Opera House, with William Henderson's Stock Company. After a while he was engaged to play in support of Stuart Robson under John Stetson's management in "Law in New York" at the old Howard Athenium. He was engaged to play the rôle of a newsboy and in this piece made his first real hit. Joseph Bradford then wrote a sketch for him, "The Rehearsal," in which he later appeared at the Athenium. It was in 1875 at Tony Pastor's that he made his first appearance in a speaking part in New York. Shortly afterward he appeared with Minnie Palmer and played Captain Crosstree in *Black Eyed Susan*. He was engaged by Edward E. Rice to create the part of Captain Dietrich in the memorable original production of *Evangeline*, which cast gave to the American stage a galaxy of stars. He did so well in this that he was soon playing the leading comedy part, that of *Le Blanc*, which he continued to do for three years. It was in this production at the old Boston Museum that his first wife, Eliza Wethersby, became a great Boston favorite. He played the pirate chief in Rice's production of "The Corsair," and "Pippins," a burlesque, by J. Cheever Goodwin. In 1877 he organized a company under the name of "The Froliques," with which he appeared for the next three years, presenting "Cruets, Hobbies, Rambles, and Ripples." In 1882 Mr. Goodwin became his own manager and in the next few years produced various pieces including "Confusion," "The Skating Rink," "Big Pony," "Ourselves," "The Black Flag," "Sparks," "A Gay Deceiver," "Colonel Tom," "Turned Up," "A Royal Revenge," "The Viper on the Hearth," and "Lend Me Five Shillings." In 1883 he played *Modus* in "The Hunchback," and the first grave digger in "Hamlet," at the Cincinnati Dramatic Festival. It was about this time also that he first played Marc Antony in "Julius Caesar," at a benefit performance in New York. In 1889-90 he produced Henry Guy Carleton's, "A Gilded Fool," and brought

out a play called "A Gold Mine," in London. In 1890, in Portland, Oregon, he produced "The Nominee," in which he created one of the most successful characters in his career. In 1896 he was Sir Lucias O'Trigger in the all-star cast revival of "The Rivals," in which he was associated with Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. John Drew, Julia Marlowe, Robert Taber, Francis Wilson, E. M. Holland, Fannie Rice, and other stars. His successive successes were "An American Citizen," "Nathan Hale," "The Cowboy and the Lady," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Altar of Friendship," "The Usurper," "David Garrick," "When We Were Twenty-One," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Genius," "The Master Hand," and "The Easterner." From time to time he became interested in mining properties. Besides being a great actor, Mr. Goodwin was a gentleman, just and generous, and those who knew him intimately certify as to his kindness, and the possession of an innate chivalry which impelled him always. He first married Elizabeth Wethersby, who died in 1887. In 1888 he married Nella Baker Pease; in 1898, Maxine Elliott; in 1908, Edna Goodrich, and in 1916, Marjorie Moreland.

WHITE, John Barber, lumber merchant, b. in Chautauqua County, N. Y., 8 Dec., 1847, son of John and Rebekah (Barber) White. His first American paternal ancestor, John White, of South Petherton, Somerset, England, came to this country in 1638, and settled in Salem, now Wenham, Mass., where he built the first saw and grist mill. John's son, Josiah, served as a private during King Philip's War., and his son, Josiah, 2d, who served during the colonial wars, was a man of considerable prominence in Lancaster. He was one of the first seven selectmen of the town, serving for five years; was town treasurer for one year,—representative to the general court for three years, and deacon of the first church from 1729 until his death, in 1772. His son, Jonathan White, a large landowner and one of the first officers of the town of Charlemont, Mass., was commissioned captain in the Worcester regiment, which, under Colonel Ruggles, marched to Crown Point in 1755, and subsequently he rose to the rank of colonel. Luke White represented the family in the Revolutionary War, being a clerk in the commissary department. John White, the father of John B. White, was educated for the Episcopal ministry, but instead of following this profession, became a school-teacher. Later he engaged in business as a manufacturer of lumber and veneering. In 1868, after concluding his education, John B. White began his business career by entering into a partnership with the two Jenner brothers, and purchasing a tract of pine timber land, near Youngsville, Pa. Two years later, in association with R. A. Kinnear, he opened a lumber yard in Brady, Pa., and another in Petrolia, Pa. In 1874 they purchased the Arcade mill, in Tidioute, Pa., and opened another lumber yard in Scrubgrass, Pa. Four years later, they bought a stove, heading and shingle mill at Youngsville, Pa. In all these ventures, Mr. White was eminently successful, and he further increased his interest when, in 1880, together with E. B. Grandin, J. L. Grandin, Capt. H. H. Cummings, John L. and Livingstone L. Hunter, of Tidioute, Pa., he



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organized the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company, one of the pioneers in the exploitation and development of the yellow pine industry. The mills and the office of this corporation were located at Grandin, Mo., for over twenty years, and were then removed to West Eminence, Mo. Finally, in 1892, it was decided to remove the headquarters of the company to Kansas City, this task being assigned to Mr. White. He has been general manager of the business since its first establishment and for the past few years has been the president of the corporation. In 1889, Mr. White became associated with Oliver W. Fisher and others in establishing the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company, with mills in Fisher, La., and Victoria, La. Of this enterprise, he has acted as secretary and director ever since. Mr. White later organized the Louisiana Central Lumber Company, with mills in Clarks, La., and Standard, La., and has been president of the company since that time. He is also president of the Forest Lumber Company, which operates a chain of retail yards, with mills at Oakdale, La. He is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Missouri Lumber and Land Exchange Company, in Kansas City, Mo., and vice-president of the Grandin-Coast Lumber Company, which has extensive holdings in the state of Washington. In addition to his various lumber interests, Mr. White has been associated with a number of other successful enterprises. In 1874, he founded, at Youngsville, Pa., the "Warren County News," a weekly publication which he afterwards, in association with E. W. Hoag, moved to Tidioute, Pa. From 1886, to 1907, he was president of the Bank of Poplar Bluff, at Poplar Bluff, Mo. He is also a director of the New England National Bank, of Kansas City, Mo., and vice-president of the Fisher Flouring Mills Company, with mills at Seattle, Wash., and Belgrade, Mont. In 1882, Mr. White organized the first lumber manufacturer's association in the Southern States, afterward known as the Yellow Pine Manufacturer's Association. He is also actively interested in the Southern Pine Association, being chairman of the forestry committee and a member of the advertising committee. In spite of his many business activities, Mr. White has always retained a surplus of energy to devote to less remunerative enterprises, such as public, civic and political affairs. For seven years (1876-83), he was president of the board of education of Youngsville, Pa., and in 1878-79 he served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, being a member of the committee of seven elected by the legislature to prosecute cases of bribery. In Nov., 1905, President Roosevelt appointed him his personal representative to investigate affairs on Cass Lake Indian, in Minnesota, with the object of ascertaining whether the reservation should be opened up in part for settlement. President Roosevelt also appointed him a member of the Forestry Department of the Commission on Conservation of Natural Resources, in 1907, and two years later he was appointed by Gov. Hadley, of Missouri, a member of the state forestry Commission. Later, Gov. Hadley made him one of his aide-de-camps, with the rank of colonel. He was also chairman of the executive committee of the first, sec-

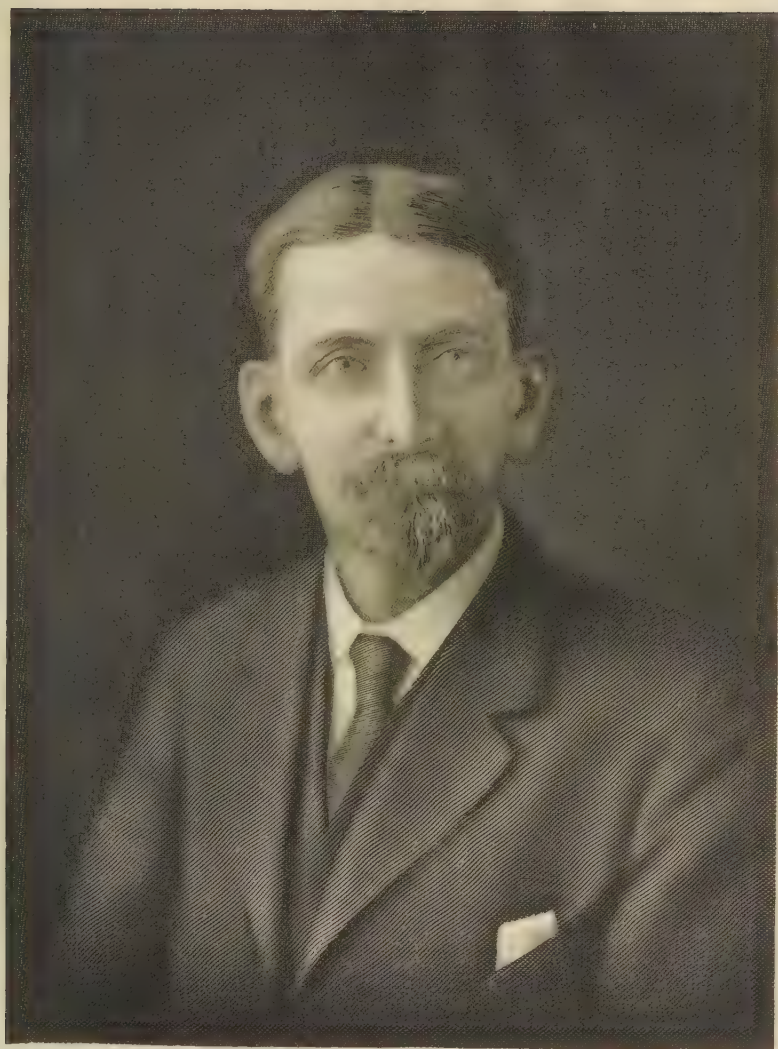
ond and third national conservation congresses and was chosen president of the fourth, at Kansas City, Mo., in 1911. Mr. White was appointed by President Wilson, one of the five commissioners comprising the United States Shipping Board, which was organized and began its work in Jan., 1917. Of a more private nature has been Mr. White's interest in genealogical research, the result of which has been several important publications on this subject. These are: "Genealogy of the Ancestors and Descendants of John White of Wenham and Lancaster, Mass., 1574-1909"; (four vols.); "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Gleason of Watertown, Mass., 1607-1909"; "The Barber Genealogy, 1714-1909" and "Ancestry of John Barber White and of his Descendants." He has also delivered a great many public addresses on conservation of forest and other natural resources, some of which have been published in pamphlet form and freely circulated by the conservation congresses and lumber associations. Although his literary work has constituted his leisure hour recreations it will be obvious from this record of his many labors that he is a man of untiring energy and has a capacity for an almost infinite amount of work. With this he combines the ability to concentrate his mind with almost instantaneous rapidity on a broad variety of objects in quick succession, so that transmission from one task to another causes him a minimum amount of effort. In his business activities he is possessed of a very keen, practical judgment and a knowledge of personal character, which enables him to delegate a great deal of his important work into the hands of competent subordinates. Mr. White is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Mid-day Club, the Knife-and-Fork Club, and the City Club, of Kansas City, of which he was president for two years. He is a thirty-second degree mason, a member of the Moriah Lodge of Jamestown, N. Y., and of the Ararat Temple and Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in Kansas City. Among the learned societies, his name may be found on the rolls of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Forestry Association, the Holstein-Friesian Association, the Heath Historical Society, of Heath, Mass., the National Geographical Society, the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the New England Historical Society and the Missouri Valley Historical Society; of the latter organization he has been president since 1912. He is a member of the Harleian Society (Genealogy, family history and Heraldry) of London, England. On 22 July, 1874, Mr. White married Arabell, daughter of Daniel Washington Bowen, of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Of their two children, one daughter survives, Fanny Arabell White (Mrs. Alfred Tyler Hemingway). On 6 Dec., 1882, Mr. White contracted his second marriage with Emma, daughter of Benjamin Baird Siggins, of Youngsville, Pa. They have had three children, of whom a daughter and a son survive; Emma Ruth and Raymond Baird White.

CROWNINSHIELD, Frederic, artist, b. in Boston 27 Dec., 1845; d. on the Isle of Capri, Italy, 11 Sept., 1918; son of Edward Augustus and Caroline Maria (Welch) Crowninshield. Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, his grand-

father, and Jacob Crowninshield, his great uncle, both served as secretaries of the navy, and both were members of the Massachusetts legislature. Shortly after his graduation at Harvard College in 1866, he went to Europe, where for eleven years he studied painting under Thomas L. C. Rowbotham, a famous English water-color artist, at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, under Couture and Cabanel, in Rome with Benouville, and in Siena with Maccari, the well-known fresco painter. Thus he acquired facility in the handling of various mediums: crayon, water-color, oils and tempera. To these he afterward added stained glass work, and executed many windows, among them two in Memorial Hall, Cambridge, Mass., one in the Church of the Ascension, New York City, and others in Newport, R. I., Chicago, New Bedford, Mass., Princeton, N. J., and elsewhere. Perhaps his most beautiful window is the one in memory of his mother, in Emmanuel Church, Boston. It is very large, the subject being from the "Pilgrim's Progress," and bears the inscription, "And for thy peace thou wast beloved." In color, composition, and spirit, it is a fine tribute of one's highest endeavor to perpetuate the memory of a much admired character. The frescoes best known are those in the Waldorf-Astoria dining-room, in the Cleveland Municipal Building, and the Hotel Manhattan Cafe. Mr. Crowninshield also painted many oils and water-colors, especially during his later years, when he was obliged by failing strength to give up the too strenuous task of mural painting and memorial windows. He painted the classic landscapes of Sicily, Central Italy, and the verdure and autumn foliage of the Berkshire Hills, and, while painting, he reflected and later produced his books of verse, "Pictures Carmina," "A Painter's Moods," "Tales in Metre and Other Poems," and "Villa Mirafiore," in which verse the classical scholar and philosopher stands out. Many articles from his pen appeared in the leading magazines, and his book, "Mural Painting," was for a long time an authority on that subject. He also lectured at the art museums of New York and Boston and at the universities of Harvard and Virginia, and was connected with many artistic societies, chief among them the Fine Arts Federation, of which he was president many years, the Society of Mural Painters, the Architectural League and the Copley Society. He was an associate of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Academy of Design, and a corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects. In 1900 Mr. Crowninshield was appointed director of the American Academy in Rome, and was there almost three years, always influencing his students to love and study the classics as he himself had done. He was an inspiring teacher, and among his best known pupils are Edmund C. Tarbell, Robert Reid, Frank Benson, Edward C. Potter, Joseph Lindon Smith, Paul Manship, Sherry Fry, Barry Faulkner, and Frank Fairbanks.

GORTON, George, inventor and manufacturer, b. in Racine, Wis., 5 Feb., 1865, son of George (1825-88), and Elizabeth (Buffham) Gorton. His father, a native of Rochdale, England, and an experienced chemist, came to America in 1845; settled first in South Port

(now Kenosha), Wis., and later removed to Racine, Wis., where in time he became a prominent business man and capitalist. George Gorton (2d) attended the public schools of Racine, later pursuing by special courses on several lines. He began his active life in the employ of the old Racine Basket Manufacturing Company, in which his father was interested, starting in the humblest capacity and working upward. In 1888 his father's death left him sole manager of the business. His natural taste for mechanics had received the additional stimulus and advantage of his several years' experience in the various departments of the company, and in the next four years he developed and successfully operated many new mechanical devices at a great saving of time and labor. As the result of the panic of 1892, it was found necessary to reorganize the company and in 1893 Mr. Gorton organized the George Gorton Machine Company of Racine, Wis., which in time became one of the most important concerns of its kind in the Middle West. Its beginning was modest, however, for the sole assets of the company on organization consisted of a judgment of \$500. In promoting its interests Mr. Gorton displayed unceasing energy and industry, frequently working steadily for eighteen hours a day for long periods. During the next few years he invented and developed several ingenious and labor-saving contrivances, the most important of which was a disk-grinding machine for producing flat surfaces, which the company manufactured extensively. He also developed an engraving machine for almost all conceivable classes of work, from the smallest, which weighs 300 pounds and will engrave the "Lord's Prayer" complete within a circle of 1-32-inch diameter with letters 2-1000 of an inch high, to machines used extensively for placing letters and designs on molds for pneumatic tires, rolling mill rolls, etc., which weigh 40,000 pounds. Another machine which Mr. Gorton built, and which his inventive genius aided in developing, was a folding, wrapping, and mailing-machine designed for papers and magazines, etc. He also originated and developed a high-speed cutting-off machine to be used in severing cold steel bars, car and locomotive axles, projectile stock, etc., this being the very first machine ever built which was able to cut off steel bars six inches in diameter, five times faster than bars of such thickness had ever before been severed. During the European War Mr. Gorton developed and manufactured machine tools for producing accurately time-fuse disks, such as are used in the modern explosive shells and in shrapnel. These machines, which were turned out by the George Gorton Machine Company, were used extensively by the European belligerents and are in use almost exclusively for fighting purposes in the United States. Mr. Gorton's ability and industry as an inventor is evidenced by the fact that in the four-year period, June, 1912, to February, 1916, fifteen patents were issued to him in the United States patent office. In addition to these he has been granted many European patents, and has many other applications pending. As the sole owner of the George Gorton Machine Company, and the Gorton Gate and Fence Com-



G. L. Linton

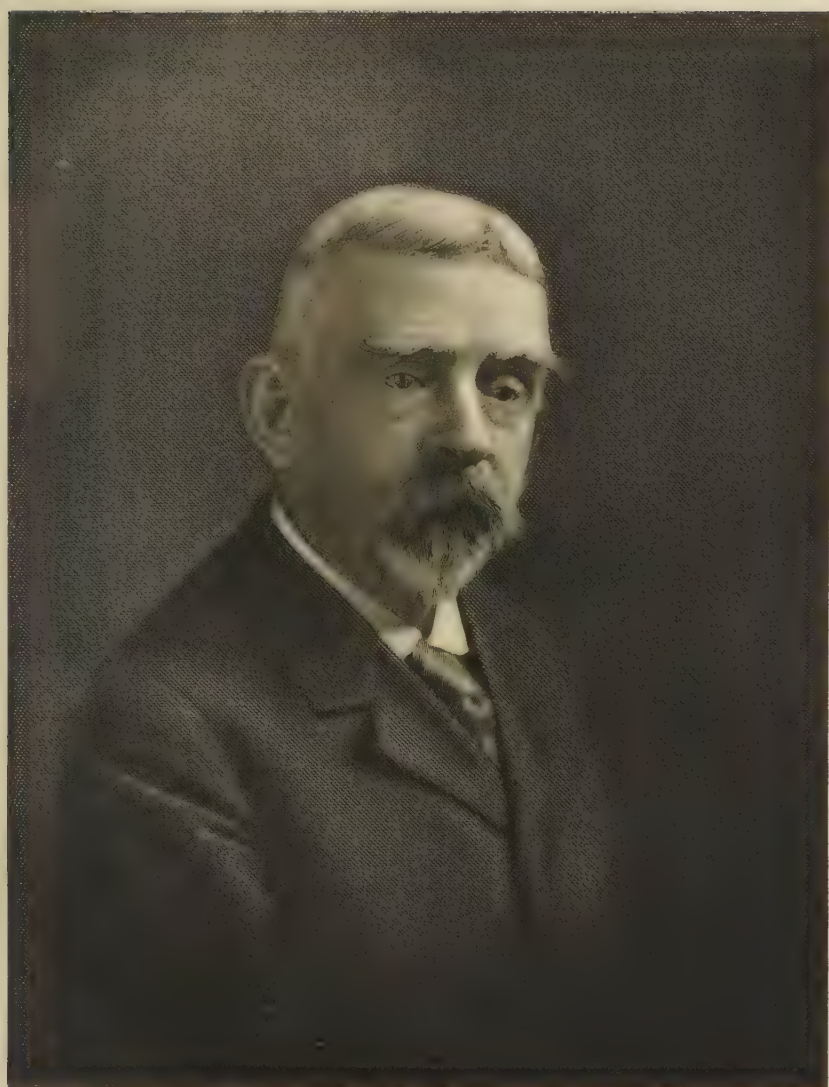
pany, Mr. Gorton enjoys a high reputation in the business world as a capable captain of industry, and is a heavy stockholder and director in the Minneapolis Trust and Savings Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., as well as director in several other large corporations. Contrary to the usual rule, he has been able to combine his marked ability as an inventor with a marked genius for business and effective organization. Mr. Gorton is an active and devoted member of the First Baptist Church of Racine, and has done much to show his interest in the young people of the society, the young men in particular. This interest has been nobly expressed in his gift of a beautiful Sunday school building, now nearing completion (1917) at a cost of nearly \$100,000. This building is, in Mr. Gorton's opinion, the best and most satisfactory investment that he has ever made. Experts have pronounced it a model of its kind, thoroughly equipped for the work of a modern parish. There is a large auditorium for mid-week meetings; individual classrooms, and a capacious gymnasium in the basement, 18 feet high, with a floor area of 40 x 60 feet. The gymnasium room has a balcony entirely around it, affording ample space for spectators of athletic contests, or for such games as chess or checkers. There are also shower baths for men and women, dressing-rooms, etc., and two large bowling alleys, with ample room for spectators. The building will constitute a noble monument to Mr. Gorton's devotion and benevolence. Mr. Gorton married 28 Oct., 1900, Sophia, daughter of Ole Thorstensen, of Porsgrund, Norway. Their children are: George Gorton (3d), Elizabeth Fry, James, and Charles Gorton.

CURTISS, Glenn Hammond, pioneer aviator, inventor, and aeroplane manufacturer, b. in Hammondsport, N. Y., 21 May, 1878. He received his education at the local high school, where he displayed proficiency in mathematics, and later in the schools of Rochester, N. Y. Here he was employed in the assembling department of the Eastman Kodak Company. His connection with the establishment began at the time that certain routine tasks, formerly performed by men at twelve dollars a week, were being done by boys at a smaller wage. His inventive qualities soon brought him to the attention of his superiors. He suggested an improvement in manufacture which increased the output from two hundred and fifty to twenty-five hundred a day. He asked to be put on piece-work. The management, impressed by the inventiveness and initiative of the ambitious youth, readily granted the request and Curtiss was able to bring his earnings up to twelve dollars a week. His inventive talent first made itself obvious in the making of skate-sails and the construction of a sled that outdistanced all others on the snowy hillsides of Hammondsport. A telegraph instrument, complete in detail and practical in operation, was another of his early achievements. In 1897 he took charge of a bicycle repair shop owned by James Smellie. During this period he won several bicycle races. With the popularity of bicycling on the increase, he decided to open his own place of business. In this shop, destined to become a dynamic center of brilliant mechanical conceptions, he worked out the idea of motor pro-

pulsion for bicycles and built the first successful motorcycle. Like all first models of outstanding inventions it was a somewhat crude affair, and Curtiss made numerous changes before the mechanism was ready for the first formal demonstration. The motor, he explains, had a two-inch bore and a two and a half inch stroke, and drove the bicycle wheel by a friction roller pulley. At first the pulley was made of wood, then of leather, and finally of rubber. It was first tried on the front wheel and then on the rear one. A tomato can contrivance served as a carburetor. It was filled with gasoline, he further explains, and covered over with a gauze screen, which sucked up the liquid by capillary attraction. Thus it vaporized and was conducted to the cylinder by a pipe from the top of the can. As in the case of subsequent inventions and improvements which he made on various devices later, he did not work out a plan on paper beforehand. This experimental work with the motorcycle motor was conducted in intervals that could be spared from the regular duties of the shop. The actual planning, the laborious thinking out of each successive step, was done however at night. Although the first motor was capable of propelling the machine, it was found to be too small on the whole, and Curtiss constructed one with a cylinder three and a half by five inches, and weighing a hundred and ninety pounds. It attained a speed of thirty miles an hour. The motorcycle experiments interested half a dozen fellow townsmen, who advanced capital for the erection of a small factory. On Memorial Day, 1903, he won a hill-climbing contest on Riverside Drive, New York City, and later, on the same day, won another race at the Empire City Track, a few miles out of the city. These two victories gave him the American championship. Shortly after this he established at a meet in Providence, R. I., a world's record for a single-cylinder motorcycle, covering a mile in fifty-six and two-fifths seconds. At Ormond Beach, Fla., on 28 Jan., 1904, he established a world's record that stood for seven years, by riding ten miles in eight minutes, fifty-four and two-fifths seconds. Again at Ormond Beach, on 23 Jan., 1907, he broke all motorcycle records, traveling on an eight-cylinder, forty-horse-power motor at the rate of one hundred and thirty-seven miles an hour. The record was not accepted as official, however, as the motor was declared to be too big and powerful to rank as a motorcycle engine. But as a speed performance it was not beaten until three years later, when Barney Oldfield covered a mile over the same course in twenty-seven and thirty-three hundredths seconds in a two hundred horse-power Benz automobile. Having exhausted the speed possibilities of the motorcycle, Curtiss, who from earliest boyhood had been influenced by the fascinating idea of swift motion, now turned his attention to aviation. His motorcycle engines attracted the attention of Captain Thomas Scott Baldwin who, building a dirigible in California, had been on the lookout for something suitable in the way of a motor for his new airship. With a Curtiss motor propelling the aircraft, Captain Baldwin's "California Arrow" won the aeronautic prize at the St. Louis Fair in 1904. As a result of this

triumph, practically all dirigibles in this country were then equipped with Curtiss motors. The two men built other airships from time to time and used them in successful exhibitions in various parts of the United States. The Government, attracted by the work of Curtiss and Baldwin, ordered a dirigible for the Signal Corps. The specifications called for a continuous flight of two hours under the power of the motor and the maneuvering of the craft in any direction. Curtiss, realizing that a new type of engine was needed to meet the requirements, designed a water-cooled motor. The tryout took place at Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1905, Curtiss acting as engineer and Baldwin as pilot. The dirigible filled every specification and was accepted by the authorities. In the same year, while in New York City, Curtiss met Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, whose experiments on aeronautics had resulted in the development of a light and strong tetrahedral kite. The doctor wanted a motor for this device, which he called an "aerodrome," and invited Curtiss to visit him at his summer home in Bienn Bhreagh, near Baddock, Nova Scotia, to carry out the experimental work. Curtiss became director of experiments and chief executive officer of the Aerial Experiment Association, organized at the suggestion of Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, whose husband was made chairman. F. W. Baldwin was elected chief engineer. J. A. D. McCurdy was appointed assistant engineer and treasurer. Lieut. Thomas Selfridge of the United States Army acted as treasurer. Baldwin and McCurdy were two young Canadians, graduates of the engineering department of the University of Toronto, who entered heart and soul into the work with Curtiss and Dr. Bell. The experiments carried on at Dr. Bell's home were varied, covering tests with tetrahedral kites, motors and aerial propellers installed in boats. At length it was decided to conduct further experiments in Curtiss's home town in order to build a glider that had been decided upon, in the factory at Hammondsport. After repeated experiments there, Curtiss and his coadjutors ventured on testing the glider with a motor equipment. With Baldwin acting as pilot, the machine rose to a height of six or eight feet and flew a distance of three hundred and eighteen feet. This occurred on March 12, 1908, and was the first public flight of a motor-driven, heavier-than-air machine in America. Curtiss made a flight in the "White Wing," the second machine designed by the members of the organization, on an old race course near the town, and covered a distance of one thousand and seventeen feet in nineteen seconds, on 22 May, 1908. On 4 July, 1908, he entered the first contest for the "Scientific American" trophy, the first to be offered in the United States for an aeroplane flight. The length of the course was one kilometer, or five-eighths of a mile, and the trophy had to be won three years in succession before becoming the property of a contestant. The first contest took place at the race track near Hammondsport, where Curtiss flew over a mile, covering a greater distance than was required by the conditions laid down by the trophy donors. Standing out prominently in a long series of achievements, is Curtiss's invention of the hy-

dro-aeroplane. With the "Loon," the "Scientific American" trophy winner mounted on a catamaran-like float, Curtiss made in November, 1908, the first effort to fly from the water ever attempted, here or abroad. On 26 June, 1909, he made the first aeroplane flight in New York City, at the old Morris Park race track, in a machine ordered from him by the Aeronautical Society. This was the first public exhibition ever held in the history of aviation. On Hempstead Plains, just outside Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., Curtiss won in two and a half minutes the Cortlandt Field Bishop prize of two hundred dollars, offered by the Aero Club of America to the first four persons who should demonstrate their ability to fly one kilometer. Immediately after this triumph Curtiss made another flight for the "Scientific American" trophy. Although the second year's conditions stipulated a continuous flight of more than twenty-five kilometers, about sixteen miles, Curtiss covered a distance of twenty-four and seven-tenths miles, circling the course nineteen times at an average speed of thirty-five miles an hour. Curtiss was selected through Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, to represent this country at the first International Meet, held at Rheims, France, 22-29 Aug., 1909, the first contest for the cup offered by James Gordon Bennett, the famous newspaper publisher, for a kilometer flight. At the time much was expected from the French monoplanes to be used by his competitors—Bleriot, who had just gained fame by flying across the English Channel, and Hubert Latham; and their American rival began immediately to construct an eight-cylinder, V-shaped, fifty-horse-power motor, practically double the horse-power he had been using. Although penalized for not taking part in the *Prix de la Vitesse*, the preliminary speed race, and as a penalty having one twentieth of the time deducted from his record, Curtiss won in the morning of 29 Aug., by crossing the judges' line in seven minutes, fifty-five seconds, beating Bleriot, whose flight took place in the afternoon, by six seconds. Other entrants in this contest were Lefebvre, a Frenchman, and Cockburn, an English aviator. Curtiss then received many offers to fly in Germany and Italy, some of which he accepted as the engagements meant considerable prize money and he had shown that his was the fastest aeroplane in the world. At one of these meets, at Brescia, Italy, he carried his first passenger, Gabriele d'Annunzio, the world-famous poet. After winning the Grand Prize at the meet in Brescia, Curtiss, accompanied by Mr. Bishop in a motor trip over the Alps on the way home, returned to America to attend to his business interests. In the autumn of this year, 1909, Curtiss, with the Wright brothers, was engaged to take part in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, organized to commemorate the tri-centenary of the discovery of the Hudson River and the centenary of steamboat navigation on the river by Robert Fulton's "Clermont." A stimulating offer to aviators was made in connection with the event by the New York "World," which announced a ten thousand dollar prize for a flight from New York to Albany, or vice versa, over the course taken by Fulton in the "Clermont." As this was before the day of gyroscope stabilizers and other devices giving an aviator complete



Edwin F. Mears

control over his machine, the entrants were deterred by unmanageable wind conditions from making the trip. The New York "World" offer remained open however upon Curtiss's return from a successful meet in St. Louis and another in Los Angeles, the first international exhibition held in this country, and he made preparations for a flight from Albany to New York, in the autumn of 1910. This event, which proved to be a great stimulus to aeronautics in this country, was Curtiss's first cross-country flight of any length, the distance covered being one hundred and fifty miles. After three days' delay by unfavorable winds, Curtiss got his plane, an early model of his hydroaeroplane, under way from Rensselaer Island, Albany, at 7:02 A.M. Sunday, June 1. A special train chartered by the New York "Times," kept pace with the aviator on the New York Central side of the river. Curtiss stopped at Poughkeepsie to replenish the gasoline and then continued his journey, landing within the city limits, according to the "World's" stipulations, the spot selected by the aviator being Fourteenth Street, in the Inwood section. When he reached Governors Island later at noon, it was found that his actual flying time was two hours, fifty-one minutes, and the average speed fifty-two miles an hour. As the result of the increased interest which this flight brought about, many cities wanted exhibitions over water, and Curtiss flew over the ocean at Atlantic City, N. J., in a hydroaeroplane, where he made a record of fifty miles on a measured course of the sea. Later he made a sixty-mile flight over the waters of Lake Erie, from Cleveland to Cedar Point, near Sandusky, O. In 1910 began the inventor's experiments in launching aeroplanes from the deck of vessels at sea. A test was made 10 Nov., 1910, aboard the U. S. cruiser "Birmingham" at Hampton Roads, in which Eugene Ely acted as pilot on a Curtiss biplane. This flight attracted the attention of aeronautical devotees in the world's navies, and Curtiss, inspired solely by patriotism and with no thought of remuneration, offered in letters to the U. S. Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, dated 29 Nov., 1910, his services for the purpose of instructing officers in aviation. His generous offer was accepted three weeks later by Secretary Meyer of the Navy Department and men were detailed later to join Curtiss on the Pacific coast. Continuing his development work with redoubled enthusiasm, Curtiss succeeded in building a machine which was available for starting or landing on the water. The successful test of the new model, built to carry a passenger, was made on 10 Jan., 1912, at San Diego Bay, Cal. Not content to rest with this latest triumph, he now conceived the idea of providing an aeroplane which should be able to go from water to land or land to water. The amphibious qualities of his machine were demonstrated in a flight made on 26 Feb., 1912, on the Californian coast. Curtiss started from North Island, on the waters of Spanish Bight, to a point near the Coronado Hotel and thence flew back from the beach to his starting place. During the three years to 1918 most of his work had been of a developmental nature. Assisted by his organization he has produced more than three hundred patents pertaining to

aeroplane construction. His factory has built more than four-fifths of the air craft constructed in the United States. In 1916 he built the largest aeroplane the world had seen up to that time, a triplane with a hundred and thirty-three-foot wing spread, and equipped with four motors developing one thousand, two hundred horse-power. He is also the designer of many other types of 'planes now in daily use. Nearly every government has become a customer of the Curtiss aeroplane plant. At the beginning of the World War he placed his patents at the disposal of the United States Government and its Allies.

ATKINS, Edwin Farnsworth, merchant, sugar planter and manufacturer, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 Jan. 1850, son of Elisha and Mary (Freeman) Atkins. His father (1813-88) was a merchant, financier and railroad constructor, widely known as one of the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad, of which he was later vice-president and acting president. He was also one of the leading sugar merchants of his day. His mother was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Freeman, a granddaughter of Elkana and Mary (Myrick) Freeman, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower" and of Edward Freeman, of Scituate who came from England in 1650. The Atkins family has been well known in Massachusetts from early colonial days. The original American representative was Henry Atkins, the pilgrim who came from England to New England in 1639. Mr. Atkins was educated at private schools in Boston, and daily acquired the habit of extensive and thoughtful reading, keen appreciation of the best things in literature, insight into human nature, and a shrewd observation of the trend of human affairs. His natural aptitude for business had from the earliest been encouraged by the precept and constant example of his parents; and the qualities that he later displayed and the success that he has achieved, were largely the product of this early development. In Dec. 1868, he became associated with his father's firm, E. Atkins and Company, sugar importers and bankers, and spent much of his early life in Cuba devoted to the development of sugar planting and manufacturing. When he became a partner in the firm in 1871, ownership of the Soledad Estate, Cienfuegos, Cuba, came into his hands. He personally managed its large interests, both as a producer on Cuban soil and as a shipper. He was for ten years president of the Bay State Sugar Refinery of Boston, and later a director of the Boston Sugar Refinery Company. After the death of his father, he succeeded him as director of and as first vice-president of the Union Pacific Railway System which position he held up to the time of its reorganization. In that circle of keen, practical sagacious men his remarkable ability gained prompt recognition. Mr. Atkins' industry and organizing power are notable and his natural qualities of leadership have been widely recognized. He has served as president of the Soledad Sugar Company, the Trinidad Sugar Company, the Boston Wharf Company (real estate), the Aetna Woolen Mills. He has also been connected with the sugar refining business in the United States, and has served as director and vice-president, and was

chairman of board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Company until his resignation in 1915. He is also a director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, a director of the Second National Bank of Boston, a director of Belmont Savings Bank and formerly a director of the Eliot National Bank, of the American Trust Company, of the Guarantee Company of North America, and of the West End Street Railway. For some years also he has been a director of the Boston Merchants' Association. His varied interests, boundless energy and breadth of outlook are evidenced by the many organizations with which he has been actively allied. For over fifty years he has had intimate business and social relations in the Island of Cuba, living their much of the time, and has been closely connected, first with the Spanish and later with the Cuban government. He is a member of the Union League and Union clubs of New York, the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York, the Commercial, Merchants, the Oakley Golf Club, and the Country Club of Brookline, the Country Club of Havana, the Downtown Association of New York, the City Club, the Exchange, the Boston Art Club of Boston, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. A successful man of business, he has also given much time to the study of business economics and the tariff question. He is also extensively interested in agriculture both in Massachusetts and in Cuba. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Harvard College in 1903. On Oct. 11, 1882, Mr. Atkins married Katherine, daughter of Frank and Helen Hartshorn Wrisley of New York. They have three children, Robert Wrisley, Edwin Farnsworth, Jr., and Helen, wife of William H. Claplin, Jr.

BLASHFIELD, Edwin Howland, painter, b. in New York City, 15 Dec., 1848, son of William Henry and Eliza (Dodd) Blashfield. He was educated at the Pavilion school, a private boarding school near Hartford, Conn., and from 1861 to 1863 attended the public Latin school in Boston; then entering upon the study of engineering in Hanover. After four months, however, he returned to America, and for two years attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. He then began the study of art, and in May, 1867, entered the Atelier Bonnat in Paris. He received suggestions also from Gérôme and Chapu. In pursuit of his profession he studied and painted for ten years in Paris. Later, he made visits to Italy, took several pedestrian trips through Switzerland, and spent some time in Germany and in Belgium. He exhibited at the Paris Salon, yearly, 1874-79, 1881, 1891, 1892; and also for several years at the Royal Academy, London. His favorite subjects are figures, with carefully studied landscape or architecture. Historical subjects and portraiture, with particular devotion to accuracy of detail, also claim his attention. Some of the principal works of this period are: "A Poet" (Paris Salon, 1877); "The Augur" (1878); "A Roman Emperor" (1879); "The Fencing Lesson—Roman Ladies" (1880); and "The Besieged," a fine picture, which was exhibited in the Royal Academies of London and Edinburgh; at the National Academy, Dublin, and at Liverpool, Man-

chester, Bristol, and Glasgow. In 1881 he returned to America. Here his winter studio is in New York City; his summer studio, at Little Compton, R. I. The three most important paintings of this period are "Christmas Bells," "The Angel with the Flaming Sword," and "Carry On" (1918), a war picture. He exhibits genre pictures, portraits, and decorations. His mural paintings in various public and private buildings in the United States are most important and distinguished. He decorated one of the domes of the Manufacturers' Building at the Chicago Exposition; Collis P. Huntington's drawing room, and the great central dome of The Library of Congress. He made a decorative panel for the Bank of Pittsburgh. The list of these works is long and inclusive: the Lawyers' Club, New York; the Astoria ballroom ceiling; the library of the town house of G. W. C. Drexel at Philadelphia; the supper-room in the New York house of W. K. Vanderbilt; the High Appellate Court of New York; the boardroom of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., at Newark, N. J.; a room in the town house of Adolph Lewisohn in New York City; the courtroom in the court house in Baltimore; the Senate chamber in the State Capitol, Minnesota; the State Capitol, Iowa; the chancel in the Church of the Saviour in Philadelphia; the four main pendentives of the dome of the new court house, Newark, N. J.; the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York; the State Capitol, Madison, Wis.; the court house, Federal Building, Cleveland; the State Capitol at Pierre, South Dakota; the decoration of the four main pendentives in the court house at Youngstown, O.; the four main pendentives of the Hudson County Court House, Jersey City; the dome crown of the State Capitol, Wis.; and a mosaic in the Church of St. Matthew in Washington, D. C.—representing his great works in mural decoration and painting. For his work in Pierre and Youngstown he received, in 1911, the gold medal of honor in painting of the Architectural League of New York. He is a member of the National Arts Club and of the McDowell. For several years he has been first vice-president of the Century Club. He has been at various times president of the Society of American Artists, of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, of the National Society of Mural Painters, and of the Federation of Fine Arts of New York. He has been the painter member of the National Commission of Fine Arts (Washington) for four years, being appointed successively by President Taft and by President Wilson. He is an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects and serves on advisory committees of many institutions. He lectured on art at Columbia, Harvard, and Yale, and received honorary degrees from Yale and Columbia, being made an M.A. of Yale in 1915, and L.D.L. of Columbia, 1916. In 1881, prior to his return to America, Mr. Blashfield was married, in Paris, to Evangeline Wilbour, daughter of Charles Edwin Wilbour of Little Compton, R. I., and 30 Rue la Boissiere, Paris. Mrs. Blashfield's father was a journalist, at one time on the staff of the New York "Tribune," who, after his retirement, gave most of his time to the study of Egyptology, going to the Nile for nearly twenty successive winters.



WILLIAM A. EVANS

With Mrs. Blashfield, Mr. Blashfield is the author of "Italian Cities," published in 1900; he is also the editor, with Mrs. Blashfield and N. A. Hopkins of "Vassari's Lives of the Painters," published in 1897.

EVANS, Holden Allen, engineer and ship-builder, b. at Greenville, Ala., 6 Dec., 1871, son of Holden and Martha Anderson (Van Allen) Evans. He was educated at the Alabama High School, Tuskegee, Ala., and in the United States Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1892. After sea service as midshipman and ensign, he was selected by the Navy Department to specialize in naval construction, a position for which only officers of the highest aptitude for scientific specialization are chosen. In 1895 the U. S. government sent him to Scotland, where he pursued a two years' postgraduate course in naval architecture and engineering at the University of Glasgow, taking the highest class prizes in both years, also receiving certificates of merit with "great distinction." In May, 1897, he was appointed assistant naval constructor of the U. S. Navy, and assigned to duty at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain he had charge of repairs to the blockading fleet at Key West, Fla. Subsequently he was on temporary duty at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and, until Aug., 1899, superintendent construction at the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J., and at the Gas Engine and Power Works, Morris Heights, N. Y. He was senior assistant to the naval constructor at the Norfolk, (Va.) navy yard in 1899-1904. During 1904-09 he served as naval constructor and manager of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., when he was assigned to special duty under the navy department at Seattle, Wash., Bath, Me., Boston, Mass., Washington D. C. and Norfolk, Va., continuing thus until Jan., 1910. The following year he resigned from the navy to become vice-president of the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, Seattle, Wash. He remained in this connection until May, 1914, when he was chosen vice-president and general manager of the Skinner Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company Baltimore, Md., which was then in the hands of the bondholders. In June, 1915, the business of the Skinner Company was taken over by the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company, and the active management was placed in the hands of Mr. Evans, who retained the offices of vice-president and general manager. Through his untiring efforts the plant and property were considerably improved, and everything put in readiness to handle the record-breaking volume of work. The company employs between 10,000 and 11,000 men. The establishment consists of three large and well-equipped ship repair and shipbuilding plants known as the Upper and Lower and South plants. The upper dry dock is able to accommodate the largest ship that ever entered Baltimore harbor or which is likely to trade to that port in the near future. It contains two marine railways on which the bay craft can be hauled out, one shipbuilding berth, saw mill, carpenter and joiner shop, mold loft, paint shop, storehouse, office buildings and power house, and was com-

pleted in 1902 at a cost of \$422,627 exclusive of the real estate. The lower plant comprises three shipbuilding berths, complete system of air lines, with ample pneumatic power, etc. The New Plant, or South Yard, as it is called, which comprises forty acres adjoining Fort Mcllenry, was recently completed at a cost of \$3,000,000.00, exclusive of real estate. The yard is equipped with the most modern machinery, tools, etc. and has four concrete launching ways, capable of turning out twelve 8,800 ton ships per year. While it may not be as large as other yards, it is unsurpassed by any in its completeness, arrangements, and facilities for turning out quickly completed work. Outside of the plant at Newport News, this company's plant is the leading dry dock establishment south of New York. The business was first established nearly fifty years ago, under the name of the Columbia Iron Works. Mr. Evans is the author of "Cost Keeping and Scientific Management," as well as many technical articles on ship methods and management. He is a member of the Society of Naval Architects, the Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, D. C., and the Baltimore Country Club of Baltimore. He married, 2 Feb., 1910, Frances Helen, daughter of Amos Ingersoll, of Boston.

DIXON, Thomas, Jr., author and theatrical producing manager, b. in Cleveland County, N. C., 11 June, 1864, son of Thomas and Amanda (McAfee) Dixon. His father was a Baptist clergyman and during his ministry, organized and built fifteen churches in North Carolina. He traces his ancestry to David Dixon of Antrim County, Ireland, of Scotch Covenantan stock, who came to America before the Revolution and settled in Charleston, S. C. His mother is a direct descendant of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Wambright of Washington's army, who came to America from Prussia in 1727. Thomas Dixon was graduated at Wake Forest College, N. C., in 1884, and at Johns Hopkins University in 1886. He chose the law for his profession and attended Greensboro Law School and was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1886 and later was licensed to practice in the United States courts. In 1884 and 1885 he was elected to the legislature of North Carolina, and that experience in politics proved sufficient to the uncompromising youth of twenty-one. Always a crusader and reformer, true to the type of the old Covenantan, he found the law too circumscribed and hedged about by outworn usages. He wanted to speak with a voice that could be heard and heeded in denunciation of wrong, and at the age of twenty-four entered the pulpit. He was ordained as a Baptist clergyman in 1888, and for a year thereafter held the pastorate of a church in Goldsboro, N. C. Later he conducted churches in Raleigh, N. C., Boston, Mass., and New York City. As a clergyman he was conspicuously successful, and established a national reputation for his eloquence. His oratory was direct and forceful, and in his indictments of wrongdoing, was powerful and relentless. Still he chafed under restriction, and yearned for a wider audience. He concluded, therefore, to write his messages in the form of novels. The first from his pen to be published was "The Leopard's Spots," which came into instant

favor and established his fame as an author. His next book was "The Clansman," followed by "The Traitor," "The One Woman," "The Root of Evil," "Comrades," "The Sins of the Father," "The Southerner," "The Victim," "The Fall of a Nation," "The Foolish Virgin," "The Life Worth Living," and "The Way of a Man." Each of his novels shows up a social evil and hints at the way of reform. In spite of the theory of some critics that a novel should not be freighted with a mission, Mr. Dixon has demonstrated by the extraordinary popularity of his work, that substance and entertainment may go together. Dixon goes on the theory that in order to make your garden grow, you have to first root out the weeds. His style is clear and incisive, combining strength of theme with a singular grace of expression. As a playwright, also, he achieved success,—his three principal plays being "The Clansman," "The Sins of the Father," and "The Birth of a Nation." This latter was a triumph in the picture drama. He is a member of The Players Club, The Lambs, and The Friars. He finds his relaxation and sport in duck-shooting in Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Dixon married Harriet Bussey, daughter of Dr. N. J. Bussey, President of a cotton-mill corporation in Columbus, Ga. They have three children: Jordan, Louise, and Thomas, Jr.

TOMLINSON, Roy Everett, lawyer and president of the National Biscuit Company, b. in Chicago, Ill., 4 Dec., 1877, son of Everett S. and Genevieve (Rush) Tomlinson. His first American ancestor, Henry Tomlinson, emigrated from England about 1630, settling in Milford, Conn. Roy E. Tomlinson received his early education in the public schools of Oak Park, Ill. After being graduated from Oak Park high school he matriculated in law at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, from which institution he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Shortly after his admission to the Illinois bar in 1902 he entered the law office of Mr. A. W. Green, in Chicago, where he received valuable training in his profession. Mr. Green had been retained in connection with the organizing of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company in 1890, and a little later the United States Baking Company. When the National Biscuit Company was formed in 1898 he played so important a part in it that he was not only made its general counsel, but chairman of the Board of Directors and a member of the Executive Committee. Subsequently he was prevailed upon to give up his practice of law and become the president of the corporation, which he did in 1905. In 1906 the general offices of the company were removed from Chicago to New York, and Mr. Tomlinson accompanied Mr. Green to New York when the change took place, becoming a member of the Legal Department of the National Biscuit Company. Subsequently he was made assistant secretary, and later general counsel and vice-president. Upon the death of Mr. Green in 1917 he was made president. The National Biscuit Company, of which Roy E. Tomlinson is the third president, was organized in 1898 under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Its first president, from 1898 to 1905, was Benjamin F. Crawford. In 1905 A. W. Green became

president and continued until his death in 1917. Mr. Tomlinson succeeded Mr. Green in the office. At its formation the National Biscuit Company purchased the property, assets and business of the New York Biscuit Company, the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, the National Cracker Company, Decatur Cracker Company, Hamilton Company and the United States Baking Company. Numerous small companies were controlled by the constituent companies. Biscuit had been baked for some 6,000 years ("Six Thousand Years of Biscuit Making," by Werner S. Allison) before the advent of the National Biscuit Company, but it remained for that company to introduce into their market the package idea, which was destined to revolutionize the industry. Up to this time crackers had been sold from barrels, bins and boxes, subject to the deteriorating influences of air, dirt, dust, moisture, odors and handling. To-day the package for food products is accepted as a matter of fact and course, a commonplace, but in the closing years of the nineteenth century it was practically unknown, and the idea was considered a radical one. Many practical bakers had no hesitancy in saying, "It can't be done," but the few had the faith that builds great enterprises and the courage of those who travel untrod paths. Back of the idea to market biscuit in packages trade-marked names was the "persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit, perfectly protected," so that not only would the housewife get the best biscuit that human skill, care and cleanliness could produce, but that she would get them of the same unvarying goodness, and uniformly fresh and crisp. The first efforts were concentrated on producing a soda cracker which would be better than any soda cracker ever produced. Nothing was left undone by the new company to bring about this achievement. The result was "Uneeda Biscuit" in the now famous In-er-seal Trade Mark package, at the head of a package line of many excellent varieties. Then began a great advertising campaign to popularize the new idea. Probably no advertising in the United States created as much attention as did the first campaigns of the National Biscuit Company. No advertising like it had ever appeared. The package idea was new; the coined names, also new, were decidedly unusual, the common-sense copy, varied now and then by a touch in lighter vein, made a tremendous appeal. It seemed as though success had been won in a breath. It was soon discovered that not only had the fondest hopes of the sponsors for the package idea been surpassed, but that it was impossible to supply the demand created, and that the entire manufacturing proposition must be revolutionized to meet this new idea. It meant new bakeries, new machinery, new methods, the most scientific thought and the most practical work, but out of that effort came a revolutionized business. If, as the old saying has it, "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," then the National Biscuit Company is one of the most flattered companies in the country. Its legal department has had to wage a continuous battle on infringers of its trade-marks, trade names and the trade dress of its packages. The company from the beginning has endeavored in every possible way to safeguard



Charles W. Gillett

its product during the various manufacturing operations and through the channels of distribution to the consumer's table, bringing the product to the housewife with all its freshness, goodness and crispness intact. To that end it has consistently produced its biscuit under the most modern scientific and sanitary conditions, from the best raw materials, with every regard for care and cleanliness. From the beginning it has distributed its products direct to the retailer, establishing a system of distribution which is a business marvel and a service for dealers which makes possible a flow of goods at all times and in all places, to assure fresh stocks. To this end it has bakeries in most of the leading cities of the country, and distributing branches from ocean to ocean and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. It has erected, since its inception, many new bakeries, perfected much new machinery, and evolved many new distributing features. Mr. Tomlinson was married on 25 Dec., 1905, at Oak Park, Ill., to Eleanor R. Parsons. They have two children, Harriet Tomlinson and Everett Tomlinson.

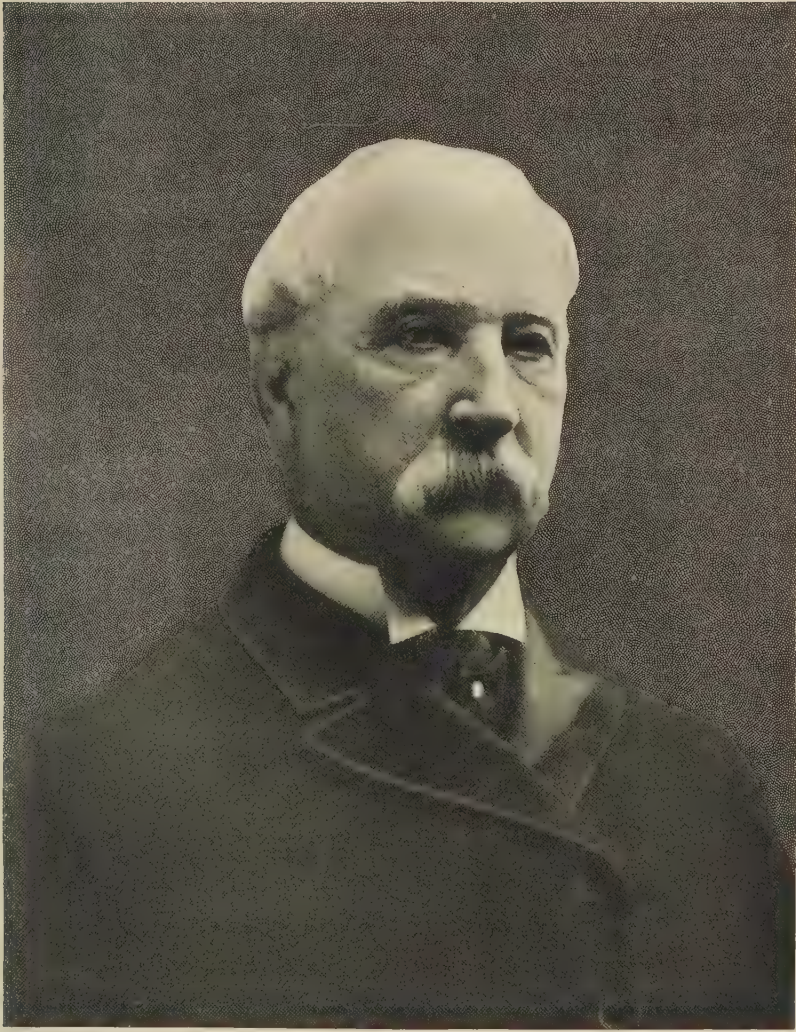
GILLETT, Charles Warren, capitalist, b. in Chicago, Ill., 12 Jan., 1876, son of Egebert Warren and Mary (Gaffney) Gillett. His ancestors were native born Americans for many generations back; among them being his great-grandfather, Captain Mason, of the Continental army, who led the famous charge against Cambridge. His father, a prominent business man of tireless energy, and the founder of the Northwestern Yeast Company, the largest dry hop yeast manufactory in the world, was ambitious to give his son all needed educational advantages. Therefore, after the boy had completed his studies in the elementary institutions, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, where he graduated with the class of 1897. He then became advertising manager in his father's office. Subsequently, he became manager of the Champion Chemical Works and of the Champion Can Works of New York and Chicago. But his initiative was too strong to remain long in the capacity of employee, and as soon as he felt that he had acquired sufficient practical business experience, he embarked on an independent career for himself. His first achievement was the Champion Iron and Steel Company of Muskegon, Mich., which he organized with a capital of \$400,000, in 1900, and later sold to the U. S. Steel Corporation. For a time he was in charge of the unlisted stock and bond department for Chapin and Gaylord, in Chicago; was a member of the commission firm of C. H. Canby and Company in 1901-03, and of the firm of Gillett and Denniston, brokers, which dissolved on 1 March, 1904. After this followed the E. W. Gillett Company (under his management), manufacturers of grocers' sundries in Chicago and Toronto; the Charles W. Gillett Brokerage of Chicago and Toronto; the Central Guarantee Company of New York and Chicago, of which he is president; the Wisconsin Pea Cannery Company, of which he is president and general manager, and the Lakeside Motor Truck Company. The Wisconsin Pea Cannery Company was a reorganization of the E. J. Vaudreuil Canning Company of Two Rivers, Wis., and the Albert Landreth

Company, the latter conducting canning plants at Manitowoc and Sheboygan, the first of their kind in Wisconsin. Out of these two concerns Mr. Gillett organized the new corporation, which took over the three plants at a cost of approximately \$800,000. During the first year of operations, 1907, the pack of the three plants reached a total of 340,000 cases. In all these enterprises Mr. Gillett has been eminently successful. Yet the acquisition of a large fortune has by no means diminished his superabundant energy. He is, undoubtedly, one of the hardest working men of means in the Middle West. One of the most familiar sights to the workmen of his automobile factory is the appearance of their employer in overalls, working and toiling at the benches beside them, so begrimed with oil and shop dust that his most intimate friends would fail to recognize him. When he fixes his mind on accomplishing a certain task, perhaps some experiment in a mechanical improvement, social functions are forgotten until the desired end has been accomplished. Needless to say, this democratic spirit has inspired in his men a warm feeling of comradeship for him. Mr. Gillett, on his part, has a deep sympathy for the workman. It is his belief that the problems of capital and labor can best be solved by a closer association of employers with their employees; that the main cause of the friction is that the close relations of master and workmen, which characterized industry of a hundred years ago, has given place to a more complicated industrial organization, in which the employer no longer knows those in his employ. If the wealthy business men of the world, he believes, could be more inclined to mix with the workers, and enter into closer sympathy with them, the problem would adjust itself, and the friction between capital and labor would cease. Though still a young man, Mr. Gillett has an established reputation for shrewdness and caution. But there is another side to him outside his business. Usually it requires age to mellow men to the misfortunes of their fellows. Youth, though energetic, is usually heedless, but this is by no means a characteristic of Mr. Gillett. During the winter of 1914-15 he opened in Chicago what he termed a "feed shop." This was nothing less than a restaurant where thousands of unemployed men and women could obtain a fair meal for the modest sum of five cents. A unique feature of this institution, hardly to be classed as a charity, in spite of its benefits, was the substitution of metal checks for coin. These metal checks, each representing the value of five cents, were distributed among the cigar stores of Chicago and sold at their face value. The men who bought the checks then distributed them among the down-and-out unemployed who would beseech them for the price of a cup of coffee. Thus there would be no danger of the gratuity going for anything else but the purchase of food. The recipient of the metal check could then go to the restaurant, and for his check would be given a meal of soup, bread, coffee, and pudding, each diner being entitled to as many helpings as he could dispose of at the one meal. In the support of this institution Mr. Gillett was assisted by his friends, in the matter of time

as well as money. In many cases the food was contributed and appeals were responded to by people all over the country. During that winter fully 30,000 unfortunates were supplied with meals, and so successful was this sociological experiment that plans are being considered for making it a permanent institution. Mr. Gillett's leisure hours are mostly spent in outdoor recreations, especially in polo, golf, hand ball, and wrestling. He is a member of many clubs, among them being the Union League, the Owentsia, the Chicago, the Chicago Golf, the Mid-day, the Yale, and the Press Club of Chicago. On 5 March, 1902, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Augustus Parker, of Chicago, Ill. They have two children: Elizabeth and Charles Warren Gillett, Jr.

SHAW, Anna Howard, reformer, b. at New-castle, Eng., 14 Feb., 1847; d. at Moylan, Penn., 2 July, 1919, daughter of Thomas and Nicolas (Stott) Shaw. She was brought to the United States from England when she was only four years of age. Five years later, the family moved from Massachusetts to Michigan, settling in what was then a wilderness, forty miles from a post-office and one hundred miles from a railroad. In "The Story of a Pioneer," which she published in 1915, she told the interesting story of the many hardships which they endured in that sparsely populated region. Her father being absent from home for long periods at a time, his wife and children were often left exposed to the mercy of Indians and wild animals. The little log cabin which they occupied had the earth for a floor and holes in the walls instead of windows and doors. They had no horses or other farm animals, and were without farming implements. Dr. Shaw helped plant corn and potatoes by chopping a hole in the ground with an axe. She did most of the work in the digging of a well, chopped wood for the big fireplace, felled trees, and later helped in the laying of a floor for the house and putting in doors, windows and partitions. When she was fifteen years old, she began teaching school, receiving \$4 a week and walking eight miles a day to and from the school. Later she went to live with a married sister at Big Rapids, Mich. One Sunday morning, she heard a Universalist woman minister there and determined to prepare herself for the ministry. She entered the local high school and soon won the approval of the head of the Methodist church for her course. Her first sermon was preached at Ashton, Mich., at the age of twenty-three. Her family were deeply opposed to her projected career and offered her the choice of going to the University at Ann Arbor with their approval and support, or of staying in the ministry and giving up all connection with her home. She chose to stay in the ministry and at the age of twenty-five, entered Albion College, arriving there with only \$18. Here she was assisted in every way by the faculty and not only continued her work in the pulpit but gave her first series of temperance lectures. Upon graduation, in 1875, she went to the theological school of Boston university, where she was graduated in 1878. Later she took a medical course at Boston university, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine in 1885. Kansas City university conferred the degree of doctor of divinity on

her in 1917. While a student in Boston, she suffered extreme poverty, living in a garret and often being cold and hungry. On account of her sex, she was refused when she applied for ordination by the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and by the general conference, also, but in the same year had the honor of being ordained by the Methodist Protestant church. In her struggles to become a minister, she fought against ridicule, dissension, and lack of the barest necessities. Receiving a local preacher's license, she became pastor of the Methodist church at Hingham, Mass., in 1878, and served at Dennis and East Dennis, during 1878-85. When the woman suffrage movement began to show increased energy in 1885, she resigned her pastorate to devote her life to a fight for temperance, suffrage, and social purity. She became a lecturer for the Massachusetts woman's suffrage association and from 1886 to 1892, was national superintendent of franchise of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Her association through her preaching with such women as Mary A. Livermore and Julia Ward Howe enlarged her view of life and aroused her enthusiasm for the causes of suffrage and liberty. On the resignation of her most intimate friend, Susan B. Anthony, in 1900, the presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association rested between Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Carrie B. Chapman, whom Miss Anthony finally chose as being the more experienced, while Dr. Shaw was made vice-president at large. She had been national lecturer of the association and continued this work until 1904, when Mrs. Catt was compelled to resign the presidency on account of ill health. Dr. Shaw succeeded her at head of the national association, and served in this capacity until 1915, when she declined re-election, being then elected honorary president. Her administration was marked by great progress. The number of suffrage workers increased from 17,000 to 200,000 and one campaign in ten years was replaced by ten in one year; the expenditures of the association increased from \$15,000 to \$50,000 annually, while the number of states with full suffrage grew from four to twelve. The whole suffrage movement changed from an academic discussion to a vital political force arousing the attention of the entire nation. The year of 1912 was a banner year for her and her cause, when Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon granted full suffrage to women. During that year, she spoke in the principal cities in each of these states, making four or five speeches a day and traveling in any sort of a conveyance, from freight cars to automobiles. When she died, she had spoken in every state in the Union and before many state legislatures and both houses of congress. She is said to have been the only woman who ever preached in Gustav Vasa cathedral, the state church of Sweden, and the first ordained woman to preach in Berlin, Copenhagen, Christiania, Amsterdam, and London. As chairman of the committee of women's defense work, appointed by the council of national defense, in April, 1917, she performed great service throughout the World War, and the United States government awarded the distinguished service medal to her for her work in this capacity, the presentation being made by Secretary of War Baker.



Alfred J. Gilcott

During the war, she wrote articles and delivered addresses to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the grave import of the struggle with Germany. She was greatly pleased when word came that the League of Nations offices would be open to women as well as men. "It is splendid," she said. "People of the United States will understand what democracy means by the time the peace conference gets through, and recognizes the services of women—not only recognizes their services but their intellectual counsel and experience. The world moves." In Dec., 1918, she was sworn in as a special member of Washington, D. C., police force, having remarked at a reception the night before that she had a forty-years desire to serve as a policewoman. As a minister she would not perform a marriage ceremony in which it was insisted that the word, "obey," be used. She believed in making the ceremony fit each occasion, having a different service for each marriage. As evidence of the soundness of her contention she frequently remarked on the fact that she had never known of a divorce among persons married by her. Although an ardent suffragist, she did not approve of the methods of the militant suffragists and condemned the picketing of the White House in November, 1917, when President Wilson was being importuned to support a national suffrage amendment to the constitution. While on a lecture tour with former President Taft and President Lowell of Harvard University, in the interests of the League of Nations, in June, 1919, she was taken ill at Springfield, Ill. Pneumonia developed and for two weeks she was confined to a hospital room, later returning to her home in Moylan, Penn., where she improved in health for a time and then became ill again, growing rapidly worse until the end. Dr. Shaw never married. She was a member of the international woman suffrage alliance, the league to enforce peace, national society for broader education, and the woman's civic club of New York, and was editor of the woman's war department of the "Ladies' Home Journal." Besides writing "The Story of a Pioneer," she contributed many short stories and articles to various magazines.

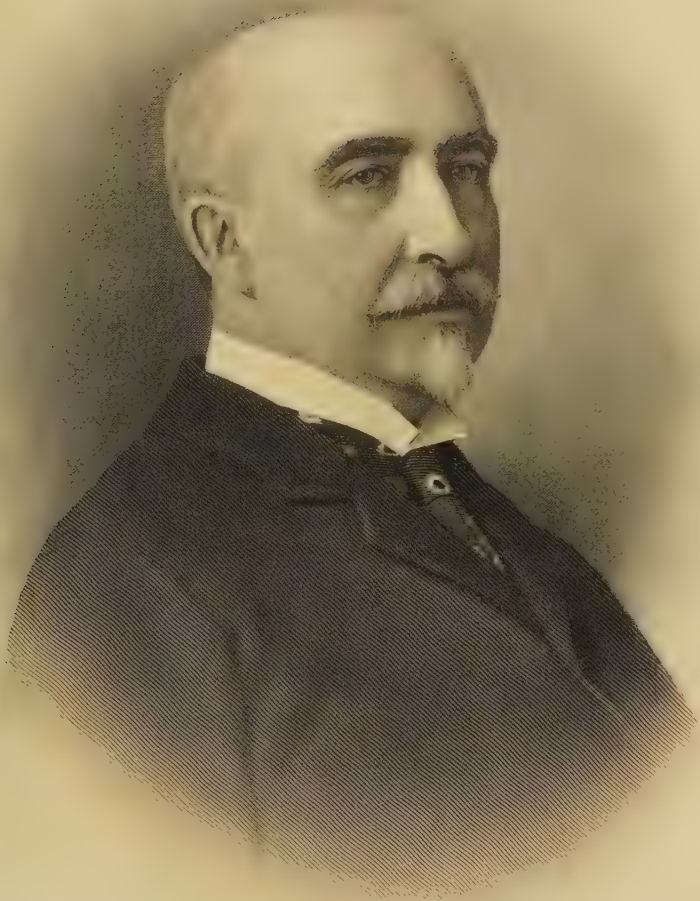
GILLETT, Alfred S., insurance pioneer, b. in Hebron, Conn., 17 March, 1816; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 Dec., 1914. His father was a Presbyterian minister and one of the first graduates of Williams College. On both sides of the family he was descended from the early New England colonists. The first of the name to come to America was Nathan Gillett, a native of Dorchester, England, who arrived in this country soon after the landing of the Pilgrims. One of his English ancestors sat, in 1648, as one of the judges who tried King Charles I; later he married a sister of Oliver Cromwell, and upon the restoration of Charles II was put to death. His son emigrated to America and married the daughter of Theophilus Eaton, the first governor of the Connecticut colony. The family was originally French, and the later line includes soldiers who won distinction in the Colonial wars, and civilians who became eminent in all walks of life. On the maternal side, the line is traced to that Jones family which was so famous in Colonial and Revolutionary annals, and of

which Anson Jones, the second president of the Republic of Texas, and Joel Jones, the first president of Girard College, were representatives. After a pastorate extending over a period of twenty-five years in Washington, the father of Alfred S. Gillett removed to New York State, and made his residence in Madison County, near Cazenovia. Here the son attended the common schools of the district, and when little more than a boy he began his business career in his brother's old-fashioned country store in Connecticut, serving an apprenticeship of five years, which made him a well-qualified merchant. At that time his firm was doing business with the old Hartford firm of Howe, Mather and Morgan, of which Junius Morgan, father of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, was the junior member. Mr. Morgan saw signs of unusual promise in the young man, and obtained a position for him in a large mercantile house in Georgia. About that time the separation of Texas from Mexico took place and the accounts of the strife still going on there fired Mr. Gillett with the desire to go to Texas. He left Georgia to go back to New York, where he invested his savings in merchandise, and sailed for Galveston, 13 Jan., 1840. Galveston was then only a desolate landing-spot, but the constant risks that he was obliged to take appealed to his daring spirit, and he remained in Texas for a number of years. While there he met and made a friend of Samuel Houston, then president of the Republic. Sometime before the Civil War, he again took up his residence in Georgia, and was made postmaster of the Haynesville district by President Harrison, but on account of the strong feeling of the people of Georgia against the North, he returned to Connecticut, settling in Hartford. This time, by the advice of the old Morgan firm, Mr. Gillett entered an entirely new field, that of insurance. He started in the calling in which he was destined to win such distinguished prestige in Springfield, Mass., as an insurance agent and underwriter, taking an office with Charles R. Ladd, afterward auditor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. This enterprise, which was a general fire insurance agency comprising several Eastern fire insurance companies, was one of the first of its kind ever known in this country. After two years, in March, 1850, Mr. Gillett undertook the publication of the first journal devoted strictly to insurance interests ever issued in the United States, giving to it the name of the "Insurance Advocate and Journal." He thus stands as the father of American insurance journalism. In 1851, inspired with the ambition for a wider field for his activities, Mr. Gillett went to Philadelphia and opened an office as the authorized representative of a number of New England fire insurance companies, becoming the first general insurance agent in the history of that city. In 1853 he organized the Girard Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, under a special charter which he wrote himself, and with a subscribed capital of \$100,000. Following its organization and until his retirement, in 1906, at the age of ninety years, Mr. Gillett retained active, unbroken connection with the company for fifty-five years, filling successively the offices of secretary,

treasurer, vice-president, and president, the latter after 1876. Always he was the dominant spirit in its executive management, and the new company was phenomenally successful from the start. Its resources grew from the original small beginning of \$10,000 paid in on the subscribed capital, until at the time of his retirement, the assets amounted to \$2,289,986, and the net surplus and capital to \$1,000,170, with gross insurance in force of over \$157,000,000 and total premiums, including deposits on perpetual risks, more than \$1,800,000. This prosperity was no doubt the direct outgrowth of Mr. Gillett's courage and enterprise, and of his original methods, which, although unheard of then, are now almost universally adopted in the transactions of insurance business. He took great pride in the company and was zealous in regard to the personnel of his boards of directors and stockholders. The first board of directors was especially interesting, composed mainly of his friends, among them several men of wide reputation, such as Chief Justice George W. Woodward, of the Supreme Court; Judge Lowrey and Judge Warren I. Woodward; and Judge William Strong, of the U. S. Supreme Court. Among the stockholders were A. H. Simmons, Arunah S. Abell, Charles L. DuPont, and B. B. Comegys. Mr. Gillett consistently maintained the high standard of his associates in the company and it is due to that fact and to his extraordinary sense of precision as to risks, evinced in the case of the Chicago and Baltimore fires, when, as the result of personal inspection, he ordered cancellations of all policies some time before the casualties occurred, that the Girard Company remained unaffected by obstacles and difficulties. Mr. Gillett's long life was replete with interesting and, many times, thrilling experiences. He was renowned as a traveler and made extensive trips both in this country and Europe, where he often took part in incidents foreign to most men's lives. On one of his journeys to the Pacific Coast, he returned by way of Southern California, through New Mexico and Arizona, a distance of 11,500 miles through a wild country, in trying weather, and at the risk of life from Indians and border desperadoes. It is said that Mr. Gillett was the only man who ever made that trip unattended. He was a daring, striving, soldierly man, a true pioneer, for he was compelled to take all risks for himself in the formative days of insurance history, and the most critical period of the Union. His physical vigor was so remarkable that when long past his ninetieth year he was more active than most men of sixty-five. His longevity he attributed to temperate and conservative living—temperance in eating, drinking, and smoking. For the last seventeen years of his life he lived in Washington, D. C.

PENFIELD, Frederic Courtland, author and diplomat, b. at East Haddam, Conn., April 23, 1855, son of Daniel and Sophia (Young) Penfield, both descended from New England Colonial stock. He was graduated from Russell's Military School, New Haven, Conn., after which he pursued special studies in Europe. At the age of twenty-five he joined the staff of the Hartford "Courant," remained there five years, and during these

years was a keen student of men and world conditions. In 1885 he entered the United States foreign service through his appointment as vice-consul general at London. While in London he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and, following his retirement from the London post, he wrote extensively on world politics and international affairs. When Mr. Cleveland was elected President for the second time Mr. Penfield served the administration for some months in an advisory capacity on the requisites of an improved foreign service, and strongly advocated fitness rather than political influence in filling positions abroad. In 1893 he was chosen to be United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, but before the appointment was promulgated he was named as Diplomatic Agent and Consul General to Egypt, with the rank of Minister Resident. While in Egypt he became the close friend of Khedive Abbas and administered the affairs of his office with such marked success that upon his retirement from the position in 1897 distinctions came to him from many sources. The Sultan of Turkey gave him the Grand Cross of the Order of Medjidieh, and the Khedive of Egypt made him a grand commander of the Order of Osmanieh. He was also given the Tokova cross of Serbia, and the grand cross of St. Catherine. As a reward for a masterly treatise on the potentialities of the political control of the White Nile he was elected an officer of the French Academy in 1898, and was awarded the gold decoration of the "Palme d'Académie" by the French government. When Washington was debating the relative merits of the Panama and Nicaragua routes, Mr. Penfield took a prominent part in the discussion, and in the "North American Review" of Feb., 1902, he urged the government in all fairness to secure by purchase the French rights and concession pertaining to Panama. When the purchase was finally made, France honored Mr. Penfield (1905) by bestowing upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1909, for their benefactions to Catholic educational interests, he was made a Marquis, and his wife a Marchioness, by the Holy Father. They were the donors of several buildings for the American College in Rome. He was again honored by Pope Pius X. in 1911, with the grand cross of St. Gregory the Great, and is the only American who has ever received the highest class of this order. In 1913 Mr. Penfield was appointed ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and, after the outbreak of the World War, was charged with the diplomatic interests of great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Roumania. In 1916 he was special ambassador representing President Wilson, at the funeral obsequies of Emperor Francis Joseph. With the severance of diplomatic relations in 1917 between the United States and Austria-Hungary, Mr. Penfield returned to the United States. His books, "Present Day Egypt" (1899), and "East of Suez" (1907), are regarded as standard authorities, and his articles on economic and international subjects, contributed to the "North American Review," "The Forum," "Century Magazine" and leading English reviews have attracted wide attention. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Princeton University in 1907; that of LL. D., by Hobart College and the Catholic University of America at Wash-



Emory McClintock

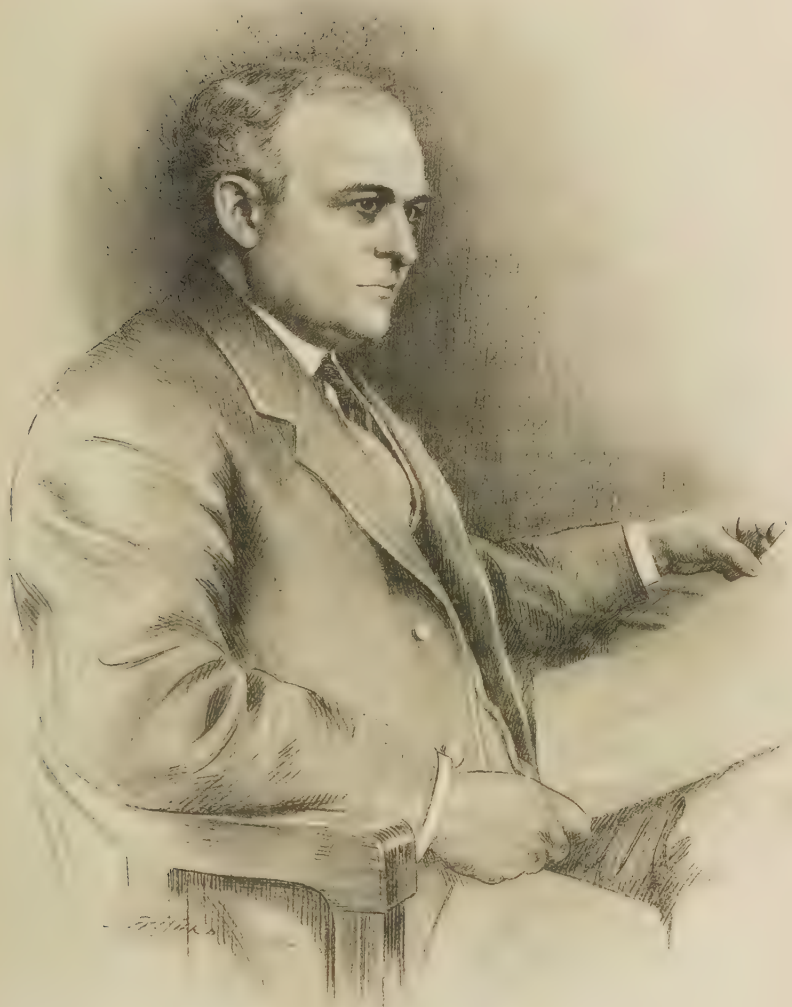
ington, D. C., in 1911, and by the University of New York and the University of Pennsylvania in 1917. He is a member of the Authors' Century, New York Yacht, Princeton and Manhattan clubs of New York, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. Mr. Penfield married, first in 1892, Katherine Albert McMurdo, daughter of Albert Welles of Palmyra, N. Y. She died in 1905, and on Feb. 26, 1908, he married Anne, daughter of William Weightman, the important chemical manufacturer of Philadelphia, Pa.

McCLINTOCK, Emory, mathematician and life insurance actuary, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 19 Sept., 1840; d. at Bay Head, N. J., 10 July, 1916, son of John and Caroline Augusta (Wakeman) McClintock. His father, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was professor of mathematics in Dickinson College, and later, during the Civil War, was in charge of the American Chapel in Paris, France, where he was of signal service to the Union cause. Emory McClintock was graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1859, receiving his degree *honoris causa*, some time before the rest of his class, because the authorities wished to appoint him immediately tutor in mathematics. He filled this position for one year (1859-1860). In 1860 he studied chemistry in Paris, and in 1861 at the University of Göttingen. A sunstroke in 1862, while on his way to Washington to accept an appointment as lieutenant in the engineer corps of the Federal Army, prevented his enlisting; from 1862 to 1866 he was vice-consul at Bradford, England; and in 1867, in Paris, with a private banking firm. Upon his return to the United States in 1868, he was appointed actuary of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, of New York City, and in 1871 became actuary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee. He served the latter company for eighteen years, during which period it attained very high standing. In 1889 he returned to New York as the actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which position he served until 1911, when, by reason of failing health, he retired, and was appointed consulting actuary, having been a member of the board of trustees since 1905. In 1906 he was made vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, his assumption of the onerous duties of this office coming during the troublous days upon which the company had fallen in consequence of the legislative investigation of 1905. His commanding position among life insurance men, due to his exceptional ability and high character, caused him to be chosen as the executive officer to pilot the company through the insurance readjustment which followed; and his success in this regard was soon apparent in greatly enlarged returns to policy holders. The testimony given by Mr. McClintock before the committee making the investigation was a most complete and comprehensive statement of the phases through which American life insurance had passed since its early days. The opinions which he then expressed on various subjects formed the basis of much of the legislation adopted in 1906. His testimony is one of the subjects suggested for study by the American Actuarial Society. Like weight was given in England to his evidence before

the select committee of the House of Lords in the spring of 1906. This committee had been appointed to investigate the necessity of requiring foreign companies doing business in Great Britain to deposit funds for the security of British policy holders. Mr. McClintock's evidence did much to influence this English committee to report against any such action, all his suggestions in the matter being adopted. His clear and cogent explanation to numerous delegations of alarmed policy holders supplemented this, and saved the large foreign business of the American companies from what threatened to be an utter demoralization. Mr. McClintock was an honorary fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain from 1874, and a founder (1889) and fellow of the Actuarial Society of America. He was also a corresponding member of the French Institute of Actuaries, of the Belgian Actuarial Society, and a member of the permanent committee of the International Congress of Actuaries. He was president of the Actuarial Society from 1895 to 1897. His contributions to these scientific bodies are among the most important of their proceedings, and his reputation as an actuary, both in this country and abroad, was of the highest order. Among his achievements as such, was the introduction in 1893 of the "continuous instalment policy"—now called "monthly income"—a form of policy providing a life income for the beneficiary, and designed to render it of the most perfect service to the holder. In 1890 he was elected president of the New York Mathematical Society, which, during his term of office, became the American Mathematical Society. Under his presidency, also, the American Mathematical Society began the publication of its "Transactions," which rapidly became the most important means of inter-communication of mathematical inquiries and discoveries in the United States. It ranks with the best mathematical journals of European countries. To the "Transactions" Mr. McClintock contributed no less than fifteen valuable papers or notes. He was universally recognized as the foremost actuary in America, whose practical judgment on all questions pertaining to his profession was accorded a weight attached to the views of no other. As a business executive, also his broad and comprehensive views seldom failed to carry conviction. But this very prominence in affairs helped to conceal the fact that he was one of the most gifted of American mathematicians. Had he led the cloistered life of a university professor, his remarkable ability as a great, original investigator in that field would have secured general recognition. No less an authority than Professor Forsyth of Cambridge University, England, a few years before his death, pronounced Dr. McClintock to be, along certain lines, the first of living mathematicians. He enjoyed the rare distinction of sharing with Prof. Benjamin Pierce, the celebrated astronomer of Harvard University, the credit of being one of the only two great creative mathematicians which America had produced. Two remarkable mathematical papers appeared in America between 1870 and 1880. Both were published in the "American Journal of Mathe-

matics," and were a practical answer to the reproach against the mathematicians of this country that America had produced no original discoverers in that department of science. America's contributions had before been limited to the exploration of fields whose discovery had been the work of foreign investigators. An examination of any standard history of mathematics will show how far this criticism is justified. The first of these papers was by Professor Peirce. It secured him a well-deserved recognition as a creative mathematician throughout the mathematical world. The second was by Dr. Emory McClintock, equal, and in some respects superior, to the first in its originality and the profoundness of its grasp; while it was immeasurably more useful as a working instrument for the discovery of new truth. This was his "calculus of enlargement," a new field discovered by him, and in which he has so far been the only explorer. It was the crowing work of Dr. McClintock's career, and, more than any other, illustrated the high order of his mathematical talents. Unfortunately this important calculus appeared at a time when the attention of the mathematical world had been diverted along other channels of investigation, and its rare merit has never attracted the notice which it deserves. The calculus of enlargement is probably the most comprehensive and profound discovery in the analytic branch of pure mathematical science since the days of Newton, and Leibnitz. As is well known, the development of the infinitesimal calculus in its varied forms, by Newton, Leibnitz and Lagrange, marked a new and distinct advance in the field of mathematics. The development of the calculus of variations and of finite differences and the discovery of logarithms with their important bearings on the practical problems of astronomy and physics followed. Dr. McClintock has united these various branches of the higher mathematics through his calculus of enlargement. Instead of being independent, he has shown them to be only subordinate parts of a far greater calculus, whose true unification is found in the logarithmic principle which is the most important feature of all algebraic calculus. The fundamental conception of the calculus of enlargement is the familiar mathematical relation expressed by the symbol E in the calculus of finite differences, and which is his symbol of enlargement. The differential co-efficient which, as is well known, is the fundamental element in the ordinary calculus, is shown by Dr. McClintock to be simply the logarithm of E , and similarly, the differential itself to be merely the logarithm of e , the familiar base of the Napierian system of logarithms. By means of this new calculus he shows that the known theorems of the differential calculus can be proved, and new truths discovered by a method almost startling in its simplicity. But it is in its philosophic character, exhibiting a grasp of the fundamental principles of all algebraic calculus, that this work of Dr. McClintock appeals most strongly to the scholar. The unification of all branches of science has been a special aim of modern scholarship. He has shown for the first time, in this abstruse and comprehensive calculus, through the application of the logarithmic

principle, where the true unity of such algebraic analysis must be sought. He has given in the form of an essay only the leading principles and numerous illustrations of the surprising truths which may be discovered through its application. Its practical utility as an instrument of research can only be known when it has been fully developed as an orderly treatise. In addition to this, Dr. McClintock made noteworthy contributions to the general solution of algebraic equations. The algebraic solution of such complete equations higher than the fourth degree, after being vainly sought for by leading algebraists of Europe for more than a century, was at last proved impossible by Abel in 1826, except in case of certain special forms. Their approximate solution could only be accomplished through the use of elliptic, or trigonometrical functions, or of series. Such solutions, too, were usually imperfect and confined to single roots. It was reserved for Dr. McClintock through the application of his calculus of enlargement, to reach a complete approximate solution of the general equation of any degree, and thus finally dispose of the great algebraic problem that had baffled the keenest analysts of Europe. Dr. McClintock was not merely a great mathematician. He possessed those traits which constitute a truly great man, aside from his scholarship. Quiet and unassuming in his manner, he was ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who sought his counsel. His sound practical judgment made him the trusted adviser of men in his own profession. His character was well summed up by a member of the Actuarial Society, who says: "When I entered the Society, Emory McClintock first loomed up as the ideal actuary, unapproachable and to be worshipped from afar. But no young man was allowed to be long in his presence with any such impression. No subject was too insignificant for him to discuss with the young actuary whose limited vision it might fill. To the seeker of advice he appeared only thankful for an opportunity to impart the results of his own experience. He was a wise counselor and a natural leader. I had to consult him on many occasions, and noticed that he never advised any action which would result, even remotely, in his own aggrandizement, and that he always acted for the best interests of the Society. It was this disinterestedness, this lack of any selfish motive, which made him such a powerful adviser in our counsels." Through his mother, Dr. McClintock was of Puritan ancestry, having been a descendant of John Wakeman, treasurer of the New Haven Colony (1655-59), who died at Hartford, Conn., in 1661. This John Wakeman was the son of Francis Wakeman, of Bewdley, England, who married Anne Goode in 1589, dying in 1626. One of Mr. McClintock's chief recreations was genealogy, in which he was an expert; with the expert's scorn for inaccurate statements. Several manuscript volumes in his own clear writing, remain, filled with notes and details of his mother's and father's ancestry. He was governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey from 1900 to 1904. He had proved descent from twenty-four ancestors with records of service conferring eligibility in that society. His country place,



C. Landon Knight

near Morristown, N. J., had the historical distinction of having been, in part, the site of the encampment of Washington's army in 1779-80. His careful investigations there were embodied in a pamphlet "Topography of Washington's Camp of 1780, and Its Neighborhood," published in 1894. He had also partially prepared a book on Washington's officers in the Morristown camp. Many notable points on the place were marked by him, as for example, the high ground, which had been used for signaling from the camp to the headquarters, while on a low monument made of the stones remaining from the chimneys of the soldiers' huts he placed a tablet inscribed "Stark's brigade occupied this slope." Dr. McClintock brought to the performance of all tasks an extraordinarily lucid mind, a powerful and clear imagination, and a most unusual ability to state a difficult problem or solution in its simplest and most readily intelligible form. He had a passion for "short cuts," for the labor-saving devices in mathematics, and, especially, for their use in actuarial practice; his inventions of this sort will be of lasting value. Endowed, as he was, intellectually, he was also endowed with the desire to excel, and the determined industry and application which fulfil the desire. Undemonstrative in manner, possibly, at times indifferent, the charge of coldness occasionally brought against him, was unjust. Utterly free from personal conceit or ostentation, he had a keen humorous sense of the smaller pretensions of life. His instinct for mathematics appeared even in the quiet hours at home, when, taking his little pad and pencil from his pocket, he found the needed rest from the strain of business in the study of some profound problem, singing softly as the pencil moved. In these quiet hours, also, he read many novels, chiefly of the vivid, lurid and lively-plot variety. The University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D., in 1884, and in 1886 and 1889, he was given the degree of LL.D. by Columbia and Yale universities. He was a member of the Century Club of New York, and of the Morristown and other social clubs. Mr. McClintock died suddenly, at his residence, Bay Head, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was twice married, first, in 1868, to Zoë, daughter of John Darlington, of Netherwood, Ilkley, Yorkshire, and, second, in 1890, to Isabella, daughter of James Bishop, of New Brunswick, N. J. One son, by his first wife, survives him, Maj. John McClintock, United States Army, for some time military attaché of the American legation at the court of Austria-Hungary.

KNIGHT, Charles Landon, publisher and writer, b. in Baldwin County, Ga., 18 June, 1867, son of William Calvin and Sarah (Landon) Knight. He traces his ancestry to St. John Knight, a native of Knights Bridge, England, who served under Oliver Cromwell during the English Parliamentary wars in the famous Ironsides regiment; received a grant of land in County Clare, Ireland, but after the Restoration, in 1662, emigrated to America with his brothers, William and Thomas, and settled in Massachusetts. Thomas Knight, great-grandson of St. John Knight, removed to Georgia in 1740, and this branch

of the family line was prominent in colonial times, the Revolutionary War, and later under the Georgia state government. William Knight, a son of Thomas Knight, served in the Revolutionary War; while a grandson, Thomas Knight, as early as 1837, offered a resolution in the Georgia Senate, providing for the emancipation of all the slaves within a period of twenty-five years upon a basis of compensation by the state. Col. William C. Knight, father of Charels Landon Knight, was a distinguished Georgia lawyer and a colonel in the Confederate Army. In the maternal line Mr. Knight is the grandson of a Georgia planter who traced his ancestry to colonial days and revolutionary patriots. He was educated at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and was graduated A.B. at Columbia College, New York City, in 1889. The following year he received the degree of LL.B. from the Columbia Law School. The next two years he spent in travel, visiting Continental Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land and South America. While on this trip he studied continually, and wrote much on sociological subjects. In 1892 he returned to the United States, was admitted to the bar, and entered on the practice of law at Bluefield, W. Va. He took first rank among the attorneys of the state, both as a brilliant criminal lawyer and for his able handling of many important litigations involving large coal interests. In 1896 he discontinued the practice of law, and joined the staff of the Philadelphia "Times." In journalism also he displayed distinguished ability, and, at the time of his resignation, held the position of chief editorial writer. After leaving the "Times" Mr. Knight removed to Springfield, O., where he became assistant editor, and later editor-in-chief of the "Woman's Home Companion." At this period of his career he also wrote many magazine articles and published a book "The Real Jefferson Davis," which is of especial historical value and interest, owing to the author's close personal association and acquaintanceship with Mr. Davis and other noted leaders of the South. In 1902 Mr. Knight, together with Major T. J. Kirkpatrick, one of the owners of the "Woman's Home Companion," acquired the Akron "Beacon Journal." Mr. Knight assumed the management of the paper, which at that time was far from prosperous, and possessed of practically no influence, and through a broad-minded and unselfish policy, rapidly advanced it to a position of financial independence and importance as a mold of public opinion. From the time when he became the controlling spirit of the paper, Mr. Knight took a bold and uncompromising stand on political matters and subjects of public interest. His editorials were noted for their vigor and literary excellence. In 1906 he purchased Major Kirkpatrick's interest, and since that time, as the result of his greatly increased personal influence and control, the paper steadily grew in public favor until it is now (1921) one of the leading journals of Ohio. Mr. Knight's interest in political and public questions dates from his college days, and the columns of the "Beacon-Journal" afford him ample opportunity to place his views on various social and governmental questions before a constantly

growing public. He has always supported moral interests, fair dealing, and the cause of good government, without reference to party or personal considerations. He began his career as a public speaker when a young lawyer in West Virginia, and in the presidential contest of 1892, and following that time was much in demand as a campaign speaker in behalf of the Republican party. Like many other independent thinkers, however, he came into the belief that Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his Progressive program would best serve the interests of the country. Thus, in spite of his personal friendship for President Taft, he threw the support of his paper to Colonel Roosevelt, and devoted all his energies to his service. He was chairman of the Summit County delegation to the Republican state convention held in Columbus in 1912, and as such vigorously opposed the selection of delegates-at-large instructed for Taft to the national convention. He supported Colonel Roosevelt and his platform after Roosevelt's nomination for the presidency by the Chicago convention of the Progressive party; was chosen a delegate to the state convention that nominated Arthur L. Garford for governor, and was made a member of the Progressive state central committee. Striking evidence of the influence of Mr. Knight and his newspaper in shaping political opinions was shown in the conversion of a previous Democratic majority of 4,200 in Summit County into a Progressive plurality of 1,200 for Roosevelt and Garford. In 1912 Mr. Knight was tendered the nomination for Congress by both the old line and Progressive Republicans in his district, but declined the honor. After some months of the Democratic administration Mr. Knight formed strong convictions against the existing policy of accepting Democratic state patronage for Progressives, to which course the new party had been committed by the controlling influences in its state committee, and on this issue, 1 Jan., 1914, resigned from the committee. Believing that the country would best be served by the Republican party, he devoted himself ardently to the work of uniting the Republican and Progressive elements into a solid front against the Democratic organization. In the November election of 1914, this movement met with conspicuous success. At the meeting of the state nominating primaries in the summer of this year, Mr. Knight was chosen a member of the Republican state central committee for the fourteenth district, and was later unanimously made vice-chairman of the committee, all petitions for Mr. Knight as committeeman having been circulated without his knowledge. The principal issue before the committee was the selection of the Republican candidate for United States senator. Knowing that his convictions would preclude his support of one of the prospective nominees, Mr. Knight at once declared his position, and offered free use of the columns of the "Beacon-Journal" to anyone who might be named against him for the state central committee. He was elected without opposition, and also was sent as a delegate to the Republican state convention held in the following September. He was again Republican nomination for Congress,

and again declined. As a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which met in 1916, Mr. Knight supported Senators Theodore Burton, of Ohio, for the presidential candidacy, and, upon the withdrawal of Senator Burton, voted for Charles E. Hughes of New York. In 1917, following America's declaration of war against Germany, Governor Cox appointed Mr. Knight crop commissioner for Summit County. Since he had spent his early days upon a farm, his knowledge of agriculture was practical rather than theoretical, and he had little faith in the efforts of school boys and other unskilled labor. He, therefore, called township meetings at which he addressed the farmers, warning them that the war would last five years, and would require at least 5,000,000 men to win it. He rode from farm to farm, urging each farmer to add just one more acre at least to his cultivated land, traveling 13,000 miles in all, with the result that Summit County increased its acreage by more than one-third. In August, 1917, Governor Cox recognized Mr. Knight's exceptional gift for practical usefulness by appointing him a member of the district exemption board of northern Ohio, the jurisdiction of which extends over ten counties of the state, all of them, by reason of their important and diversified industries, presenting numerous occupational exemptions, and rendering the work of that body a difficult task. Mr. Knight strove to establish a rule that when the drafting of any farmer would materially decrease the acreage under cultivation he should be at least temporarily exempted. While this rule was not adopted by the board, he raised the same point in each case, and agricultural exemptions came to be looked upon with exceptional favor. Mr. Knight served until the end of the first draft, when he induced Governor Cox to accept his resignation. During his entire service he had refused to accept any compensation whatever, paying his own traveling and personal expenses in connection with the work. After a time spent in Florida, Mr. Knight returned to find an almost overwhelming demand in his district that he become a candidate for Congress. He also received appeals from political leaders, indorsements from various newspapers that he enter the race for governor of the state. He refused to be a candidate for any office whatsoever, and, instead, began an agitation with the object of awakening the Republican party to the danger of disregarding the limitations of the Constitution. The Sedition Bill, the surrender by Congress of its constitutional powers to the chief executive, the vast spread of governmental control, our future foreign and commercial policies, the extent to which we shall participate in the affairs of other nations after the war, all these he urged as proper and legitimate questions upon which the Republican party should seek expression, and that the party must either do that or frankly accept Mr. Wilson's ideas and cease all opposition to his policies. Loyalty, he held, was an accomplished fact. All America and every American is in favor of winning the war. Consequently the effort to make loyalty an issue is a political effort, and only serves to blind the people to the great issues produced



SIMON LAKE

by the war, and which must be met by the party if it would continue in existence. Mr. Knight is identified with a number of manufacturing and other interests in Akron. He is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, the Audubon Society, the Ohio Historical Society, the Country Club and other organizations. He married, at Shenandoah, Pa., 22 Nov., 1893, Clara Irene, daughter of Col. James K. Shiely. They have two sons: John Shively and James Landon Knight. His elder son left Cornell University in May, 1917, when in his senior year, and enlisted as a private in the United States Army. After his arrival in France in December, 1917, he was made first sergeant; on 1 June, 1918, he was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry, and 16 July, 1918, was promoted to a first lieutenancy.

LAKE, Simon, inventor, b. at Pleasantville, N. J., 8 Sept., 1866. He attended public schools in Philadelphia and Toms River, N. J., and afterward pursued a business course at Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y. In 1885, after a thorough training in practical molding, pattern making, and machine work, and a course in mechanical drawing at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, he entered into partnership with his father in the foundry and machine business at Ocean City, N. J. In 1886 he invented a single-screw steering gear, and later a new mechanical movement for transmitting motion from one shaft to another. The latter device was in the form of an involute spiral, the threads being formed on a concave disc, with the axes in all positions converging to a common center, which was the axis of the driven shaft. This he applied to a steering gear, simplifying its construction so far that it could be made very cheaply. He began the manufacture of the device in Baltimore under the firm name of J. C. Lake and Son Company. The same company manufactured also a safety winder for use on oyster dredging vessels, which he had invented in collaboration with his father. While in Baltimore, Mr. Lake invented a capping machine for automatically soldering the caps on tin fruit cans after filling. This invention functioned satisfactorily, and on its test it capped cans at the rate of 50,000 per day; but the cappers' union, at that time a very powerful organization, whose members were receiving fifteen cents per hundred for capping two-pound cans by hand, refused to permit its use, and threatened a general strike in any establishment permitting the use of the machine. About this time (1893) the U. S. Navy advertised for designs for a submarine torpedo boat. As Mr. Lake had been studying this problem for several years he prepared a design and specifications which he submitted to the government on 3 June, 1893. His design showed a twin-screw submersible boat with double hulls; the space between the inner and outer hulls being arranged to fill with water and inside ballast tanks regulating the trim and buoyancy of the vessel. Submergence when under way was to be attained by two pairs of hydroplanes, one pair forward and the other pair aft of the center of buoyancy and gravity of the vessel. Other devices to keep the vessel always on a level keel, were horizontal rudders at the bow and stern, operated automatically or by hand control, and automatically-con-

trolled movable weights, to compensate for the forward or aft movements of the crew. The features that afterwards attracted the greatest attention from the scientific journals of the period were the bottom wheels and the diving compartment. The vessel was provided with wheels, so that when giving her a slight negative buoyancy, she would sink to the bottom; she could be propelled in any direction as is an automobile on the surface of the earth. A diving compartment was also arranged so that members of the crew might leave and re-enter the vessel while submerged. This consisted of a compartment in the bow with a door opening outward from the bottom of the hull; communication between this compartment and the main hull being through an air lock whose heavy pressure-resisting doors closed on rubber packing to render it air-tight. Pipes led from compressed air reservoirs to both the diving compartment and the air lock. When the vessel was running submerged on the bottom it was possible to view the bottom, to rake up articles, or to pick up cables, work on wrecks, plant mines, etc., by simply entering the diving department, closing the heavy door from the living quarters of the crew, and admitting compressed air into the diving compartment, until the air pressure within equalled the water pressure outside. The water pressure, of course, would vary with the depth of submergence, and when the two pressures became equal, the bottom door could be opened and no water would enter the vessel. The crew, however, could, on donning diving suits, readily step out on the bottom and roam about the vessel anywhere within the length of their air hose. By using the air lock, members of the crew could readily pass in and out of the diving compartment without reducing the air pressure in the diving compartment itself, even while the diving door remained open and the divers were outside. It was this feature of the boat which excited the most skepticism about the "Lake Submarine" when it was at first proposed. And even at the present time people who have never seen how simple the operation is, can hardly believe it possible. Yet the device is now in common use in several navies of the world and has been used extensively and probably will be used even more extensively, in various lines of commercial work. The trial board considered the plans, and Admiral Matthews some years afterwards informed Mr. Lake that four out of the five members of the board thought his plans entirely practical. But as Mr. Lake did not offer to build, merely submitting designs, giving the government the privilege of building, they finally decided to award the contract to the Holland Torpedo Boat Company on their guarantee of performance. This guarantee, however, was destined never to be fulfilled. They started in 1894 to build the "Plunger," the government making payments as the work on the boat progressed. Her construction dragged along until 1900, when she was abandoned, never having been submerged, except once, when she accidentally sank at the dock. Mr. Lake in the meantime decided to build a small vessel to demonstrate the practicability of his plans. Early in 1894 he went to New York and tried to interest capital in his schemes, but they were considered too revolu-

tionary. Often in describing his vessel, when Mr. Lake told how a door could be opened and no water enter the vessel, a look of terror would come into the eyes of the financier, who would reach out and press a button, thereby summoning a clerk to call his attention to some important engagement, and thus terminating the interview. After spending six months in trying vainly to interest New York capital, Mr. Lake retired to Atlantic Highlands, N. J., where, with the financial assistance of his father's sister, Mrs. Anna M. Champion, he constructed, largely with his own hands, a crude coffin-shaped craft of wood only fourteen feet long, to prove that his theories of wheeling along over the bottom and opening a door under water were entirely practicable. This boat, called the "Argonaut, Jr.," was completed late in 1894, and was used in numerous submerged trials in New York Bay off Atlantic Highlands, N. J., in the summer of 1895, which demonstrated the entire practicability of his plans. As the result of these trials sufficient capital was raised to build a larger demonstrating boat, which was called the "Argonaut," was 36 feet long and became famous as the first entirely successful submarine vessel. She was the first submarine vessel propelled by an internal combustion engine and the first ever operated successfully in the open sea and on the bottom of the ocean. Her success brought a congratulatory cable from Jules Verne, the author of the famous romance, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," who predicted that "her conspicuous success" would "push on underwater navigation all over the world," and that "the next great war may be largely a contest between submarine boats." The "Argonaut" was run hundreds of miles on the bottom of Chesapeake Bay and of the Atlantic Ocean, and was tested out in all sorts of weather and over all kinds of bottom. Finally, brought to New York, one was enlarged and a ship-shaped buoyant superstructure added. This superstructure of light plating has now been adopted by all governments. Further experiments were made with the "Argonaut," in Long Island Sound, in locating and recovering cargoes from sunken vessels. A number of sunken vessels were found, and a good profit made from the recovery of their cargoes. Mr. Lake was busily engaged in this line of work when he received a telegram from the late Senator Hale, then Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, asking him to come to Washington. He did so, and the Senator asked him if he would submit plans to the government for a submarine torpedo boat. He was then asked to see the Naval Board on Construction, and they also requested that he prepare plans. This he did, and submitted them on June 20, 1901. The Board of Construction was composed of Admirals Melville, O'Neil, Bradford, Bowles, and Captain Sigsbee. They all congratulated him upon his plans as being superior to anything yet proposed, either in the United States or abroad. They said the type then in the possession of the Navy (the Holland type) was not satisfactory. It should be said that after the "Plunger" was found to be a failure, the Holland Company had brought out a simpler form of vessel with internal combustion engines, and had substituted her for the "Plunger." Although

she was much smaller and would fulfill hardly any of the guarantees made for the "Plunger," yet they had succeeded in getting other appropriations through Congress specifying "Holland boats exclusively." The Board said that since Congress had specified Holland boats, the Navy's hands were tied; they suggested, however, that if he or his friends could build, at their own expense, the medium-sized boat for which he had submitted plans, and if it worked as satisfactorily as they believed it would, they would recommend its purchase and the adoption of the type for the United States Navy. To make a long story short, Mr. Lake organized the Lake Torpedo Boat Company and built at Bridgeport, Conn. in 1901-02, the vessel known as the "Protector." She was successful from the first. Ex-President Taft, then Secretary of War, appointed a board headed by Major, now General Arthur Murray, to conduct her trial, and this board recommended the purchase of five of them at once for coast defense of important harbors and the defense of coast cities. Mr. Taft sent a recommendation to Congress for her purchase, as did the chief of staff, General Chaffee. The senate voted to purchase her for \$250,000, but her purchase was defeated in the house. Mr. Lake states that he heard one member of Congress accuse another member of intention to defeat the bill for her purchase in the interest of the Holland Company. This member (not now in Congress), who was the chairman of the sub-committee that had charge of the bill, has recently been found guilty of defrauding the government in other respects and has been sentenced to imprisonment. Shortly after this, war was declared between Japan and Russia. Representatives of both governments examined the "Protector," and she was finally purchased by Russia with the understanding that she would be paid for if she functioned satisfactorily and fulfilled Mr. Lake's claims as to her performance. She was shipped to Russia and tried out in the Gulf of Finland; her trials were satisfactory and proved her superior to all other types. She was shipped on specially designed cars 6,000 miles overland across Siberia to Vladivostok, and went into commission just before the close of the Russian war. She was the only submarine in commission in that war. The Russian government did not want it to become known that Mr. Lake was there advising them in regard to submarines; so on his way to St. Petersburg he was met at Paris by the Russian ambassador, who requested him to go incognito and gave him passports made out in the name of E. Simons, by which name he was known in Russia to all except the highest officers during the period of the war. The government gave him room in the arsenal grounds at Libau, where he erected works known as the "Esimons Zvode," which, translated, means the "E. Simons Works." Here were assembled five other submarines during the war. These were tested out in the Baltic Sea, and four of them were also shipped across Siberia to Vladivostok. They made by far the largest and heaviest shipments that had ever been made by rail up to that time; the boats, stripped of their batteries and parts of machinery, weighed 130 tons each. After the war, additional orders were given and Mr.



Francis W. Gurnett



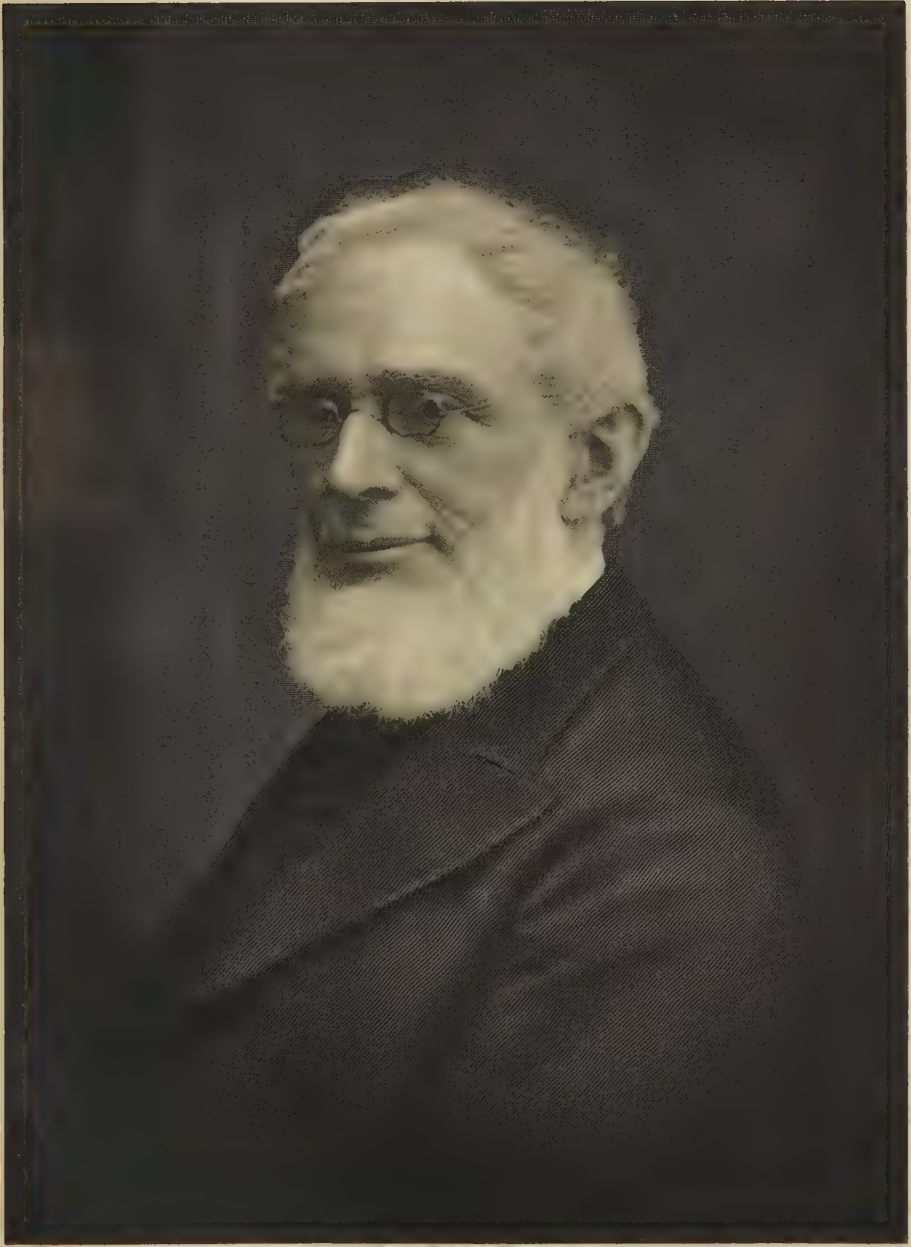
Lake moved the plant to St. Petersburg, Russia, and constructed four of the largest and most powerful submarines that had been built up to that time. The success of his boats in Russia secured for him orders also in Austria, for which country he built two vessels at Pola on the Adriatic Sea. To enable him to handle this large business, he opened technical offices in Berlin, Germany, and lived there two years with his family, afterwards moving them to London, where they also resided for a year. Germany and Italy were then just beginning experiments on submarine vessels. When their first boats failed to function satisfactorily, Mr. Lake was called into consultation by the great firm of Krupp, who wished to make a contract with him for his services as consulting engineer, and to secure the right to build his type of vessel. He was able to show them how to make their boat function satisfactorily, and Germany had a number of vessels built on the Lake principle. He was also called to Italy, and sat for three days with a commission in Rome appointed by the Italian minister of marine. He was able to advise them also how to overcome the difficulties encountered with their first boats, and they also adopted the hydroplane control, the double hull and buoyant superstructure of the Lake type. After Russia had tried out the principles of the Lake submarine, in competition with others, Mr. Lake was asked to build up a "submarine navy," as some of the officers expressed it. He was offered the ground for his works and a proposition was made to advance 5,000,000 rubles to build the necessary structures and to finance the business if he would remain to supervise the work. Mr. Lake desired, however, to see his work recognized by his own country, and, consequently, returned to America in 1910, to establish a shipyard on land purchased for his company at Bridgeport, Conn. His company has large orders for submarines from the United States government, and is now building numerous submarines at the Lake plant at Bridgeport and Los Angeles, Cal. The government is also building boats of the Lake type at the Portsmouth Navy Yard from the company's plans, on a royalty agreement with the Lake Company. The Lake boats have always functioned satisfactorily, and all modern submarine boats contain features invented by Mr. Lake. But, like many pioneers in invention, he has not received the reward to which he is entitled, because it was impossible to find capitalists with sufficient faith in his early and basic inventions to enable him to protect these inventions abroad. As a consequence, foreign governments are free to use his ideas without compensation. He believes that the destiny of the submarine is to bring about permanent peace between maritime nations, and has published several articles in the leading magazines which tend to show that no nation can invade another where submarines exist, and also that all commerce on the high seas must cease between nations at war if both nations possess submarines in sufficient numbers. The logical conclusion, if this is true, is that war between maritime powers must cease, as no maritime nation can afford for long to have its commerce shut off altogether. Mr. Lake has taken out over 100

United States patents, the majority of which relate either to submarine torpedo boats, or to submarine apparatus for use in the commercial field. He states that he believes the second kind of apparatus to be as important to the commercial world as the submarine torpedo boat is to the naval world. Mr. Lake has also received numerous patents, and made a number of very satisfactory tests, on a new type of heat engine which he believes will obviate the difficulties with the type of internal combustion engine heretofore used in submarine boats. This engine, he states, will be used for both marine and stationary purposes. Many other inventions in the field of mechanics he has made, but he has been kept so busy with his contracts with various governments throughout the world, that he has not had the opportunity to develop them. Recently he built himself a laboratory and experimental machine shop at Milford, Conn., where he expects to develop some of his other inventions. Mr. Lake is a member of the following scientific and technical associations: The Institution of Naval Architects of England, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, New York; and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York. He is also an associate member of the American Society of Naval Engineers of Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Founders and Patriots of America, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, the Masons and Knights of Pythias. His clubs are the Engineers' of New York, the Algonquin, the Seaside Outing, and Black Rock Shore and Country Club of Bridgeport, Conn., of which latter club he is the founder. He is a member of the board of finance and president of the Home Defense Association of the town of Milford, where he resides, having bought the old colonial homestead of Judge Fowler, in 1906. This he remodeled and had furnished largely with furniture and pictures, including several old masters, collected during his residence and travel abroad. He is president of the Lake Submarine Company and of the Lake Heat Engine Company; vice-president and consulting engineer of the Lake Torpedo Company; president of the Merchants' Submarine Company, and of the Housatonic Shipbuilding Company, which is also building a number of ships for the United States government. Of all of these companies he is the founder. Mr. Lake married 9 June, 1890, Margaret, daughter of John Vogel of Baltimore.

JENCKS, Francis Mankin, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 May, 1846; d. at Dublin, N. H., 13 Sept., 1918, son of Francis Haynes and Nannie Gardner (Mankin) Jencks. He was descended from an ancient Welsh family, and for generations his forebears were distinguished for their unusual ability, high intellectual gifts, and splendid moral and religious qualities, traits which Mr. Jencks inherited in a marked degree. He traced his line to Joseph Jencks, who came from England, in 1643, and settled at Lynn, Mass.; his son, John Jencks; his son, Captain John Jencks, who was captain of a company of horse in the French and Indian War; Captain Samuel Jenks, who was the youngest officer holding the rank of captain in the Canadian Expeditions of 1758-60, on the

occasion of the capture of Quebec; his son, Rev. William Jencks, D.D., who was a leader in the intellectual life of Boston. His father, Francis Haynes Jencks, was one of the foremost citizens of Maryland, and the originator of the idea of the safe deposit business. In 1861 he obtained from the New York State Legislature the charter of the first Safe Deposit Company of New York, afterward becoming its president. Later he organized many other safe deposit companies in this country and in London, following plans of organization and management that have since met with only the slightest change. On the maternal side, he was the grandson of Isaiah Mankin, one of the pioneer shipping men of Baltimore. Mr. Jencks was educated at Prentiss School, and later attended the College of the City of New York, and the New York University Law School. He removed with his father to New York City, when a young man and, having become greatly interested in real estate, devoted the greater part of his professional work to that branch of legal practice for a number of years. On the death of his father he became president of the New York Safe Deposit Company, which the genius of the elder Jencks had created. Here he found an opportunity for the full exercise of the extraordinary power in constructive work and ability, inherited from his father, and became a prominent figure in the financial life of the metropolis. In 1890 he returned to Baltimore, where he resided for the rest of his life. Mr. Jencks' business life, while eminently successful, was always subordinated to his deep interest in the welfare of his fellow human beings and his ardent patriotism; and it is a tribute to his splendid character that he is best remembered as a philanthropist, and for his work in behalf of his country. He was the founder of the Maryland League for National Defense, and worked untiringly to stimulate patriotism, in fact his death was hastened by this constant activity. At the outbreak of the war he said that every man should stand squarely behind the President. He also said he believed that the great mass of naturalized German citizens in this country would be loyal to the United States, and that he knew personally that many were intensely patriotic. He gave his time, his fortune, his ability, and finally his life, to patriotic work. The Maryland League came into being in the following manner: Mr. Jencks spent the winter of 1914-15 in California and while there was seriously ill. Intensely stirred by the European War and the sufferings of Belgium, his whole soul was inflamed by the sinking of the "Lusitania." His practical business insight informed him of the absolute unpreparedness of this country, and the imminence and necessity of conflict. From this time he gave his whole thought to the needs of his country and to the urging of our entrance into the war, at the first moment we could be of any assistance to the Allies. Early in June of 1915 he called together a few prominent and patriotic men, at the Maryland Club, in Baltimore, and there outlined his ideas of an organization in favor of National Defense. A few days later another meeting was held at the Merchant's National Bank Building for the purpose of forming a local organization to secure prompt congressional action looking to-

ward the strengthening of the military and naval forces of the United States. Furthermore, he felt that an increase in the state militia was most necessary, and that public sentiment should be created to demand the necessary legislation. Upon his motion, seconded by Dr. Clark, it was resolved to form a league to be known as the Maryland League for National Defense. On 16 June, 1915, there was another meeting, at which the Maryland League for National Defense was formally organized for the express purpose of creating, developing, and giving expression to an intelligent public sentiment which will demand prompt action by the government for: (1) Increased enlistment in the Army and Navy and adequate Armament and Equipment. (2) A definite Naval and Military policy. (3) An expenditure of Army and Navy appropriations in such a way as will prevent their use for political purposes and will secure a full return for the money spent. (4) The creation and maintenance of an organized reserve, trained and fully equipped. (5) The building up and strengthening of the National Guard, "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state," as is stated in the Constitution. (6) The development by appropriate means for the recognition on the part of the people, of the duty of every citizen to be prepared to render prompt and efficient service in defense of his country and by military training to prepare himself for such service, so that the liberty, security, and peace of the country may be, in great part, assured by its citizen-soldiery and not rest solely upon the Army and Navy. A constitution and by-laws for the League were adopted. It was also decided that the affairs and business of the League should be conducted by a board of thirty directors. It was decided to appoint the governor of the state (Hon. Philip Lee Goldsborough) president of the League, and Mr. Jencks was elected chairman of the committee. Offices were taken in the Garrett building, and the work of opening branches of the League in the counties was immediately taken up. A committee also called on the banks, trust companies, and business houses, in order to secure their co-operation in sending young men to the camp in Plattsburg, N. Y., for education and instruction in the duties of officers. Mr. Jencks went to New Hampshire in August, and spent the rest of the summer establishing National Defense Leagues in that state and in Maine. At that time, while people were interested in the war, they did not feel that this country was in any danger. However, Mr. Jencks was cordially received in all the large towns, and succeeded in arousing enough men to form active leagues to work for preparedness. He spoke generally to small groups of public-spirited patriotic men, and so strong was his conviction, and so intense his earnestness of purpose, that they could not fail to respond. The work of these leagues and particularly of that in Maryland, of which Mr. Jencks was always the moving spirit, proved of the utmost importance to the country. After our entrance into the war Mr. Jencks was frequently told that this work, and that of like organizations, undoubtedly had prepared the people for the draft which went through with such astonishing success. The



Chas. H. Jencks

Maryland League has always been a patriotic, non-partisan educational organization. It stood primarily for universal military training with Mr. Jencks' view, that such training produces the best, strongest, and most disciplined citizens, and far from tending towards militarism it has a tendency to prevent war. The Swiss system he considered the best. The wonderful improvement this country has seen in the trained troops has proved the theory to be sound. Under Mr. Jencks' leadership the activities of the Maryland League for National Defense assumed vast proportions. All of the varied departments and activities were originated and initiated by Mr. Jencks. His whole heart and soul was in the work, and it is the great consolation to those who loved him that so many lives were influenced and lifted out of the apathy of thoughtlessness to an intense spirit of self-sacrifice. Besides being interested in patriotic work, Mr. Jencks was always a supporter of various educational and philanthropic institutions. He was a trustee of Johns Hopkins University, contributing, in 1910, \$25,000 to the fund of the university as well as a valuable collection of medical works, formerly the property of Privy Counselor Professor Ahlfeld, of Marburg, Germany. This collection, consisting of 954 volumes and pamphlets upon human monstrosities and deformities, is probably the most valuable collection of its kind in existence. He was a member of the board of the Gilman Country School for Boys, and was at one time president of the school. He gave liberally to the support of this institution, and at the time of his death was a member of its board of trustees. He was also trustee of the Calvert Primary School, and president and treasurer of that school. He contributed largely to many other institutions of learning and was mainly responsible for the formation of the Woman's Civic League of Baltimore. On the occasion of Mr. Jencks' death the following resolutions were passed by the Maryland League for National Defense: "The Maryland League for National Defense records with deep regret the death of Francis M. Jencks, who from its inception was the Chairman of its Board of Directors. No man saw with clearer vision than he the rising cloud which menaced this nation. There was none who labored more diligently and successfully to arouse the people of this and other States to a realization of the impending storm and the necessity of preparation. To him more than any one person is due the credit of awakening the people of Maryland to their duty as American citizens, and devising the manner in which their energies should be directed. Earnest of purpose, resourceful in method, he gave in his own person a living example of the best ideal of American patriotism. As a tribute to his sterling worth, his eminent services to his State and country, his elevated and sustained patriotism, the League directs this minute to be entered in full upon its records, and a copy of the same to be sent to his family, with the assurance of our sympathy with them in this season of bereavement." From Johns Hopkins University came the following: "In the death of Francis M. Jencks the University has suffered a serious loss. Mr. Jencks was actively associated with the institution as a member of

the board sixteen years. During that period his advice and his never-failing material support were of the greatest assistance in the solution of the most difficult problems. Mr. Jencks was a member of that group of men who, foreseeing the development of the city of Baltimore, saw in their dreams the University established at Homewood in tranquil and beautiful surroundings. His and their generosity made possible the realization of those dreams, which most happily came before he was called away. In the days to come this Board will miss his kindly presence and his wise counsel." The Gilman School and the Woman's Co-operative Civic League also passed resolutions that were fitting tributes to Mr. Jencks' memory. Mr. Jencks was a member of the Union League Club, and the Down Town Association, of New York City; the Maryland, Baltimore, University, and Elk Ridge Hunting clubs of Baltimore; and of the Maryland Historical Society. He married, 27 May, 1890, Elizabeth, daughter of John H. Platt, a distinguished lawyer of New York City. They had four children: Elizabeth Cheney, Eleanor May, Francis Haynes, and Gardner Platt Jencks.

MURPHY, William Dennistown, real estate operator and executor, b. in New York City, 4 Jan., 1859, son of William Dennistown and Ann Letitia (Goodliff) Murphy. His original American ancestor was John Murphy, born in the North of Ireland, who served as a private in the British Army, and was honorably discharged in Montreal, in 1767. Six years prior to this, in 1761, he had immigrated to America and in 1767, following his discharge from the British Army, settled in New York. In 1777 he enlisted in the American Army, in Colonel John Lamb's regiment of artillery, and served with the patriot army throughout the Revolutionary War. William D. Murphy, 1st (1790-1877), was a native of New York and prominent in the business and political life of the city. He was largely interested in shipping and real estate, and was much in demand as an anti-slavery advocate and public speaker on patriotic questions. William D. Murphy, 2d, received his education in New York City, attending Anthon's Grammar School and Folbear's Business College. Since the beginning of his business career, he has been active as an independent operator in real estate and as manager of several large estates. He is a constituent member of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, and served as chairman of the committee of taxation. He is actively interested in Republican politics, and was one of the earliest supporters of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, almost from his first appearance in public life. Mr. Murphy was prominent as a speaker in several campaigns of the Republican party, and has served as a delegate to both local and state conventions. He has traveled extensively in America and Europe, and is one of the best amateur photographers in America. He is well known as a brilliant after-dinner speaker, and as a lecturer on art and photographic subjects. Mr. Murphy is a life member of the Society of Colonial Wars; member of the New York Historical Society, of which he is a member of the executive committee; and honorary trustee of the Grant Monument Association. He is also a member of the

Union League Club, of New York; is a former president of the St. Nicholas Society; a member, and for five years president, of the Camera Club; and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He is a life member of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain; a life member of the American Institute of New York. Mr. Murphy married, in January, 1883, Rosalie, daughter of James Hankinson Hart, of Philadelphia, Pa. Their only son, Deacon Murphy, is a well known lawyer of New York City, a graduate of Columbia University Law School. In October, 1911, he was appointed deputy assistant district attorney of New York County by District Attorney Whitman.

GLEAVES, Albert, naval officer, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 1 Jan., 1859; son of Henry Albert and Eliza (Tannehill) Gleaves, his father being a bookseller and publisher of Nashville, who lived from 15 May, 1821, to Dec. 17, 1877. The family on both sides is well remembered and highly esteemed by members of the older generations in Nashville. After receiving his preparatory training in the city public schools there, Albert Gleaves entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1873 and was graduated 12 June, 1877. Promotion in the navy during the thirty years following the Civil War was discouragingly slow, depending entirely on seniority, and the progress of Passed Midshipman Gleaves was typical of the day. He served nearly four years before he was commissioned ensign (Jan., 1881), six years more before he became a junior lieutenant (26 May, 1887), and another six years before he wore the two stripes of a lieutenant (9 Jan., 1893). On 25 May, 1900, he became a lieutenant-commander and on 1 July, 1905, a commander. Four years later to a day came his captaincy, and on 29 July, 1915, he became a rear admiral, reaching the highest rank open to officers of the American Navy in those days. But he had improved to the utmost the long years of preparation by systematic study, as his work permitted. He served first on the "Hartford," on the North Atlantic Station, on the "Plymouth" and "Texas," on the North Atlantic Station; then on the "Nipsic" on the European Station, and on the "Trenton" and "Monocracy" on the Asiatic Station. During the Spanish War he was still a lieutenant, and commanded the torpedo boat "Cushing." In 1900-1 he served as navigator on the battleships "Indiana" and "Alabama." In special service he commanded the "Dolphin" and the "Mayflower," 1901-4, becoming the discoverer of the greatest depth in the north Atlantic Ocean. For the next four years he was in charge of the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., where he established the first U. S. government torpedo factory. Next he was assigned to special service a year in Europe. In 1908-9 he commanded the U. S. S. "St. Louis," and in the next year served as aide to the assistant secretary of the Navy and as a member of the General Board until July, 1910. After commanding the U. S. S. "North Dakota" for a few months, he was commandant of the naval station at Narragansett Bay from Nov., 1911, to May, 1912; and of the New York Navy Yard and Naval Station from June, 1912, to Sept. 28, 1914, while the battleship "New

York" was building, under his direction. From Sept. 28, 1914, to July 28, 1915, he commanded the "Utah." The next day opened a new era in his life. He was made rear admiral. Throughout the service he had become known, not only as a strict disciplinarian and a punctilious observer of form and etiquette, but also as a student of comprehensive interests. He was recognized as a ready writer for magazines on naval history and kindred subjects, and as the author of a life, published in 1904, of Captain James Lawrence, the hero of the War of 1812, whose dying words on the "Chesapeake," "Don't give up the ship!" are as famous as Nelson's famous signal at Trafalgar. Professionally, he was noted as an expert in everything pertaining to torpedoes and gunnery, when on 22 Nov., 1915, he unfurled his flag as rear admiral in command of the destroyer flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet. In the course of the year following, Admiral Gleaves discerned that the trend of events was impelling this country toward participation in the European war, and with characteristic energy and foresight he began to prepare himself and his naval unit for the struggle. He trained the personnel of the destroyers by conducting drills and tactical evolutions of his own planning, and tested the material of the flotilla under war conditions. Deficiencies were discovered in the material and remedied. Thus he inspired in the officers and men under him a spirit of confidence in themselves and their little craft, and had brought them to a high pitch of fighting efficiency when the declaration of war came. In the face of the discouraging state of unpreparedness in which America found herself on entering the war, Admiral Gleaves was charged with the responsibility of solving the most pressing problems, that of furnishing safe transportation of the American Expeditionary Force. He had nothing in the way of transports to start with, when, on 29 May, 1917, he was made commander of convoy operations in the Atlantic. The few transports possessed by the government were on the Pacific coast, where they occasionally carried a regiment to or from the Philippines. Nevertheless, out of the miscellaneous collection of tonnage turned over to him from time to time, Admiral Gleaves created the most important single division of America's war effort. Out of landlubbers, many of whom had never seen the ocean until they boarded the transports or destroyers at an Atlantic port, he made officers and seamen. But, besides officers and crews, he had to obtain ships and provide docks, storehouses, lighters, tugs, coaling equipment, repair facilities, and all the varied machinery for the operation and maintenance of a large transport service. Also he had to develop an efficient administrative organization. He mastered every difficulty. Then he led the first expedition in person, conveying the first A. E. F. to France in June, 1917. From military necessity this sailing was veiled in the deepest secrecy, which gave the public no opportunity to reflect on its historic significance, which equaled that of any voyage of discovery to the New World. The German submarines attacked, but Gleaves's alert destroyer force sank and routed them. The safe arrival at St. Nazaire of this hasty

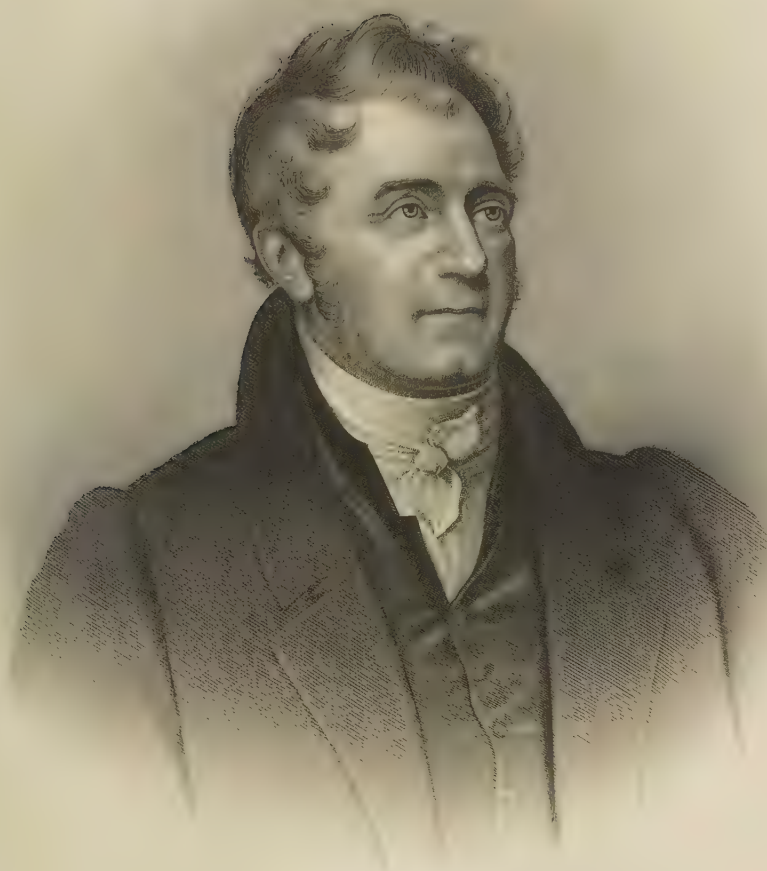
gathering of ill-assorted ships, without the loss of a single soldier, was the turning-point of the war, making possible the scourging back of Hindenburg from the gates of Paris. At a luncheon on board his flagship, the *Seattle*, Admiral Gleaves memorably added to his laurels as a sea-hero those of a diplomatist, in his famous reply to the jubilant felicitations of his French guests, comparing the coming of the American Navy to the aid of France to that of the French Navy under Admiral Comte de Grasse to the aid of Americans in their war of independence. For his success in thus opening the way to France, Rear Admiral Gleaves was raised by President Wilson to the grade of vice-admiral. Also the French government awarded him the cross and rank of commander of the Legion of Honor. But even this feat was only the beginning of the task that confronted him. Immediately upon his return to the United States, he established headquarters at New York and continued to build up his vast fleet. From the nucleus of destroyers which he had fitted for the war before his country declared it, the force under Admiral Gleaves developed into a fleet of 149 ships, manned by 4,238 officers and 59,030 enlisted men. The story of this achievement is one of strenuous work and thrilling adventure, including the seizure of the German liners and the triumph of American ingenuity in repairing the damage to their machinery that German iniquity had gloated over as irreparable. It includes, besides a thousand essential details, the carrying by this fleet of 911,047 fighting men to Europe, and supplying from it escorts for 809,315 men who sailed in foreign vessels, seventy-six groups of transports altogether, all without the loss of a single soldier at the hands of the enemy. There were numerous submarine attacks in 1917 and early in 1918, but the German submarine commanders found out by experience that to make the presence of a submarine known in the vicinity of an American troop convoy was to court almost certain destruction. All these attacks on outbound transports failed, though three homeward bound transports and one cruiser were sunk and two others injured. But under the genius of Gleaves's leadership there developed a high morale, a constant vigilance, and an ingenious system of anti-submarine tactics which surpassed the most sanguine expectations in keeping the losses so small. Gleaves was transferred from the destroyer to the command of the cruiser and transport force of the Atlantic Fleet, 16 July, 1917, and by his organization of its administration and general efficiency, he increased the carrying capacity of the ships sometimes as high as 50 per cent. in the most critical period of anxiety for the Allied cause. He got the best service possible out of his men through the devotion and loyalty he inspired, and it is noteworthy that his cruiser and transport service worked independently of the chiefs of foreign navies. When he was promoted from the cruiser and transport force, Admiral Gleaves paid generous and glowing tribute to its personnel in recognition of the gallantry and devotion of his men. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of admiral (held only by Farragut and Dewey before the World War), and has been given command of the Asiatic

fleet, as being pre-eminently fitted by his diplomatic as well as martial ability, to guard American interests where future conflicts may arise from the dealings of the white, yellow, and brown races. He was married, 12 June, 1889, at St. John's, Washington, D. C., to Miss Evelina Mary Heap, daughter of Major David Porter Heap, U. S. Consul General at Tunis, Africa. They have two daughters, the elder, born Miss Anne Heap Gleaves, now the wife of Lieutenant-Commander T. E. Van Metre, U. S. N.; and Miss Evelina Porter Gleaves, who will reside in Japan during the Admiral's two years' tour of duty on the Asiatic station. Admiral Gleaves's favorite recreation is tennis. He is a director of the Society of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Army and Navy Club and the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C. On a magnificent and costly sword presented to him by the citizens of his native Nashville, on April 6, 1919, the anniversary of his country's entrance into the World War, was inscribed the statement: "He made the sea safe for our soldiers."

DU PONT DE NEMOURS, Pierre Samuel, economist and statesman, b. in Paris, France, 14 Dec., 1739; d. near Wilmington, Del., 7 Aug., 1817, son of Samuel du Pont of Rouen and Anne Alexandrine de Montchanin of the ancient Burgundian family of that name. After a childhood of extraordinary precocity, his youthful aspirations tended strongly towards a military career, but this being vetoed by his father he began and afterwards abandoned the study of medicine, preferring to devote himself to problems of administration and finance. When a novel scheme of public taxation appeared in 1763, he published two pamphlets exposing its fallacies which attracted the attention of the celebrated Quesnay, founder of the science of political economy, with the result that du Pont was enrolled in the ranks of the "economists," as the followers of Quesnay were called. Not only did he become this master's favorite pupil, but he did more than anyone else to expound the doctrines of the economic school. His first important book, "*De l'Exportation et de l'Importation des Grains*," which appeared in 1764, when he was but twenty-four years of age, went through two editions in three months, and led to an intimate and lifelong friendship with the illustrious Turgot. About a year afterwards, Leveudy, comptroller general of finance, selected du Pont to edit the "*Journal de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Finances*," a semi-official publication, but the liberal trend of his articles gave offense, and forced his retirement some twelve months later. In 1767 he published his "*Physiocratie*," a compendium of the new science of political economy, and in the following year undertook the direction of the "*Ephémérides du Citoyen*," the organ of the school. As the development of sound economic principles necessarily involved aggressive and unsparing criticism of antiquated and unscientific methods, the tone of his editorials, as in the past, was displeasing to those who believed in the old order of things. When the Abbé Terray became comptroller general at the close of 1769, the publication of the "*Ephémérides*" was suspended, and du Pont enjoined from using his pen in behalf of a broader and more enlightened management of public affairs.

However, his enforced retirement from French politics did not preclude a full recognition of his abilities in foreign parts, and he was employed in various capacities by Charles Frederic, Margrave of Baden, who, on the last day of 1772, created him an "aulic counselor" and, subsequently, 27 March, 1774, a "privy counselor of legations." Soon after this, he was invited by the government of Poland to organize a system of national education in that country, and proceeded to Warsaw with his family on the first day of the following July. There he received appointment as honorary counselor of the king and republic of Poland, with an exceedingly handsome salary. Meantime, the death of Louis XV had changed everything in France, and Turgot, who had become comptroller general, asked the new king to appoint du Pont inspector general of commerce and order his immediate return to France. Agreeable and gratifying as was this compliment, it involved a great pecuniary sacrifice on the part of du Pont. Nevertheless, he accepted, and entered upon the duties of his new office upon his arrival in Paris in January, 1775. Soon afterward he received another mark of royal approbation officially described as follows: "His Swedish Majesty having desired to confer upon him the Order of Vasa, not only on account of his distinction in our own service, but because of the valuable suggestions contained in his writings, we have given him our permission to accept this order and to wear its decoration." Du Pont, who was styled "the right arm of Turgot," took a most prominent part in the many measures of reform instituted by that great minister, and was the author of the famous "Report on Municipalities," which was essentially a draft of a liberal constitution, although Turgot did not remain long enough in office to submit it to the king. As inspector general of commerce, du Pont succeeded in satisfactorily adjusting with Thomas Jefferson, then United States minister to France, the various commercial differences between the two countries, and especially the impediments and delays to which American commerce had been subjected in the French custom houses, and at the hands of the royal tobacco monopoly. Upon Turgot's disgrace in 1776, Maurepas, his successor, banished du Pont from Paris. He retired to Bois-des-Fossés, his country place at Chevannes, Loiret, where he busied himself with agricultural and literary pursuits, until recalled to active duty by Necker in 1778. Like Turgot, du Pont had been an ardent advocate of the cause of American liberty, and he was now entrusted by Vergennes, minister of foreign affairs, with the highly responsible task of conducting secret negotiations with the English representative, Dr. Hutton. The agreements reached were embodied in the treaty of 1783, by which England formally recognized the independence of the United States. Du Pont was employed later by Vergennes in the delicate task of arranging the terms of the very liberal commercial treaty with Great Britain, which was signed in 1786, and in recognition of his services was made a counselor of state. He was also a member of the commission of agriculture instituted by Vergennes, and was appointed secretary general of the Assembly of Notables which convened in 1787, as well

as of that which met in the following year. In the latter capacity he drew up the various projects for financial relief advocated by the comptroller general, Calonne, and his successor, Fourqueux; these being largely borrowed from the plans submitted in the "Report on Municipalities." As it was impossible to propose any measure of fiscal reform which did not impinge upon the extraordinary privileges and enormous wealth of the Catholic church, du Pont could not escape the animosity of the clergy, and in consequence was driven for the third time from public life, as well as treated with the utmost injustice when Archbishop Loménie de Brienne took Fourqueux's place. Du Pont's chief literary productions from 1776 to the beginning of the Revolution, were his translation into French of a portion of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," his "Life of Turgot," and his "Lettre à la Chambre du Commerce de Normandie," in which he replied to the attacks made on the commercial treaty with England. In 1789 he represented the "bailliage" of Nemours in the States General, and upon the outbreak of the Revolution became a member of the "Assemblée Constituante" (Constituent Assembly), so called because its principal function was to formulate and adopt a constitution. His brilliant services in that body, of which he was twice elected president, were marked by both courage and conservatism: he was the consistent advocate of constitutional monarchy as well as the untiring champion of sound finance, and his determined opposition to Mirabeau, and others, who forced the emission of the irredeemable paper currency known as "assignats," nearly cost him his life, at the hands of a mob, 2 Sept., 1790. Upon the dissolution of the "Constituante" in June, 1791, du Pont de Nemours mortgaged his property to the last franc, in order to raise the funds with which to establish in Paris a large Printing and Publishing house ("imprimerie") in the highly patriotic but ineffectual attempt to stem the rising tide of radical excesses and sustain the cause of law and order. With the same ends in view, he edited the "Correspondence Patriotique," and in various pamphlets boldly denounced the ignoble conduct of Pétion, mayor of Paris. When matters had come to such a pass that the Jacobins determined to attack the palace of the Tuileries, du Pont de Nemours, on the memorable 10 Aug., 1792, insisted upon risking his life in the defense of the person of his sovereign. He has left a detailed account of this tragedy in which he makes it clear that the assailants would have been beaten off without difficulty had Louis XVI remained in the palace, and that his supporters failed to make a concerted resistance because the king had abandoned them under the delusion that he would thereby avert the effusion of blood. The intrepidity and resourceful mind of du Pont de Nemours enabled him to escape unharmed with his son Irénée, and a few friends who accompanied them, but he had still to reckon with the vengeance of the Jacobins. Thanks, however, to the astronomer La Lande and his assistant, Harmand, who had married a cousin of du Pont's first wife, he was concealed for weeks in the dome of the "Collège des Quatre Nations" (now the Institute of France). On 2 Sept., he was able to leave the city, when the



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gates were thrown open for a few hours during the excitement incident to the massacres at the prisons. He remained for a month in disguise at Corneilles, not far from Paris, in a house belonging to Harmand, and, after encountering many perils, finally reached his home at Bois-des-Fossés on 9 Nov. There he was reasonably safe, as he was so universally beloved by the residents of Chevannes and its vicinity that nobody would betray him to those who sought his life. Resuming his literary labors, he wrote his "Philosophie de l'Univers," remaining undisturbed until the middle of 1794 when his whereabouts became known. He was arrested on 20 June, and confined in the La Force prison at Paris, but the overthrow and execution of Robespierre some five weeks later saved him from the guillotine and secured his release toward the end of August. Besides founding and editing "L'Historien," a political journal, du Pont de Nemours published, as soon as he was free, his "Plaidoyer de Lycias," in which he compared the horrors of the Terror with an episode in the history of Greece, and later his "Constitution pour la République Française." In 1795 he was elected a member of the "Conseil des Anciens," and became its president in 1797; but when the Jacobins, with the aid of Augereau's troops, overthrew the government and forcibly dissolved the two legislative chambers elected by the people, the "Conseil des Anciens" and the "Conseil des Cinq Cents," he was again imprisoned and ordered to be deported to Cayenne in South America, which last penalty, however, was not carried into effect owing to the vigorous intercession of Marie Joseph Chénier, Madame de Stael and other friends. Although the dangers and hardships of an internment in a pernicious climate had been averted, du Pont de Nemours found himself once more debarred from all participation in public affairs on account of his opposition to Napoleon. In addition he had to face the entire loss of his private fortune which had been invested in the "imprimerie," largely destroyed by the Jacobins in 1797, and always the object of their special animosity. Moved by these considerations, he turned his eyes towards the New World where his elder son had spent many years in the French diplomatic service. In the latter part of September, 1799, he sailed from the Isle de Rhé near La Rochelle, with his two sons and their families, arriving at Newport, R. I., on 1 Jan., 1800. The warm welcome extended to him in the United States was in striking contrast with the treatment he had received in France. On 9 Nov., 1799, Washington wrote as follows to a friend in Philadelphia: "The expected arrival from France of Mr. du Pont de Nemours cannot but excite the liveliest emotions in the minds of such of our people as are sensible of his services to his own land, and more especially to this country, in arranging the late peace whereof I presume Dr. Franklin informed you. I perceive he would visit me here. Should he, as you think, desire to do so, I beg you will cause me to be apprised of his coming that I may have suitable conveyance sent for him—my home being at eight or nine miles distance from the nearest town and post horses not always to be had there." Upon landing in America, however, du Pont de

Nemours was met by the sad tidings of Washington's death, and not long afterwards, in conjunction with his two sons and a son-in-law of his second wife, Bureaux de Pusy, who had shared Lafayette's imprisonment at Olmutz, he established in the city of New York the commission house of du Pont de Nemours, Fils et Cie. In 1802 he returned to France at the instance of his old friend, Thomas Jefferson, then president of the United States, who urged him to exert his influence towards promoting the sale of Louisiana to the United States. To this end, instructions were given to the American minister, Mr. Livingston, to take no steps in the matter without the approval of du Pont de Nemours, whose friendly relations with Talleyrand contributed largely to the successful conclusion of the negotiations. On 1 Nov., 1803, Mr. Jefferson wrote him as follows: "The treaty which has so happily sealed the friendship of our two countries has been received here with general acclamation. For myself and my country, I thank you for the aid you have given it, and I congratulate you upon having lived to give this aid to complete a transaction replete with blessings to millions of unborn men." During the next ten years, du Pont de Nemours, who refused to hold office under the empire, was president of the Chamber of Paris, and devoted much of his time to public charities, as well as to the work of the Institute of France, of which he was a member. He was secretary of the provisional government which recalled Louis XVIII, upon the downfall of Napoleon in 1814, but, fearing another imprisonment, after the latter's escape from Elba he hastily embarked for America and joined his sons in Delaware where he died at the Eleutherean Mills, near Wilmington. The chief publications of his later years were "Sur le droit de marque de cuirs" (1804); "Sur la Banque de France," which was seized by the French police but republished in London in 1811 with preliminary notes; and an "Examen de Malthus et lettre à Say" (1817), which was his last work. As Schelle, the eminent French economist, has well said: "There have been profounder thinkers and more able writers than du Pont de Nemours, but none have surpassed him in love of truth for truth's sake, and in disinterested and continuous effort to promote the welfare of his fellow men." Du Pont de Nemours married in 1766, Nicole Charlotte Marie Louise Le Dée de Roccourt (b. at Vire, Normandy, in 1743; d. at Bois-des-Fossés in 1784). His second wife, whom he married in 1794, was Marie Françoise Robin (b. at Lyons in 1748; d. at Paris in 1830), widow of a distinguished and capable man Pierre Poivre, intendant of the Isle de France (now Mauritius).

DU PONT DE NEMOURS, Eleuthere Irénée, manufacturer and philanthropist, b. in Paris, France, 24 June, 1771; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Oct., 1834, son of Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours and his wife, Nicole Charlotte Marie Louise Le Dée Roccourt. His godfather was the celebrated Turgot, to whom he owed his unusual baptismal names. When he was four years of age his parents established themselves in the country at Bois-des-Fossés, near Chevannes, Loiret, where he was reared

and educated, largely under the supervision of his mother, a woman of singularly good sense and executive ability. Irénée (as he was called by his family and friends) displayed at an early age a strong taste for agriculture, botany and architecture, as well as for the exact sciences in general. To trace his connection with the firm, now the corporation, which bears his name and has become the largest manufacturer of explosives in the world, we must go back to the time when Turgot was comptroller general of the finances and very wisely placed Antoine Laurent Lavoisier, the foremost French chemist of the day, in charge of the gunpowder industry, then as now a government monopoly and known under the "ancien régime" as the "Régie Royale des Poudres et Salpêtres." Lavoisier spent much of his time at Essonne, the seat of the principal mills, and took a deep interest in the improvement of the processes and machinery for manufacturing gunpowder, with the result, as stated by an English writer, that he was able "to add one-third to its explosive force, thereby reversing the previous superiority of English over French ordnance." Lavoisier, having no children of his own and being on terms of most intimate friendship with Du Pont de Nemours, proposed that his son Irénée, then about eighteen, should learn the details of powder manufacture, and coupled the suggestion with a promise that the reversion, or right of succession, to his important post, should be secured for Irénée. Having strong scientific leanings, the young man, with his father's approval, hastened to Essonne, and devoted himself with enthusiasm to the career upon which he had embarked under such favorable auspices until the whole course of his life was apparently changed by the French Revolution. Upon the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly in 1791, the supporters of law and order made every effort to stem the rising tide of radical violence; to this end, Du Pont de Nemours mortgaged his property to its full value for the purpose of setting on foot in Paris a large printing and publishing house ("imprimerie"), which he placed in charge of his son Irénée, who thus found himself at the head of an important business establishment which necessarily involved him in the political troubles of the day. He was twice imprisoned, and frequently exposed to great personal danger, especially on 10 Aug., 1792, when he accompanied his father to the Tuileries to defend the king's person. After struggling bravely for a number of years, the "imprimerie" was forced to succumb to the open and persistent animosity of the Jacobins, who in 1797 wreaked their vengeance upon its owner by inciting a mob to attack the building and do great damage to the plant. Ruined financially, and again excluded from all participation in public affairs by reason of his hostility to Napoleon, Du Pont de Nemours decided to emigrate with his sons and their families to America: they left France in 1799 and arrived at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of Jan., 1800. During the ensuing autumn, when Irénée was shooting with some friends in New Jersey, an unexpected incident led to the resumption of his original career. The powder being of very inferior quality he was asked by a Frenchman of the party why he did

not undertake its manufacture in America; this suggestion which came from Colonel Tousard, then an engineer officer of the United States Army, appealed so strongly to Irénée that he went back to France in Jan. 1801, to procure if possible the necessary capital for the projected enterprise. He not only succeeded in raising the amount required among his father's friends—Monsieur Bidermann a banker of Paris being the largest contributor—but was able to procure the indispensable plans and machinery, some of which he brought back with him to America in the following August. The location of the mills was next in order, but Irénée was deterred from establishing them in Virginia as well as in Maryland on account of his opposition to slavery, and after inspecting sites in New Jersey and elsewhere, he finally purchased, in June, 1802, a tract of land with waterpower on the Brandywine River, near Wilmington, Del., where he arrived with his family on the 19th of the following month, and at once began the work of construction. Thomas Jefferson took a deep interest in the new enterprise, not only because he rightly judged that it would constitute an important element of national defense, but on account of his personal relations with Du Pont de Nemours. After building operations had actually begun, he wrote to Irénée as follows: "That the works are established is a matter of congratulation with every American. The achievement renders this country independent of Europe in that great essential—a sufficient supply of gunpowder which hitherto it has lacked. It was merely that an impartial regard for the truth compels me to express my disappointment that these works were not established in Virginia. They might by an example of industry have helped in time to mitigate or even to abrogate the situation you mention; yet I acknowledge the great and increasing evil of negro slavery and the powerful impression it must make on the mind of one not accustomed to its presence. Its dangers grow daily greater, the end of which impresses me with foreboding. What the event may be I may not conjecture. That it may carry some tragedy in its train seems all too probable, ending with bloody reprisals on either side, and I fear destined to terminate in direful disaster." In 1804 the new works began the manufacture of gunpowder, the business being conducted under the name of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. During the war with England in 1812 a second set of mills was built on the Brandywine which enabled the management to furnish nearly all the powder used by the American land and naval forces, but the great explosion of 1818, which completely destroyed the original plant, was a terrible setback. The company was able, however, by most desperate exertions, to reconstruct the mills and continue its business which slowly but steadily increased until in 1834 the powder factories on the Brandywine were the most important of their kind in the United States. In that year Eleuthère Irénée du Pont de Nemours was attacked by cholera while on a visit to Philadelphia and died suddenly. Having inherited the spirit of broad philanthropy which so strongly characterized his father, he never forgot for a moment, amid the incessant toil of



Yours Respectfully
S. F. M. Post

an arduous business career, the duties he owed to his adopted country and to his fellow-men. He served as a captain of Delaware Volunteers in the war of 1812; was a director of the Bank of the United States, and took part in the labors of the American Colonization Society. In the state of which he had become a citizen, he was foremost in the development of agriculture, of industrial enterprise, and in every measure of local improvement, while his private life was associated with innumerable acts of individual benevolence. He married in Paris, 26 Nov., 1791, Sophie Madeleine Dalmas, a native of Metz, Lorraine, who died in 1828.

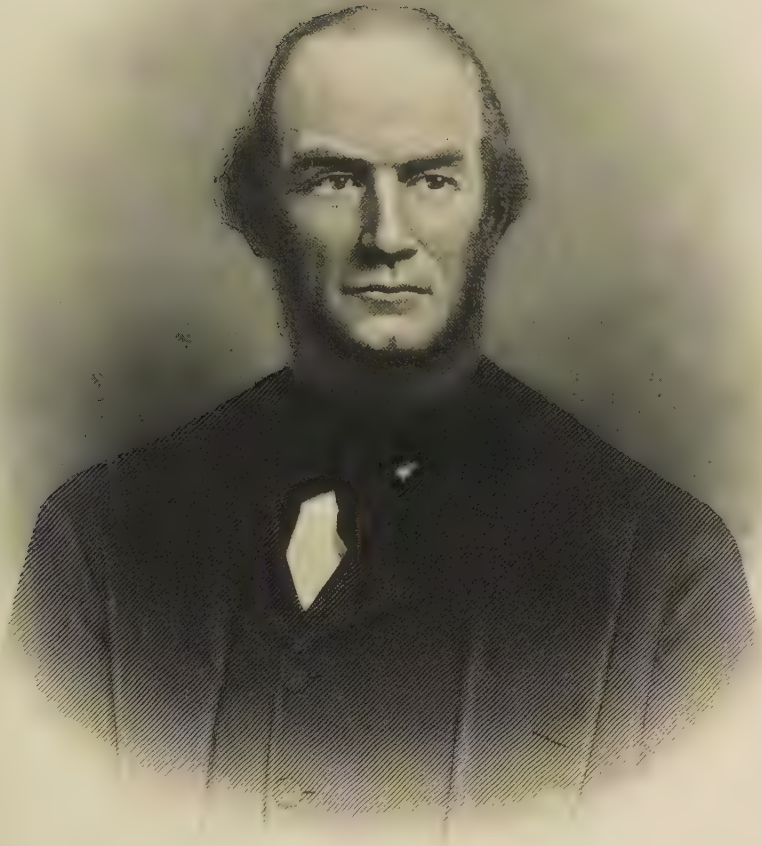
DU PONT DE NEMOURS, Victor Marie, diplomat, b. in Paris, France, 1 Oct., 1767; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan., 1827, eldest son of Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours and Nicole Charlotte Marie Louise Le Dée de Roccourt. As a very young man, he served in his father's bureau of the ministry of finance and was employed in collecting statistics relating to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. In 1787 he accompanied the Comte de Moustier, minister of France to the United States, and spent two years as attaché to the French legation. Upon returning to his native land he became aide-de-camp to Marquis de Lafayette, then in command of the national guard. He was appointed second secretary of legation in 1791 and sent back to America, whence, at the end of two years, he was ordered to France by Minister Ternant to ask for fuller instructions from the Committee of Public Safety, only to find, upon arriving at Paris, that his mission was useless, as Ternant had been superseded by Genet and the latter had already sailed for America. As the Revolution was at its height and the reign of terror in full progress, it was neither safe nor prudent for a son of Du Pont de Nemours to make himself conspicuous, and he accordingly retired to the family home at Bois-des-Fossés and enrolled in a local military organization, remaining undisturbed until after the fall of Robespierre. Towards the close of 1794 he was assigned to duty in the ministry of foreign affairs, and in the following year was appointed first secretary of legation and ordered to the United States for the third time. Soon after his arrival, Adet, who was then the French minister, sent him to the south to perform the duties of consul in the Carolinas and Georgia; and in 1796 he was appointed consul of France at Charleston. He acquitted himself so satisfactorily in that post that he was named consul-general at Philadelphia early in 1798, but, on account of the serious complications which then existed between France and the United States, President Adams refused him an exequatur. Victor du Pont, in consequence, was compelled to return to France with his family and to definitely abandon his diplomatic career, any further appointment being altogether hopeless in view of the bitter opposition to his father which animated the members of the Directory. Upon the emigration of the Du Pont family to America in 1799, he made his fourth voyage to that country with his father and brother, together with the latter's wife and children, as well as his own. He took a leading part in the establishment at New York of the commission house of Du Pont de Nemours, Fils et Cie., in behalf of which he made an extensive tour of France

and Spain in 1801. After his father's return to France during the following year, he managed the business in New York under the firm name of V. du Pont de Nemours and Company, which was highly successful until 1805, when a French squadron under Jerome Bonaparte, the Emperor Napoleon's brother, arrived in New York to procure supplies for the troops in the West Indies. In response to an appeal from the representatives of France, Victor du Pont freely placed at their disposal all his resources, both in cash and credit, upon the assurance that his advances were to be covered by drafts upon the French treasury which would be promptly met. After payments had been made, under this arrangement, to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars (470,000 francs), the Emperor Napoleon ordered their discontinuance. This arbitrary and discreditable act was prompted no less by political hostility to Du Pont de Nemours than by personal resentment of the financial aid extended by Victor to Jerome Bonaparte, who not long before, in defiance of the Emperor's commands, had married Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore. The sequel, which involved the failure of the firm in 1806, is best explained by the following card which appeared in the public press on the 1st of March of that year over the signature of Victor du Pont de Nemours, 101 Greenwich Street, New York:—"The Subscriber being informed that the French Minister, and other French Agents in this Country, have repeatedly asserted that he had no just claim on their Government, and that he had been paid in full, for all the supplies furnished to the same, feels it due to his own character to contradict these reports, and offers to prove to the satisfaction of all those who will take the trouble to call upon him, that for supplies furnished in the West Indies, as well as for advances made here, part in cash, and part in provisions, to the French frigates, he now holds bills drawn by the French Agents, and which are unpaid and protested, for upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. He has, besides the above, upwards of twenty thousand dollars in bills received from Mr. Pichon, for passages furnished to the French soldiers, which bills also remain unpaid, and the Minister of Marine offers only 50 per cent. of their value in payment." Some months later, Victor du Pont, who had lost everything by the failure of his firm, removed with his family to Angelica, then in Genesee county, New York, and in 1809 went to Delaware to join his brother, Irénée du Pont, with whose assistance he set on foot and conducted a cloth manufactory at Louviers, near Wilmington, until his sudden death while on a brief absence from home. He was captain of a company of Delaware volunteers during the War of 1812, and later a member of the Delaware legislature and a director of the Bank of the United States under appointment of the President. Victor du Pont married, April 9, 1794, at Bois-des-Fossés, Gabrielle Josephine, daughter of Gabriel René de La Fite, Marquis de Pelleport, who was born at Stenay, in 1770 and died at Louviers, Delaware, in 1837.

DU PONT, Samuel Francis, naval officer, b. at Bergen Point, N. J., 27 Sept., 1803; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 June, 1865, son of Victor

Marie du Pont de Nemours and his wife, Gabrielle Josephine de la Fite de Pelleport. On 19 Dec., 1815, he was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy from the state of Delaware. His first sea service was in the Mediterranean on the "Franklin," from which he was transferred to the "Erie" on the same station. In 1821-22 he served for a year on the "Constitution," and was then ordered home for examination, being attached afterward to the "Congress" in the West Indies and on the coast of Brazil. He was again in the Mediterranean in 1824 on the "North Carolina," became sailing master of that vessel and spent four months on the "Porpoise," to which he was assigned after his promotion as lieutenant, 28 April, 1826. He began in 1829 another three-year cruise in European waters on board the "Ontario," and went to sea again in 1835 as executive officer of the "Warren," and later of the "Constellation," after which he commanded the "Grampus" and the "Warren" in the Gulf of Mexico. In Sept., 1838, he joined the "Ohio," Commodore Hull's flagship in the Mediterranean, the cruise ending in 1841. After promotion to the rank of commander in 1842, he sailed for China on the "Perry," but was compelled by severe illness to leave his ship at Rio de Janeiro and return home. In 1845 he was ordered to the Pacific in command of the "Congress," Commodore Stockton's flagship, but when the vessel reached California, the Mexican War had begun and du Pont was assigned, 23 July, 1846, to the command of the "Cyane." With this ship he captured San Diego, took possession of La Paz, the capital of Lower California, spiked the guns at San Blas, and entered the harbor of Guaymas, burning two gunboats and cutting out a Mexican brig under a heavy fire. These operations cleared the Gulf of California of hostile vessels, some thirty being taken or destroyed. He participated in the capture of Mazatlan under Commodore Shubrick, 11 Nov., 1847, and led the line of boats that entered the main harbor. On 15 Feb., 1848, he landed at San José with a portion of his crew and successfully engaged a large body of Mexicans, marching three miles inland, and relieving the force under Lieutenant Heywood which was closely besieged in the Mission house and about to surrender. Detachments from the "Cyane," sometimes under Du Pont's personal command, co-operated subsequently with our army on shore and assisted in clearing the country of hostile troops. He was ordered home in 1848, became a captain in 1855, and two years later went to China on special service in command of the "Minnesota," where he witnessed the naval operations of the French and English forces, notably their capture of the forts on the Peiho. His ship went from China to Japan and afterwards to India and Arabia, returning to Boston in May, 1859. He was ordered home 31 Dec. 1860, to command the Philadelphia navy yard, and when communications with Washington were severed, he took the most prompt and energetic measures on his own responsibility, and dispatched a naval force to the Chesapeake to cover the landing of troops at Annapolis. In June, 1861, he was made president of a board convened at Washington to elaborate a plan of naval operations against the Confederate states, and in

September was appointed flag-officer, and placed in command of the naval expedition which sailed from Hampton Roads during the following month; his force numbered seventy-five vessels, besides the transports for General Sherman's troops; no officer of the United States Navy had ever previously commanded so large a fleet. On the 7th of November du Pont successfully attacked the strong fortifications defending the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., an engagement which is justly regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of our navy. His unarmored vessels, divided into main and flanking divisions, steamed into the harbor in two parallel columns: the flanking division, after engaging the smaller fort and driving back the enemy's ships, took position to enfilade the principal work, while the main column, led by the flagship "Wabash," keeping constantly under weigh, passed and re-passed in an elliptic course the forts on either side of the harbor entrance, silenced the enemy's guns by its tremendous fire, and compelled a precipitate retreat of the Confederate garrisons. The skill with which du Pont handled his ships was indicated by the small number of his killed and wounded, while his victory, which took place less than seven months after the fall of Fort Sumter, besides having a surprising moral and political effect, both at home and abroad, gave the United States one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic seaboard as a base for future operations. Actively following up his victory du Pont seized Tybee Island, which enabled the army to reduce Fort Pulaski; destroyed the batteries at Port Royal ferry with a combined naval and military force; captured St. Mary's Fernandia, Jacksonville and other places; occupied the sounds and inland waters of Georgia and the east coast of Florida, and retook Fort Clinch as well as the fort at St. Augustine. He also established fourteen blockading stations, all thoroughly effective, save the one at Charlestown, where the vessels at his command were insufficient to cover the circuit of twenty-three miles from Bull's Bay to Stono. In recognition of these notable services du Pont received the thanks of Congress, and was appointed rear admiral to rank from 16 July, 1862. Towards the close of the year several monitors were added to his command, and, as a test of this entirely new type of armored vessels, he sent three of them with six unarmored ships to attack Fort McAllister. Although the Confederate steamer "Nashville" was destroyed as she lay aground under the guns of the fort, the monitors made little or no impression upon the work itself by reason of the small number of their guns and the slowness of their fire, with the result that du Pont reported to the navy department that whatever degree of impenetrability the monitors might possess, there was no corresponding increase in their powers of destruction, at least so far as fortifications were concerned. The secretary of the navy, Gideon Wells, who entertained most extravagant ideas of the offensive powers of the monitors, did not hesitate to ignore du Pont's opinions, although based upon an actual test in battle, and gave him specific instructions to attack Charleston with his nine armored ships mounting thirty-two guns. On 7 April, 1863,



Henry La Prade

du Pont made a vain, but most gallant and determined attempt to carry out the secretary's orders. His vessels could not be maneuvered in the strong currents of the tortuous channel filled with obstructions, and were greatly injured by a terrific concentrated fire from a hundred guns of the heaviest calibers mounted on the Confederate works at Sullivan's Island, Morris Island and Fort Sumter. Upon the approach of darkness, du Pont wisely avoided disaster by withdrawing his vessels, six of the nine, including the "Keokuk" which sank soon after retiring from the engagement, being so badly damaged that they could not renew the combat on the following morning. The probable outcome of the battle was not unforseen by Admiral du Pont who had more than once stated that military co-operation on land was necessary to reduce the fortifications of Charleston. Subsequent events fully confirmed the absolute soundness of his judgment: his skillful successor, with a still larger force of armored ships, was unable to take the city, and Charleston only fell on the approach of Sherman's army. In the following June, when the Confederate ram "Atlanta" came out of Savannah, du Pont sent two monitors to intercept it, one of which, under Captain John Rodgers, succeeded in capturing the vessel after a brief engagement. This was the last important incident of du Pont's command, from which he was relieved in July, 1863. During the intervals of more than twenty-five years of actual sea service, he was constantly engaged in important shore duties which contributed in a marked degree to the improvement and development of the navy. He was a member of the board that prepared the plan of organization of the Naval Academy and was one of the officers who revised and extended the system then adopted. He served on the original board to examine the system of lighting the coasts, and until 1857 was a member of the permanent lighthouse board. He also took part in two revisions of the rules and regulations for the navy, and was a very prominent member of the naval retiring board in 1855. Admiral du Pont was the author of various papers on professional subjects, including one on corporal punishment in the navy and one on the use of floating batteries for coast defense, which has been since republished and is largely quoted by Sir Howard Douglas in his well known treatise on "Naval Gunnery." Admiral du Pont married in 1833 his cousin, Sophie Madeleine du Pont, who survived him.

DU PONT, Henry, b. at the Eleutherean Mills, Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Del., 8 Aug., 1812; d. there 8 Aug., 1889; second son of Eleuthère Irénée du Pont de Nemours, by his wife, Sophie Madeline Dalmás. When a little over ten years of age, in Oct., 1822, he was sent to Contsant's Mount Airy Seminary, Germantown, Pa., which in 1826 became a military school under the direction of Colonel Roumfort. In 1829 he left Mount Airy to enter West Point, the United States Military Academy, and four years later, 1 July, 1833, was graduated a brevet second lieutenant of the Fourth United States Artillery. After a few months' service at Fort Monroe, Va., with Capt. P. H. Galt's Company of that regiment, he went with a

battalion, of the Fourth Artillery to Fort Mitchell, Ala., then in the Creek Indian country, where he served with his command until 15 July, 1834. He then resigned his commission in the army at the suggestion of his father, and returned to Delaware to assist him in the manufacture of gunpowder. After his father's sudden death in Philadelphia on the 31st of the following October, Henry du Pont was associated in the family business with his brother-in-law, Antoine Bidermann, and his elder brother, Alfred Victor du Pont, and upon the retirement of the later in 1850, on account of ill health, became the head of the firm. His task was by no means an easy one, as the company was heavily in debt, and its business had been seriously impaired by the ruinous competition of rival manufacturers; but his untiring industry and good sense, coupled with great executive ability, gradually improved the situation and brought about such conditions of efficiency that the large orders received from the English government during the Crimean War in 1855 were satisfactorily handled. The finances of the company being now on a solid basis, its operations were extended beyond the boundries of the state of Delaware. In 1859, when the difficulties encountered in the use of sodium nitrate for making blasting powder had been overcome by the able effort of one of Alfred Victor's sons, Lamot du Pont, extensive mills for the manufacture of this explosive were constructed near Scranton in order to supply the coal fields of Pennsylvania. With the same object in view, an extensive powder factory near Hazelton, was also secured. During the Civil War the firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company supplied a very important part of the ammunition used by the Union armies, and upon the return of peace the plant on the Brandywine River was not only enlarged by the purchase of additional land, but was greatly improved by the construction of new buildings and the installation of new machinery. Considerable minute attention was given also to the economic side of the business; the manufacturing cost, as well as the transportation of the product at the least expense, received careful consideration, and the shipping facilities were bettered enormously by direct railroad communication with the works. In its onward progress, the business activities of the company now reached out to other fields; powder works were purchased and operated in Connecticut, Ohio and California, and an interest secured in mills in Maine and Michigan, as well as in an extensive high explosive plant in the state of New Jersey. When Henry du Pont's connection with the firm was ended by his death in 1889, the business under his able direction had become very large and important. Notwithstanding the losses and difficulties which marked the first half century of the company's existence, he and his predecessors, fully confident of ultimate success, had labored with the utmost energy and perseverance until the desired results were attained. During Henry du Pont's long and successful conduct of affairs, he was found equal to every emergency—enterprise tempered by caution, sound judgment, fair dealing and liberality, being the characteristics of his management. He was an ardent Whig in poli-

tics, his first vote being cast for Henry Clay in 1836. Although, upon the dissolution of the Whig party in 1860, he supported Bell and Everett, the outbreak of the Civil War found him a staunch supporter of President Lincoln. Thereafter he was one of the leaders of the Republican party in Delaware, being candidate for presidential elector in 1868, 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888. Strongly of the opinion that participation in political effort was a highly important public and patriotic duty, he conscientiously served for more than forty years as inspector of elections and challenger at the polls. Henry du Pont's military services in the state of Delaware began as aide-de-camp to Governor Cooper in 1841. On 16 May, 1846, Governor Temple named him adjutant-general of the state, which office he held until 1861, when he was appointed by Governor Burton major-general and commander of the forces raised, and to be raised, in the state of Delaware. Upon accepting the office, General du Pont stipulated that he should have absolute control of the state troops, and his first order, which directed that every officer and enlisted man in the military service of Delaware should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or forthwith surrender his arms, drew a line between the supporters of the government and the disloyal members of the Democratic party, who were counting upon Confederate success and secretly discussing the possibility of taking Delaware out of the Union. Although there was sufficient influence to induce Governor Burton to intervene by suspending General du Pont's order, the supremacy of the government was assured when federal troops were sent to Delaware at du Pont's request, by General Dix, commander of the Union forces in Baltimore. With many other family characteristics, Henry du Pont had inherited the strong agricultural tastes of his father and grandfather, and was one of the largest as well as most popular landowners in the state of Delaware. He always took the keenest personal interest in his tenants and employees of every description, and, as he ever sought to promote their happiness and well-being, he could always count upon their whole-hearted loyalty, zeal, and affection. Firm and decided in opinion, prompt and energetic in action, wise and prudent in affairs, affable and courteous in personal intercourse, generous and charitable in dealing with others, he commanded the confidence and respect of all who knew him. Henry du Pont married on 15 July, 1837, Louisa Gerhard, who survived him. He died at the Eleutherean Mills on his 77th birthday, and under the same roof that had sheltered his entrance into the world.

DU PONT, Henry Algernon, United States Senator, born at the Eleutherean Mills, Newcastle County, near Wilmington, Del., 30 July, 1838, son of Henry and Louisa (Gerhard) du Pont. He received his early education in private schools. In 1855 he became a student at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, but left the University in his junior year to enter the United States Military Academy, 1 July, 1856. He was graduated at the head of his class, 6 May, 1861; served in the defenses of Washington, D. C., on duty with Company D, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 8 May to 1 July, 1861, and with his own regi-

ment at Harrisburg, Pa., 2 July, 1861, to 18 April, 1862, and at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 19 April, 1862, to 4 July, 1863; acting assistant adjutant general April, 1862, to July, 1863, of troops in New York Harbor; adjutant Fifth United States Artillery 6 July, 1861, until his promotion as captain, and in command of Light Battery B, Fifth United States Artillery, from its organization, in 1862; on detached service from regimental headquarters with battery from 5 July, 1863, to 24 March, 1864, in the field in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; captain, Fifth United States Artillery, 24 March, 1864, and in command of Light Battery B of that regiment during Sigel's campaign in the Valley of Virginia, participating in the Battle of Newmarket, 15 May, 1864; was chief of artillery, Department of West Virginia, from 24 May to 28 July, 1864, and commanded the artillery during Hunter's Lynchburg campaign at the Battle of Piedmont, 5 June, engagement at Lexington, 11 June, affair near Lynchburg, 17 June, Battle of Lynchburg, 18 June, and affairs at Liberty, 19 June, and Masons Creek, 21 June, 1864; chief of artillery, Army of West Virginia, 23 July, 1864, and served in Sheridan's campaign in the valley of Virginia, commanding artillery brigade of Crook's corps, taking part in affairs with the enemy at Cedar Creek, 12 Aug., and Hallowtown, 23, 25, and 27 Aug., action at Berryville, 3 Sept., battle of Winchester (Opequan), 19 Sept., battle of Fishers Hill, 22 Sept., affair at Cedar Creek, 13 Oct., and battle of Cedar Creek, 19 Oct., 1864; chief of artillery, Department of West Virginia, 1 Jan., 1864, until the close of the war; in command of Light Battery B, Fifth United States Artillery, Cumberland, Md., 20 July to 20 Oct., 1865, of a battalion of Fifth United States Artillery at camp near Hampton, Va., 21 to 30 Oct., 1865, of the post of Fort Monroe, Va., 31 Oct. to 15 Dec., 1865, and of Battery B, Fifth United States Artillery, 15 Dec., 1865, to 27 Oct., 1866; transferred to Light Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, and in command at Camp Williams, near Richmond, Va., 28 Oct., 1866, until 7 June, 1867, when he was ordered to the temporary command of Fort Monroe, Va., rejoining his battery 17 July, 1867, and receiving the thanks of Major Gen. Schofield, commanding the First Military District, for "his efficient services at Fortress Monroe"; commanding the post of Camp Williams and Light Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, from 15 July, 1867, to 1 Oct., 1868; in command of Sedgwick Barracks, Washington, D. C., and of Light Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, 7 Oct., 1868, until 3 July, 1870; served at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., in command of Light Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, 5 July, 1870, to 16 Jan., 1873, and of the post from 28 July to 13 Sept., 1870, and 15 July, 1871, to 17 May, 1872. Was made brevet major, United States Army, 19 Sept., 1864, for "gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Opequan and Fishers Hill, Va."; brevet lieutenant colonel, United States Army, 19 Oct., 1864, for "distinguished services at the battle of Cedar Creek," and awarded a congressional medal of honor for "most distinguished gallantry and voluntary exposure to the enemy's fire at a critical moment" during this battle. On 1



Victor E. Smith

March, 1875, Col. du Pont resigned from the army to enter business life. He was president and general manager of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company, holding this position from 1879 until 1899. In 1892 he retired from active business life and since then has been chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was elected United States Senator by the legislature, 13 June, 1906, to serve the unexpired portion of the term beginning 4 March, 1905, taking his seat 3 Dec., 1906. He was re-elected 25 Jan., 1911, and received the entire Republican vote of the legislature, his term of service expiring 3 March, 1917.

DU PONT, Victor, lawyer, b. at Louviers, Brandywine Hundred, Del., 11 May, 1828; d. there in 1888, son of Charles Irénée and Dorcas Montgomery (Van Dyke) du Pont. His paternal great-grandfather, Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, was a distinguished French Statesman, diplomat, and economist, who, to escape proscription during the French Revolution, fled with his family to America, and settled on the Brandywine River, in Delaware. His grandfather Victor du Pont, 1st., married Gabrielle Josephine de la Fite de Pelleport, daughter of Marcus de Pelleport, during the French Revolution. He was educated for the diplomatic service of France, and, before emigrating to America with his father, Pierre Samuel du Pont, had represented France at Charleston, and later at Washington. It was the brother of Victor L., Eleuthère Irénée du Pont, who in 1800 founded the present powder manufacturing firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. Victor du Pont's parents were married at New Castle, Del., in 1824, the wedding being distinguished by the presence of General La Fayette, who gave the bride away. She was of Dutch descent, being the daughter of Nicholas Van Dyke, a prominent lawyer and United States senator from Delaware, and granddaughter of Nicholas Van Dyke, one of the conspicuous figures during the colonial period, an eminent lawyer, governor of Delaware, a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777, and a signer of the Articles of Confederation. After a thorough education at the Delaware Military College, Newark, Del., Victor du Pont entered Harvard and was graduated in 1846. He then took the law course at Harvard and read law in the office of Chief Justice Edward W. Gilpin, of Wilmington, and was admitted to the bar of Delaware in 1849. Possessing unusual skill in analysis and excellence of discernment, he soon exhibited ability of the highest degree and became one of the leading counselors of the state. As an intelligent observer of public events, he naturally took a keen interest in politics, and was prominently identified with the Whigs, as were all the other members of his family; but later, upon the formation of the Know-Nothing party, he became a Democrat and continued as such throughout the rest of his life. While he figured prominently in its councils and lent considerable influence to his party as a private individual, he persistently refused to accept public office, and on several occasions, notably 1874, declined the gubernatorial nomination for Delaware, although acceptance would undoubtedly have resulted in his election. He also declined the candidacy for U. S. Senator

several times, preferring, with characteristic modesty, to confine his attention to his own private business and family. He served, however, as a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1860, and as presidential elector for Delaware in 1864. In the expansion of his business affairs he became a director in the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at Wilmington, of which, in 1880, he assumed the presidency which he held until his death. He was also a director of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company. He was an Episcopalian, and was for more than twenty-five years a vestryman of Trinity Parish, Wilmington. Victor du Pont's eminence in the legal profession and in politics, which was but a natural attainment for one possessed of so fine a combination of qualities and talents, probably was eclipsed by the great popular respect he enjoyed throughout his life. Socially considering himself one of the people, his services as counselor were extensively and gratuitously exercised in the interest of those less fortunate, who regarded him as a benefactor and an honor to the community; and his liberality of sentiment and great fairness, combined with exquisite humor, absolute probity and chaste judgments, gave him a charm of personality which distinguished him as one of the esteemed characters of his time. Mr. du Pont married, in 1824, Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke du Pont at New Castle, Delaware, and they were the parents of ten children: Victor; May (Mrs. Willard Saulsbury); Ethel (Mrs. H. M. Barksdale); Charles Irénée; Aliva (Mrs. Coleman du Pont); Samuel Francis (died in infancy); Greta (died in infancy); Sophie (Mrs. Bruce Ford); Samuel Francis (died in infancy); René de Pelleport (Mrs. Leroy Harvey).

DU PONT, Gideon, planter, b. in St. James parish, Goose Creek, S. C., 2 Oct., 1712; d. there in 1790. His father, Abraham du Pont, a great-uncle of Du Pont de Nemours, was driven from France by Huguenot persecution in 1681, and, after residing many years in London, came to America about 1694. Gideon du Pont was the first to devise and successfully introduce remarkable improvements in rice culture which resulted in trebling the crops: he proved that the lowlands along the rivers could be dyked and flooded at small expense, which benefitted the rice plants while destroying noxious weeds. In 1783 he declined a patent offered by the state legislature as detrimental to the general interests of the community, and neither he nor his heirs benefitted by the methods he had originated, which were the means of enriching thousands. He was a member of the provincial congress of South Carolina in January, 1775, and assisted in organizing the fusiliers which formed part of the Charleston militia; in April, 1779, the British burned his house near the "great swamp."

GORGAS, William Crawford, surgeon-general, U. S. A., b. in Mobile, Ala., 3 Oct., 1854; d. in London, England, 4 July, 1920, son of General Josiah R. and Amelia (Gayle) Gorgas. He was graduated at the medical school of the university of the South in 1875, and four years later at the medical school of Bellevue hos-

pital in New York City. During 1878-79, he served as an interne in Bellevue hospital, and in 1880 accepted an appointment as surgeon in the army. Through rapid promotions, he became captain assistant surgeon, major brigade surgeon of volunteers, and major surgeon. In July, 1898, he was appointed chief sanitary officer of Havana, Cuba, and was placed in charge of all sanitary work in that city. During the next four years his success in combating and eliminating yellow fever in Havana won him world-wide reputation. For this work, by a special act of congress, he was promoted colonel, and appointed assistant surgeon-general. In 1904 he was made chief sanitary officer of the Panama canal, where the knowledge gained in fighting yellow fever at Havana proved of the greatest value; since more than half of the work done by American sanitary experts under his supervision was in eradicating the scourge in the Canal zone. In the days of the French canal diggers, yellow fever had carried off more than 1,200 Europeans in a single hospital. Another problem that General Gorgas faced successfully at the same time was that of stamping out malaria, a disease almost as prejudicial as yellow fever to white life in the tropics. In three years, American physicians working under his direction made greater progress in coping with these two dread maladies than had been accomplished previously in all history. Two discoveries were significant. One was that the yellow fever germ is transmitted by only one of several hundred species of mosquito, this one being known as the *stegomyia*. The other discovery was that this pest required an incubation period of ten days from the time of biting a yellow fever sufferer before being able to communicate the disease by its bite. Standing water—the breeding place of the disease-bearing insects—was the chief menace. General Gorgas concentrated his attention and that of his assistants from the start on eradicating such sources of danger. In some places, the removal of water barrels and standing pools was enough. In other places, it was necessary to resort to poisonous mixtures to kill the larvae in the water. Still elsewhere, mosquito netting and the employment of men as mosquito catchers in the quarters of canal employees secured immunity. With his newly acquired knowledge of the disease, General Gorgas was able to prevent entirely this particular peril of the French, when they were attempting previously to dig a canal in Panama; that is, yellow fever communication to patients in hospitals. The malaria problem held some difficulties for him apart from that of yellow fever. The *anopheles* mosquito, the malaria carrier, had more rustic habits than its congener, and lurked and multiplied about slimy or grassy pools and brooks. Moist or swampy areas were, accordingly, ditched and dried, by General Gorgas's orders. Where this was not practical, the surface of the water was coated with oil and, this failing, the pools were each treated with a dose of solution poisonous to the larvæ. Apart from the all-important work performed by him in warring on mosquitos, General Gorgas provided to maintain from the first a hospital suitable for the needs of a great army of workers. At one time, he was obliged to take

preventive measures against the pubonic plague. In every direction his work in the canal zone was successful. He was made a member of the Isthmian canal commission, a position which he held until work on the canal was concluded. Later he became a permanent director of the health board of the Rockefeller foundation, and conducted several investigations of plagues in various quarters of the world, for that institution. In recognition of these researches and the valuable data acquired by means of them, and made known to the medical world, he was the recipient of the Mary Kingsley medal from the Liverpool school of tropical medicine, and a gold medal from the American museum of safety. At the beginning of the World War, he had been promoted to the office of surgeon-general, and when the United States entered the conflict there was presented to him the greatest responsibility and most important task of his career—the adequate development and supervision of the army medical department. Under his direction, its war-time expansion in personnel, equipment, administrative machinery and hospital facilities, stretched from the battlefields of France and Belgium to the training camps and rehabilitation hospitals in the United States. Before the war started there were approximately 435 officers of the medical corps in regular service. The enlisted personnel was less than 5,000. There were approximately 373 nurses and 2,600 physicians on the reserve list. They were inactive. In Washington, there were four general officers, in addition to the surgeon-general. A little group of clerks attended to the routine of administration. When the war ended, General Gorgas had increased its personnel to such an extent that the medical department of the army was larger than the entire standing army of the United States had been prior to the outbreak of hostilities. There were more than 20,000 medical officers in active service. There were 110,000 enlisted men and 30,000 nurses. From the time an American soldier became sick in camp in the United States or abroad, the surgeon-general became responsible for him. In France, he saw that accommodations were provided for twenty-five per cent of the American soldiers on the field. One hospital was constructed by his orders that had 27,000 beds and there were many smaller hospitals. In pre-war days the army hospital capacity in the United States, outside of the limited facilities at army posts, was for 3,843 men. Before the war closed, General Gorgas had provided hospital accommodations in this country for 100,000 men. There were seven army hospitals in the United States, when war began. He increased them to more than one hundred. These included three great embarkation hospitals and two base hospitals. He established a fully-equipped hospital at each of the army camps and cantonments. One of the principal achievements of General Gorgas during the war was in attracting to his aid in war work surgeons and physicians of national and international reputation. His staff included names renowned in the fields of surgery, medicine, neurology, orthopedics, and the treatment of every known disease and disorder. With such excellent aid as they gave him, he was able to declare truthfully that the world's military



Barrington Moore

hygiene record for deaths from sickness had been reduced more than fifty per cent in the United States army. The record, which, until that time, had been held by the Japanese, was twenty-one deaths per one thousand troops. Deaths from sickness in the United States army dropped to ten per thousand. Eighty per cent of American soldiers wounded on the fighting fronts of France and Flanders were cured in three to four weeks and returned to the front—another record-breaking achievement. Prior to the close of the war, General Gorgas was active in the solution of problems connected with the care of American soldiers who returned from abroad, temporarily or permanently disabled. His plans included provisions for surgical and medical attention, for reconstruction hospitals and curative workshops, for re-education in the use of injured and artificial limbs, for vocational education, for occupational studies of industrial and agricultural conditions, and for returning soldiers to civilian life on a self-supporting and useful basis. In the fall of 1918, General Gorgas was retired on account of age, but soon afterward was recalled temporarily to the active list in order to make an inspection of medical facilities in France and England. General Gorgas was an honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, an associate fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, an associate member of the Société de Pathologie Otolique of Paris, and an honorary member of the Association of American Physicians. He was married 15 Sept., 1885, to Marie Cook Doughy of Cincinnati, O.

MOORE, Barrington, scientist and author, b. at Ossining, N. Y., 25 Sept., 1883, son of Clement Clarke and Laura Martha (Williams) Moore. His father was an architect and a captain in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War. His grandfather was Benjamin Moore, second Bishop of the diocese of New York, and his great-grandfather was Dr. Clement Clarke Moore. Mr. Moore attended St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., for five years, standing head of his class during a large part of the time, and then entered Yale College. He was graduated with honors in the class of 1906. Although not a natural athlete, by dint of perseverance he made the track team and ran on the two-mile relay team, which won the Intercollegiate championship at Philadelphia in 1905. He had decided to make forestry his profession even before entering college, and, in the summer between junior and senior years, worked as a student assistant in the United States Forest Service in North Carolina. After graduation he took the two years' course at the Yale Forest School, where he made an exceptional record and passed the civil service examination for the Forest Service with a high standing. He then spent a year abroad studying forest problems in France, Germany, India, the Philippines, and Japan. On his return to the United States in July, 1909, he immediately entered the Forest Service, and was sent to New Mexico, where, after spending the summer mapping and estimating timber on the Santa Fé (then Pecos) National Forest, he was assigned as forest assistant to the Gila National Forest. After working on timber sales, and having charge of a party engaged in mapping and estimating timber on the

heavily forested, but little known parts of the Gila, he was transferred in 1911 to the head office of the Forest Service in Washington. There, after some months of editorial experience, he was made specialist in plans for managing the forests, and in 1912 was sent to California to draw up a model plan for the Plumas National Forest. The following winter he worked on the standardization of instructions for forest plans and for mapping and estimating. Having brought these phases of forest work to as high a point as was then possible, he resigned from the Forest Service in the spring of 1914, to devote his entire time to research. In the winter of 1915-16 he presented a paper, "Scientific Forestry for Latin-America" before the second Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington, D. C. The summer of 1916 was spent in an investigation of coniferous reproduction on Mount Desert Island, Me., the results of which were published in the "Botanical Gazette and Journal of Forestry." In January, 1917, he became associate curator of woods and forestry in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, but the war cut short his work at the Museum, and he applied for a commission in the engineer corps and took a course of training at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg in May, 1917. While there he was asked by Major (later Lt. Col.) H. S. Graves, chief of the United States Forest Service, to accompany him to France, to prepare for the regiment of forestry troops (10th Engineers) specially requested by the British government, to provide construction material for their army in France. He was commissioned captain in the Engineers Reserve Corps, 29 May, 1917, and sailed for France with Major Graves in June. They were made responsible for securing the lumber and wood required for docks, warehouses, etc., urgently needed by the American Expeditionary Forces, and drew up the organization and equipment of a force of 18,000 men sent from the United States for this purpose. Pending the arrival of these troops he assisted Major Graves in securing lumber from every available source, and in acquiring standing timber. In March, 1918, when the wood purchases of the American forces were centralized, under the general purchasing agent, he was placed in charge of this work and was instrumental in developing every possible source of lumber in France, Switzerland, Portugal, Great Britain, and Scandinavian countries, to supplement that produced by the United States forestry troops. In September he was promoted to major. In October he was sent to the United States to represent the A. E. F. in negotiations with Switzerland, under orders to return to France upon completion of this mission. Owing to the armistice, he did not return to France, and was honorably discharged in December. He was awarded the cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government for his services in France. In January, 1919, he was elected president by the Ecological Society of America, a scientific body devoted to research in the relation of plants and animals to their environment, and is the first forester to receive this honor. He was made research associate in forestry in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and, in April, 1919, was

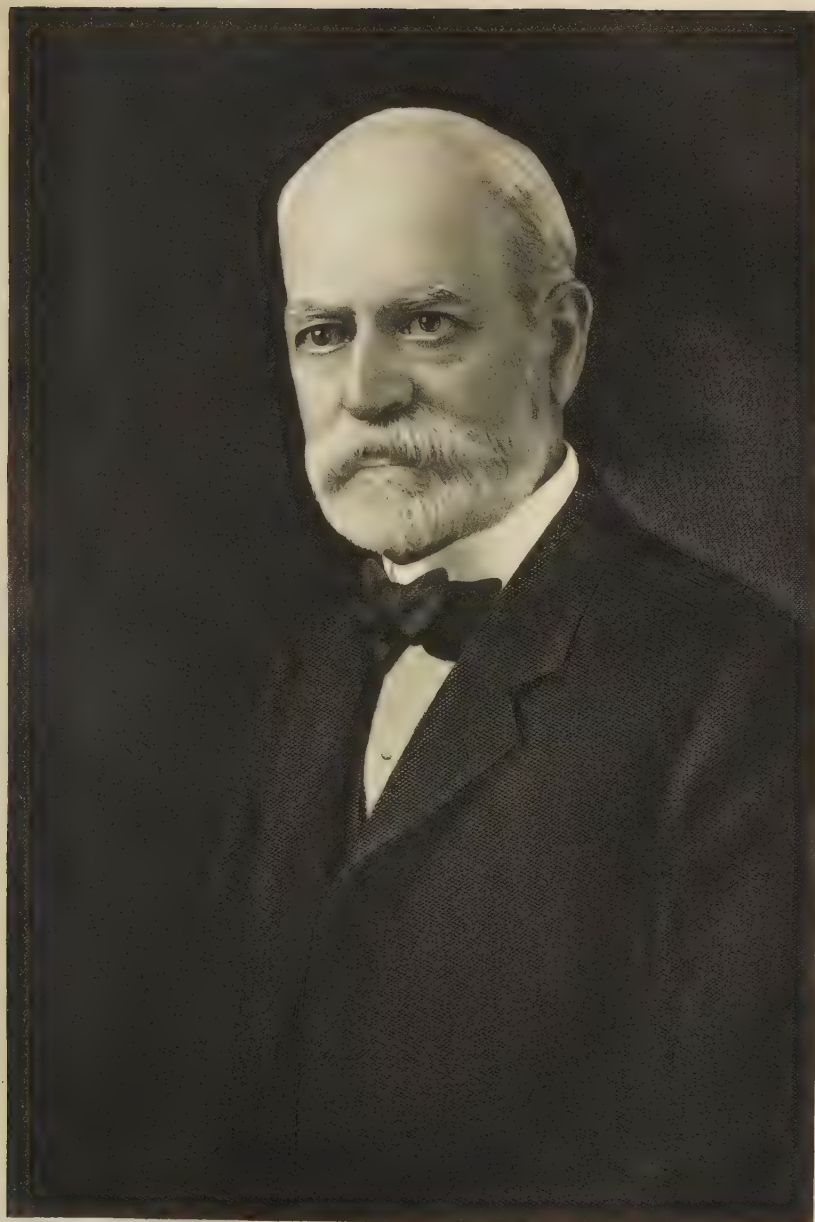
chosen by the Society of American Foresters as their representative on the National Research Council. He used his presidency of the Ecological Society to encourage the spirit of co-operation in science, and to initiate the publication by the society of its own periodical, "Ecology," which started in March, 1920. He became editor-in-chief of this publication. At its annual meeting in December, 1919, the society re-elected him president for a second successive term. Major Moore is the author of numerous articles on forestry in "American Forestry," "The Forestry Quarterly," "Proceedings of the Society of American Foresters," "Journal of Forestry," "Science," "The Canadian Forestry Journal," "Indian Forester" (British India), and "American Lumberman." He married, 20 Dec., 1910, Muriel Hennen of that city, daughter of Isabel Morris Ledyard (Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard), of New York City. They have two sons.

MOORE, Benjamin, second Bishop of the P. E. diocese of New York, b. at Newton, L. I., 5 Nov., 1748; d. in Greenwich, Conn., 20 Feb., 1816, son of Samuel and Sarah (Fish) Moore. The earliest member of this branch of the family to come to America was the Rev. John Moore (1620-57) who married Margaret Monell and settled at Newtown, L. I. Through them the line runs through their son, Samuel, and his wife, Mary Reed; Benjamin and his wife, Anna Sackett; Samuel and his wife, Mary Fish. Benjamin Moore began his studies at Newtown, and late became a student at Columbia College, New York City, where he was graduated with honor in 1768. He pursued the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, rector of Trinity Church, New York City, and for some years was a private instructor in Latin and Greek. In June, 1774, he was ordained deacon at Fulham Palace, London, England, and the next day was ordained priest, the bishop of London officiating on both occasions. After his return to New York, he officiated for a time as assistant pastor of Trinity Church, and on 22 Dec., 1800, became its rector. He was consecrated assistant, or coadjutor bishop, 11 Sept., 1801, and faithfully discharged the duties of this position, as well as that of rector of Trinity Church, until February, 1811, when a stroke of paralysis incapacitated him for further labor. Prior to this he served for some time as president of Columbia College, an office which he held *pro tempore* in 1775. Rev. John Henry Hobart, Bishop of New York, paid him the following tribute: "He rose to public confidence and respect, and to general esteem solely by the force of talents and worth. In the retirement of a country village, the place of his nativity, he commenced his literary career, and prosecuted it in the public seminary of this city (New York) and subsequently in his private studies, until he became the finished and well furnished divine." Bishop Moore married, about the year 1779, Charity Clarke. They had one son, Clement Clarke Moore.

MOORE, Clement Clarke, soldier, b. in Ossining, now Sing Sing, New York, Sept., 1847; d. in New York City, 15 Dec., 1910, son of Benjamin and Mary Elizabeth (Sing) Moore. He was educated at Dr. Churchill's school in Ossining. At the beginning of the Civil War, although a resident of New York State, he was

commissioned first lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts Infantry in August, 1864, at the age of seventeen, and served with distinction through Gen. Grant's campaign in Virginia. He was promoted captain in June, 1865. Major Moore held a prominent position in the social life of New York, Newport, and Paris. He had a home in the latter city at 32 Avenue Marceau and for a number of years divided his time between this country and Paris. He married Laura H. Williams, daughter of William S. Williams. They had three sons: William S. Moore, Barrington Moore, and Benjamin Moore.

BRISBANE, Arthur, journalist, newspaper editor and owner, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 12 Dec., 1864, the son of Albert and Sarah (White) Brisbane. His ancestry is English and Scotch. His father (1809-90), was a social reformer and inventor, whose interest in sociology undoubtedly greatly influenced the trend of development of his son's interests. The details of Albert Brisbane's social interests are important in picturing the background against which Arthur Brisbane's convictions stand sharply out. During a tour of Europe, which extended into Turkey and Asia Minor, the elder Brisbane, meeting persons of all classes and of degrees of fame and rank, became interested in the theory of social reform advanced by Fourier, and satisfied himself that this principle, applied, would ameliorate the poverty and misery in which so many classes lived. When he returned to America, he brought these social theories to American public attention by a series of publications: "Association and Attractive Industry" (1840); "Social Destiny of Man, or Association and Reorganization of Industry," "A Concise Exposition of the Doctrine of Association," and "Sociological Series," 2 vols, 1876. Through these publications the Brook Farm Colony became a Fourierist Association, and such men as Horace Greeley, William Henry Channing and Charles Anderson Dana, became adherents of Albert Brisbane. Arthur Brisbane was educated in the public schools in Buffalo until the age of thirteen; then, for five years, he traveled and studied in France and Germany. In 1882, on his eighteenth birthday, he began his newspaper work as a reporter on the "New York Sun." At the age of twenty-two he was sent to London by Mr. Dana. His London letters and dispatches are said to be the best of their kind, and to estimate their importance by their value to the circulation department alone, it is stated they increased the daily circulation by 80,000 copies. Mr. Brisbane's next paper was the "World"; here he was editor successively of the Sunday, the evening, and the morning editions. In 1887, he was engaged by Mr. William Randolph Hearst as managing editor of the evening edition of the "New York Journal." "Here," as Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis, at that time also in the employ of Mr. Hearst, describes the evolution of the famous editorials, "He was at his desk at five in the morning and he worked there until six in the evening. One night something happened and editorials were needed. Mr. Brisbane sat down and wrote two or three—wrote, or, rather, spoke them out of his sincere belief and his sincere standards—which is the character of this man,



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and the charm, it may be said, of his writing. The editorials seemed to strike a popular chord, and Mr. Brisbane has been writing editorials ever since." Brisbane's editorials are now published simultaneously in the Hearst chain of newspapers, extending from Boston to Los Angeles. The Fourth Estate, estimating them from the "inside," says: "They have attracted widespread attention and are regarded as potent factors in circulation building." This is hardly put with the emphasis which Mr. Brisbane's position before and with the public warrants. It is not too much to say that he is easily the most influential as he is the best-known newspaper editor in the United States. In June, 1917, Mr. Brisbane purchased the "Washington Times" from Mr. Frank A. Munsey. He individually owns and edits the "Washington Times," while at the same time he continues as editor of the "New York Evening Journal." Mr. Brisbane was married to Phoebe Cary of New York City in July, 1912.

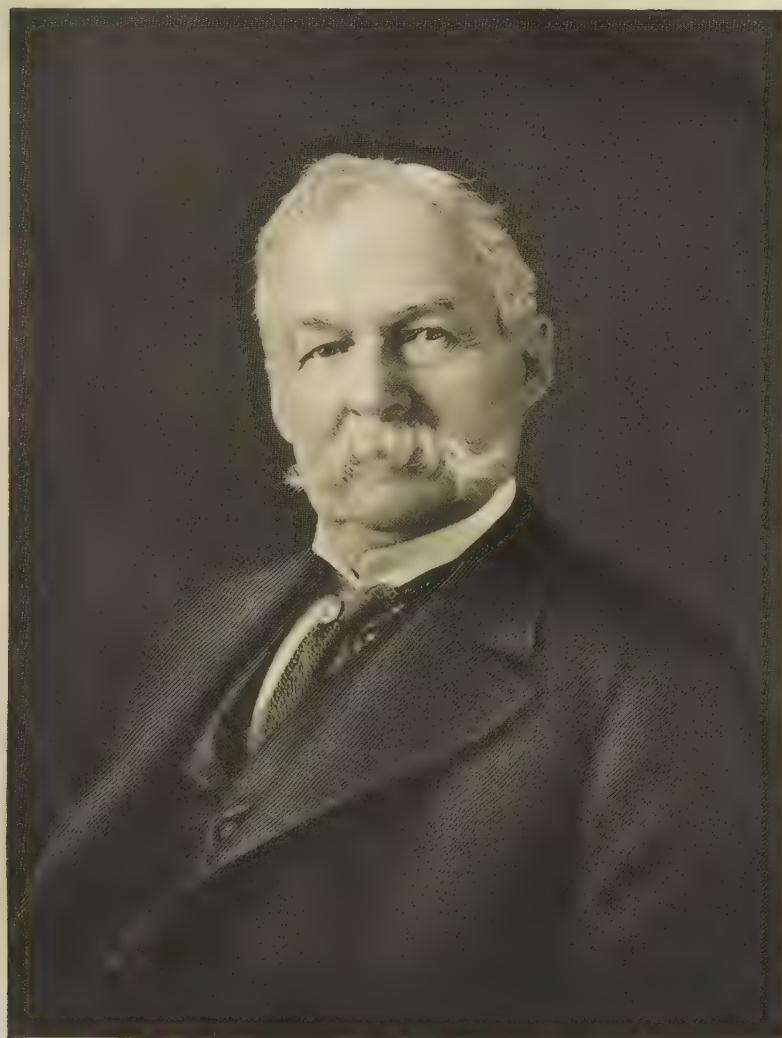
FINLEY, John Barclay, financier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Nov., 1845; d. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 27 Feb., 1919, son of James and Catherine (O'Neil) Finley. His earliest American ancestor was Robert Finley of Cecil County, Md., whose son John Finley (b. 2 June, 1759), grandfather of John Barclay Finley, was a volunteer in the service of the United States Maryland troops, and, soon after the Revolutionary War, removed from Cecil County, Md., to western Pennsylvania, settling first in Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and shortly after migrating to a point eight miles west of Pittsburgh, near White Hall and Sargent's Hall, and six miles east of Finleyville, then called, "Rowgalley." John Finley was a farmer, and in 1788, purchased of James Barclay, his brother-in-law, the greater portion of a tract of land called "Mount Pleasant," the warrant for which was issued out 3 Dec., 1787, by John Wall, who sold the land to James Barclay. The town of Finleyville, which was afterward built on this site, was named in honor of John Finley. He married Margaret Rolland, daughter of William Rolland of Cecil County, Md., and died 25 March, 1846. James Finley, his son, was born, 18 June, 1806, on the homestead, and learned mercantile business under the guidance of his brother Robert, who was the first postmaster of Finleyville. As a young man he entered a mercantile house in Pittsburgh, where he remained five years. Then, at the age of thirty he removed to Philadelphia, and shortly after went abroad. On his return to Philadelphia, he engaged with a partner in the wholesale dry goods business, but in 1851 the firm failed, sustaining heavy losses. Having saved from the ruins a small sum of money, Mr. Finley, with indomitable perseverance, opened a general store at Finleyville, where he spent the last years of his life. His wife was a daughter of John O'Neil, of Albany, N. Y. Their second son, William P. Finley, was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., in the Civil War, being a member of the "Friend Rifles" of Pittsburgh. James Finley died in 1857, in the prime of life, but exhausted by the energy with which he had waged a noble fight against misfortune. John Barclay Finley, elder son of James Finley, was six years

old when the family removed to Finleyville. There, in the common schools he received his early education, supplemented by a course in the normal school in Monongahela City. After completing his studies, he obtained a position as clerk in the mercantile house of Alexander and Company. The Civil War interrupted his business career, for in 1862, being then in his seventeenth year, he enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and did service near Hagerstown. In 1865, Alexander and Company disposed of their mercantile interests and engaged exclusively in banking. During the ensuing five years Mr. Finley remained with them, and in 1870, when the people's savings bank was established, he was made cashier. In 1880, this bank was reorganized as the People's Bank, Mr. Finley being elected president. He was one of the original organizers of the Monongahela City Gas Company, and for a number of years was president of the Williamsport Bridge Company. He was, at different times, and for periods of varying duration, president of the Bellwood and Monongahela Natural Gas Company, the Lawrence Gas Company of Newcastle, Pa., the Newcastle Electric Company; the city of Newcastle Water Company, and the Broad Top and Cambria Coal Company. In 1909, Mr. Finley was elected president of the Colonial Steel Company, to succeed James W. Brown, founder of the company, who died in office. Among other large enterprises promoted by Mr. Finley, was the Monongahela River Coal Company, which, for many years controlled the river coal interests, being one of the most powerful organizations of its kind in the United States. Many other interests claimed his attention. He was vice-president and director of the Monongahela City Transit Company of Monongahela City, Pa., and a director of the Betz-Pierce Company of Cleveland, O.; the Mellon National Bank; the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, the National Fire-Proofing Company, the Pittsburgh Coal Company; the Union Savings Bank; and the Union Trust Company. He was also a director of the American Water Works and Electric Company and the Corona, Alabama, Iron and Coal Company. In politics Mr. Finley was a Republican, and in 1887-88 represented Washington County in the Legislature, being also elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James K. Billingsley, in the session of 1889-90, and serving in the house of 1891. His record as a legislator is incorporated with the annals of his native state. In April, 1892, Mr. Finley resigned his seat that he might thus more effectively advocate improved streets and sewerage for that municipality. The citizens testified to their hearty appreciation of this proof of public spirit by making him many times a member of their council. In 1887, he served on the Revenue Commission, appointed to examine into the tax laws of the state and to recommend state tax legislation. In his benefactions to charity Mr. Finley, while liberal, ever sought to avoid publicity. He was vice-president and director of the Pennsylvania College for Women; director of the Monongahela Hospital; the Western Pennsylvania Exposition, and a director and trustee of the Western Theological Seminary. He was a

member and director of the Pennsylvania Society in New York, and belonged to the Duquesne, Country, Union and Pittsburgh clubs. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and also a Sir Knight Templar, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Finley was a member of the Presbyterian church of Monongahela and served as a deacon for a number of years. Among the many tributes offered to his life and work was the following minute adopted at a joint meeting of the Union Trust Company, the Mellon National Bank and the Union Savings Bank. "It is with profound sorrow that we record the death of John Barclay Finley, at his home in this city, on 27 Feb., 1919. Mr. Finley had been a director of these institutions for many years, and had given to their affairs an earnest, conscientious and devoted service. A long life, diligently employed in the banking and commercial enterprises of this district, had equipped him with a knowledge and experience invaluable in the administration of financial affairs. Of these he gave freely to these institutions. We, his fellow directors, realize that his death has deprived us of a wise counsel, a sound judgment, and a genial personality." Mr. Finley married, 21 Feb., 1878, Marguerite, daughter of Michael and Christina (Gottwick) Bowman of Monongahela City, Pa.

GREELY, Adolphus Washington, soldier, explorer, scientist; b. Newburyport, Mass., 27 March, 1844, son of John Balch and Frances (Cobb) Greely. Through both parents he is descended from original Pilgrim stock; paternally, from Andrew Greely of Scituate, 1639, and John Balch, 1623, and maternally from Henry Cobb, Scituate, 1623, and John Howland of the "Mayflower's" company, 1620. He completed the course at Brown high school in 1860. On the outbreak of the Civil War in the following year he enlisted in the 19th Massachusetts Infantry as a private, and passing through the grades of corporal and sergeant, served with that regiment until March, 1863. In that month he was assigned as second lieutenant to the 81st colored U. S. Infantry, was later promoted to first lieutenant, captain and brevet major, and was mustered out of the service in March, 1867. During this period of active service he took part in some of the severest fighting of the war, having been engaged in the battles of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Port Hudson, La. He was twice wounded, at White Oak Swamp and at Antietam. When the regular army of the U. S. was reorganized in 1879, he was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the 36th U. S. Infantry, being later promoted to first lieutenant and captain. In 1869 he was transferred to the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, remaining with that organization until June, 1886. At that time he was transferred to the Fifth U. S. Artillery and in December of the same year was designated acting chief signal officer. In March, 1887, he was appointed chief signal officer, with the rank of brigadier general, and held that office until his retirement in 1908, on reaching the age limit. In 1906 he was put in charge of the U. S. government's measures of relief for the sufferers by the San Francisco

earthquake. While in the army Greely built several thousand miles of important telegraph lines on the Mexican frontier and in the Indian country, often under most difficult conditions, and after assuming charge of the signal bureau he constructed a number of telegraph and cable lines in Cuba, the Philippines, China and Alaska, which are of lasting value. Under his direction the U. S. signal service was greatly improved and extended, and its meteorological observations and reports attained a high degree of acceptance and usefulness, abroad as well as in the United States. Gen. Greely's services in this respect and his numerous written contributions to the science of meteorology brought international recognition and honors as a leader in that science. It is as an Arctic explorer that Gen. Greely is best known, and doubtless will be longest remembered. At the international geographical congress, assembled at Hamburg in October, 1879, the representatives of twelve nations, including the United States, had approved a project for the establishment of numerous stations for the pursuit of an elaborate and protracted series of sub-polar observations and investigations. By act of Congress, in May, 1880, the U. S. government adhered to this programme and the war department was authorized to dispatch and maintain two properly equipped expeditions, one to be located at Point Barrow, on the northernmost point of Alaska, and the other on Lady Franklin Bay, on the coast of Greenland. Gen. (then Lieut. Greely, who had been a vigorous advocate of the project, and exerted himself to secure its adoption by the U. S. government, was appointed to command the latter expedition. As the undertaking was directed by the signal bureau, at the time a branch of the war department, the expedition's personnel was composed of officers and men carefully selected from those who volunteered from the army. Difficulty was met in securing a suitable vessel, and the steamship "Proteus," the one finally chosen, did not get away from St. John's, N. B., until 7 July, 1881. Discovery Harbor, on the shore of Grinnell Land, in latitude 81 deg. 44 min., was reached on 12 Aug., and here Greely disembarked his party of twenty-six men, completely equipped and amply supplied. The "Proteus" returned to St. John's with the understanding that in each succeeding summer during the three years allotted for the work of the expedition, a supply ship was to be sent from the United States. With his headquarters near the place of landing, Greely organized his force for purposes of scientific observation and field investigation, and in the two years following added much valuable material to the world's stock of Arctic knowledge. The outstanding achievement of his expedition was the attainment of the then "farthest north" by Lieut. Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, who reached latitude 83 deg. 23 min. 8 sec. on the northern coast of Greenland, discovered Cape Washington and obtained much interesting information as to that coast and the interior of the country behind it. Other detachments, under Greely's personal leadership, explored Grant and Grinnell lands, finding considerable bodies of fresh water and a relatively fertile country in the interior, and map-



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ping out their coast lines. Thus far, measured by the results of other Arctic expeditions, the expedition had been successful and had encountered no disaster, although the non-arrival of the expected supply ships gradually curtailed the activities and finally menaced the safety of the party. By August, 1883, no succor having arrived and all stores being depleted, it was necessary for Greely to abandon all attempt at further accomplishment and follow the instructions given him by the war department for his guidance in the event that the annual relief ships did not reach him. He accordingly left headquarters at Discovery Harbor on the 12th of that month and after a perilous voyage in open boats of some 300 miles reached Cape Sabine, the pre-arranged rendezvous in case of withdrawal. Here he learned, from records deposited, that expeditions for his assistance had been duly dispatched by the U. S. government, the first of which, in 1882, had failed to reach the rendezvous, and the second, with his old vessel, the "Proteus," as store ship, had met with disaster only a short time before his arrival at Cape Sabine, the vessel having been crushed in the ice. Confident of his government's further action for his relief, Greely erected such rude shelters as were possible on the desolate headland and awaited the passage of winter, with only a few weeks' rations and a personnel daily declining in health and strength. Their experiences for the next ten months included all of the horrors that the history of Arctic discovery have made familiar. Starvation and disease carried off one after another of the party, and Greely, with six other survivors, had been without food forty-eight hours, when, on 22 June, 1884, they were found under a blown-down tent by Commander (later Rear Admiral) W. S. Schley and Lieut. (later Rear Admiral) W. H. Emory, U. S. N., who, in command of the steamers "Thetis" and "Bear," respectively, had been sent to Greely's relief as promptly as possible upon receipt of news by the war department of the fate of the "Proteus." Gen. Greely has received many marks of distinction for his services to geography, as well as to meteorology, having represented the U. S. government at numerous international conferences. He was vice-president of the sixth and seventh international geographical congresses in London, 1896, and Berlin, 1899; received the gold medals of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Société de Géographie of Paris; was thanked by the British government for recovering and returning the union-jack and instruments cached by Lieut. Beaumont, R. N., on his ill-fated Arctic journey, and appointed one of the U. S. representatives at the coronation of King George V in 1911. In addition to his scientific writings, Gen. Greely is the author of "Three Years of Arctic Service" (1886), "American Weather" (1886), "Explorers and Travelers" (1904), and "Handbook of Polar Discoveries" (1906). In 1876 Gen. (then Lieut.) Greely married Miss Henrietta H. C. Nesmitt.

HOWE, Herbert Marshall, capitalist, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 16 July, 1844; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Oct., 1916, son of Rev. Dr. Mark Anthony De Wolfe and Elizabeth (Marshall) Howe. His earliest ancestor in this

country was James Howe, who came from England, in about 1637, and settled at Roxbury, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son, Abraham Howe, and his wife Sarah Peabody; their son Sampson, and his wife Alice Perley; their son Perley, and his wife Damaris Cady; their son Perley, and his wife Abigail De Wolf; their son John, and his wife Louisa Smith, who were the grandparents of Herbert Marshall Howe. His father (1808-95), noted as bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, was for twenty-five years pastor of Luke's and the Epiphany churches in Philadelphia; and prior to that, rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., and editor of the "Christian Witness." Dr. Howe was educated at the Rectory School, Hamden, Conn., and at the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated in the medical department of the latter institution in 1865. At that time Dr. Howe entertained a great desire to succeed in the medical profession, but through the influence of friends was persuaded to enter upon a business career. He first entered the employ of A. Pardee and Company, coal miners and shippers, and a few years following this became a member of the firm. He was later associated with the firm of Harrison, Have-meyer and Company, until 1874, and was identified in an official capacity with several other corporations. He was president of the Allentown Rolling Mills, of the Aldrich Pump Company, and of the Ogden Mine Railway Company; was vice-president of the North Pennsylvania Railway Company, and a director of the Tradesmen's National Bank, the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, the East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company, the Shod Gap Railway Company, the Cranberry Iron and Coal Company, the Cranberry Furnace Company, the Delaware and Bound Brook Company, and the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad Company. In the latter years of his life Dr. Howe took an active interest in the breeding of Jersey cattle and other pedigreed stock on his farm at Bristol, R. I. He became a trustee of Drexel Institute, by appointment of Mr. Drexel, when the institute was founded, and was always active in the management of its affairs. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and chairman of its board of instruction. Dr. Howe was one of Philadelphia's most ardent lovers of grand opera and a patron of the fine arts. He had much artistic talent, and it was said that, if he had given his whole time to art, he would have been famous as a portrait painter. A portrait of himself painted from a mirror, and one of Anthony J. Drexel which hangs in the Rensselaer home in Philadelphia, are excellent examples of his work. He was for years a member of the Board of Public Charities of Philadelphia, and was one of the commission that built the Hospital at Norristown, Pa. One who knew Dr. Howe intimately and fully appreciated the fineness and strength of his character has written: "In the death of Herbert M. Howe, who passed away 1 Oct., 1916, Philadelphia lost one of its finest type of citizens. A capitalist, and a financier, he filled an important place in the business and financial interests of the city, was a practical philan-

thropist and a friend of education and culture. A man of high ideals and lofty purposes, he belonged to that type of citizenship whose sterling moral qualities and disinterested public spirit constitute the great silent force in the commercial, civic, and social progress of the city. Gifted with practical abilities, keen business insight, and broad grasp of large undertakings, Dr. Howe had a career of unusual activity, of varied experiences, and of large successes. Though a man of many estimable personal qualities and of high social standing, he made no effort to cultivate friendships but won friends solely by actual merit and the force of a fine personality. Dr. Howe was a man of splendid attainments. He cultivated the best in literature and art and was himself an artist of ability as well as a patron of art. The elements were happily blended in the rounding out of his nature, for he was one who in signal degree united the graces and refinements of life with the sterner qualities of manhood and integrity. His temperament was equable; his manner that of the gentleman, plain, but dignified, despising sham and pretense of all kinds. In the larger life of the community he filled an important place where his presence was most needed, and in contemplating his many rare qualities in the broad light which things of good repute ever invite, his name and character stand revealed and secure." Dr. Howe was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Union League, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Country, and New York Yacht clubs. He married, in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Nov., 1871, Mary W., daughter of J. Gillingham Fell, one of Pennsylvania's leading citizens. Of this marriage there were six children: Mary Herbert Howe (d. March, 1916), who married Dr. James Weir Robinson; John Fell Howe (d. 31 Dec., 1895); Edith Howe, who married Dr. Halsey De Wolf of Providence, R. I.; Grace Howe, who married William Gilman Low, Jr., of New York, a nephew of the late Seth Low; and Amy Howe, wife of A. G. B. Steel, a member of the banking firm of Graham and Company, of Philadelphia.

HACKETT, James Henry, actor, b. in New York City, 15 March, 1800; d. in Jamaica, L. I., 28 Dec., 1871. On both sides he came of distinguished ancestry. Among the Norman knights who came to England with William the Conqueror was one Baron Hackett, foremost and most trustworthy of all, who for his valiant services at the Battle of Hastings was given possession of large tracts of land, and his name graven on the honor roll of Battle Abbey. The title descended through many generations, and many Barons Hackett sat in the English Parliament. Edmund Hackett lived in Amsterdam, Holland, where he married the daughter of Baron de Massau, and for a number of years held a commission as second lieutenant in the life guards of the Prince of Orange. In 1794, because of declining health, he resigned his commission and came to New York, where his distinguished family connections won him immediate entrance to the best circles of society. In 1799, he married the daughter of the Rev. Abraham Keteltas, of Jamaica, L. I., an independent and highly respectable Presbyterian clergyman, distin-

guished for his talents and literary attainments, and as a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Hackett lived in the City of New York at 27 William Street, where he pursued the calling of translator of languages. After his death, which occurred in 1803, his widow and their only son, James Henry Hackett, retired to Jamaica, L. I. Through the Keteltas connection Mr. Hackett was related to the Duanes, Beekmans, Roosevelts, De Puysters, and other historic New York families. He attended Union Hill Academy, Flushing, L. I., for ten years, and there received a thorough grounding in Latin and Greek, which formed the basis of his critical studies of literature in later life. In 1815, he entered Columbia University, with the expectation of pursuing an extensive classical course, but was shortly compelled by serious illness to abandon this plan. He then read law for a time with Gen. Robert Bogardus, but did not find the legal profession sufficiently attractive to continue his studies. As a boy he had shown a predilection for the stage, and at the age of twelve had become absorbed in a study of "Macbeth." On various occasions he had amused his friends with clever imitations. In 1816, under an assumed name, he appeared several times with a wandering theatrical company, in Newark, N. J. In 1817, he became associated with a relative, R. K. Fish, in the grocery business, remaining in this connection for several years. He seems to have maintained his interest in the theater during all these years, especially in Shakespearean productions, and to have had many actor friends. In 1819, he married an actress, Katherine Lee-Sugg, and removed to Utica, N. Y., where he followed the grocery business until 1825, when financial reverses drove his wife, who had won a reputation in comedy, back to the stage. Encouraged by her, and despairing of success in commercial lines, James H. Hackett finally ventured to appear on the New York stage. The couple made their first joint appearance 1 March, 1826, in "Love in a Village" with Mr. Hackett in the rôle of Justice Woodcock. Then followed various small successes, including Yankee imitations, until a masterly performance as one of the Dromios in "Comedy of Errors" won him immediate recognition as a talented comedian. He was not particularly pleased with this success, for, despite his natural talent for comedy, he strongly desired to play tragedy parts. In 1827, he appeared at Covent Garden and Surrey Theaters, London, thus becoming one of the first American players to make a début as a star on the English stage. He appeared in London in 1832, 1840, 1845, and 1851 without attaining notable success. On his return to this country in 1828, Mr. Hackett played "Richard III," "Monsieur Morbleau," "Solomon Swop," "Col. Nimrod Wildfire," and "Rip Van Winkle." Hackett was the real creator of Rip Van Winkle, playing it as a genuine Hollander of the Knickerbocker style, entirely unlike Jefferson's Germanized representation. His Solomon Swop was the first well-drawn character of the conventional stage Yankee. "Col. Wildfire" was an extravaganza founded on the combined characters of Col. Bowie and Daniel Boone; while "Major Tonsen, come again," spoken in "Monsieur Mor-



James H. Hacketh

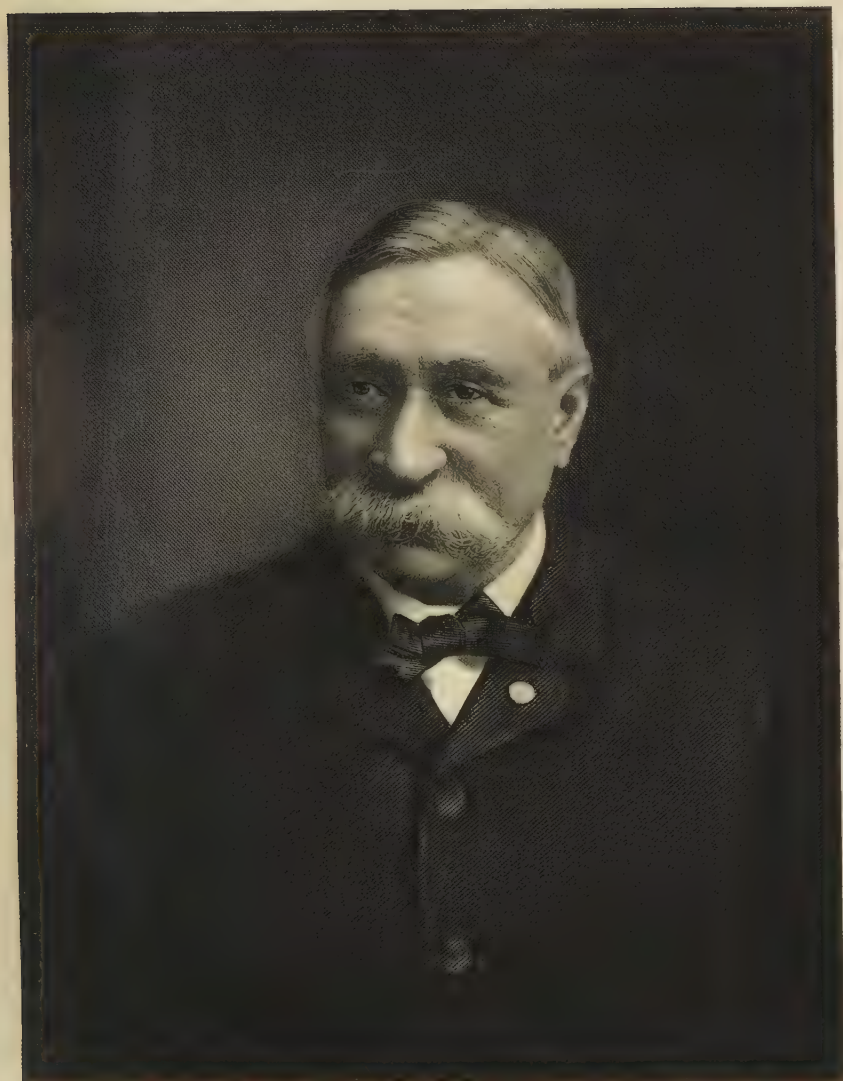
bleau," was for many years a common quotation, and more than once was repeated in speeches delivered in Congress. These were the beginnings of American comedy and must be placed to the credit of James Henry Hackett. It is with the character of Falstaff, however, that he is indelibly associated, as the greatest exponent of all annals. His first presentation of this part took place on 31 May, 1832, when he played Falstaff to Charles Keen's Hotspur. But even in 1836, he was so dissatisfied with his performance that he was on the point of returning to his grocery business, but was dissuaded by his friends, who knew him to be unfitted for commercial life. As Mr. Luman Reid wrote him: "Your nature is too free, frank, and open to keep closely your own secrets in trade to selfish advantage. You are too unsuspecting and confiding to deal with the numerous sharpers that have now crept into our trading community; while your disposition is too sanguine and excitable for that coolness and prudence, that circumspection and close calculation, so requisite nowadays, for an easy and regularly prosperous merchant in New York." Hence it was that Hackett remained with the stage and, in 1837, for a brief period, became co-manager of the Bowery Theater, New York, and for a season manager of the Chatham. Abandoning management he again made tours throughout the country, winning a fair degree of success. In 1837, he became lessee of the New York National Theater, and was eventually interested in the Astor Place Opera House. In 1840, he added to his repertory O'Callaghan, an Irish character; Sir Pertinax MacSycophant, a Scottish part; and finally achieved his dream of acting in tragic rôles by appearing in New York as Hamlet and King Lear. These latter parts caused much critical comment, but, as he wrote, "gave me a strong foothold for tragic promise in that city." In 1854, Mr. Hackett essayed the part of the first American impresario, when he brought to this country the famous Italian singers, Grisi and Mario, for an eight months' tour. He had been amassing a handsome fortune for several years, and soon after this venture retired to private life. Mr. Hackett was a polished gentleman of serious intellect and courteous bearing. He numbered among his intimates Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper (both of whom he is said to have resembled in appearance), Fitz Greene Halleck, John Quincy Adams, and other notables of his day. He was primarily a comedian, not a tragedian, possessing reckless energy and unbridled fun and frolic mingled with pathos and romanticism. A student by nature, he had a critical, analytical mind that was probably a drawback to his acting tragic parts. As one critic says: "His intellect saw things in part before it reached the whole; his acting did not come by flashes; it came, like his views on Shakespeare, after careful study." He had that bard at his fingertips, quoted page after page, and had set opinions as to the poet's meaning and its correct interpretation. Continually within him there was the combat of actor and critic, something that has not often occurred in the history of the stage. According to some critics, at least, had he been less sensitive to the theoretical and analytical side of his work he would have been a better actor.

From early boyhood he interleaved his "Hamlet," and later in life published an annotated edition of that play. In 1863, he published his "Notes and Comments on Shakespeare," which was well received by the scholars and stage of his day. His wife, Katherine Lee-Sugg, died in 1845, leaving one son, John Keteltas Hackett, once Recorder of the City of New York. In 1864, Mr. Hackett married Clara Cynthia Morgan. Their son is James K. Hackett, the noted actor and manager.

HACKETT, James Keteltas, actor and manager, b. in Wolfe Island, Ontario, Canada, 6 Sept., 1869, son of James Henry and Clara C. Hackett. His father (1800-71) a celebrated American actor; and half-brother of the late John K. Hackett, a brilliant member of the New York bar, who won fame as a jurist and judge, and ably filled the office of Recorder of the City of New York for nineteen years. James K. Hackett was reared in New York City and enjoyed the best educational advantages afforded by the metropolis. He inherited his father's studious tastes, and on his graduation at Grammar School No. 69, in 1886, was valedictorian of his class. He then entered the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated bachelor of arts in the class of 1891. Like his father and his uncle, the recorder, he essayed the profession of law, and entered the class of 1892 of the New York Law School. However, the dramatic heritage from both parents early manifested itself, when, at the age of eighteen, he gave a by no means inferior performance as Touchstone in a college production of "As You Like It." At twenty his Othello, acted under the same auspices, won favorable comment, and by the time he left college his inclination toward the drama was well defined. He applied himself to law for a short time, but finding that his real ambition lay elsewhere abandoned the legal profession for the stage. He made his debut in March, 1892, in A. M. Palmer's New York Stock Company, then playing at the Park Theater, Philadelphia. His professional rise was extremely rapid, and in 1893, following his favorable reception as Francois, in "The Broken Seal," the Duke of Bayswater in "The Duchess of Bayswater," and Jean Torquenie in "The Broken Seal," he was engaged by the late Augustin Daly as a member of the famous stock company of Daly's Theater. During his connection with this company he appeared in numerous rôles, including that of Master Wilfred in "The Hunchback" and Charles in "Good for Nothing." In the same theater he was also seen in "The Forresters," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," and "The Loan of a Lover." For two years he played with Arthur Rehan at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and at St. Johns, New Brunswick, and then went on tour with his own company, presenting "The Arabian Nights," "The Private Secretary," "Mixed Pickles," and "Turned Up." He appeared, in January, 1895, at the Broadway Theater as De Neipberg, in "Madam Sans Gene," and in September of the same year at Daly's as the Count de Charny, in "The Queen's Necklace." Mr. Hackett's next engagement was with the Lyceum Company, under the management of Daniel Frohman, and he made his appearance at the Lyceum Theater, as Morris Lecaille, in "The Home Secretary," 25 Nov., 1895. He

remained in the Lyceum Stock Company as leading man of that organization for a number of years, and at the age of twenty-four enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest leading man in the history of the New York stage. This period also marks many of Mr. Hackett's notable successes. His best remembered characterization of time is probably his Rudolph Rassendyl in the "Prisoner of Zenda," a part with which he has since been exclusively identified; and in which, an honor entirely unsought, he became the popular stage idol of the day. Other notable characterizations of this period were his Bruce Leslie, in "The Courtship of Leonie," Captain Trefusis, in "The Late Mr. Costello," Jasper in "The Wife of Willoughby," George, Prince of Wales, in "The First Gentleman of Europe," and Gervase Carew in "The Mayflower." He also appeared in "The Princess and the Butterfly," by Pinero; the "Tree of Knowledge," by R. C. Carton; "The First Gentleman of Europe" by Francis Hodgson Burnett, and all Lyceum productions. During this period Mr. Hackett also supported a number of other well-known players. He was seen as Romeo in a scene from "Romeo and Juliet," with Olga Nethersole at the Broadway Theater, in 1897, and as Mercutio in the same play with Maude Adams at the Empire Theater, in 1899. Many will remember his romantic touch as Orlando, also as Mercutio, at the time when Maude Adams and William Faversham brought out "Romeo and Juliet" at the Empire Theater. Afterward he scored a tremendous success in "The Pride of Jennico," under the same management. In these latter plays the romantic note devoid of broad humor or deep passion, but full of gallant bearing and dash, together with the actor's remarkable personal attractiveness, were the chief elements in Mr. Hackett's unusual appeal to the public. In 1900 he was promoted to the rank of "stardom" under the auspices of Daniel Frohman, appearing with eminent success in the dual rôle of the crazy king and Rassendyl, in "Rupert of Hentsau," a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." He had also inherited the managerial tastes of his father, and, in 1902, resigned from the auspices of Daniel Frohman to become his own manager and producer, and with the exception of a few special engagements, is still (1921) an actor-manager. Among the many plays he has produced in that capacity, and in which he played the leading part, are "Don Caesar's Return," "The Crisis," "The Crown Prince," "The Walls of Jericho," by Sutro, "Sampson," by Bernstein, "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington, "John Gladis Honor," by Sutro, "The Grain of Dust," by David Graham Philips, "The Secret of Polichnelli," by Pierre Wolf, "The Bishop's Move," by John Oliver Hobbs, and other plays. For a time he was lessee and manager of the Savoy Theater, New York, where he was seen in various rôles. In September, 1908, he became lessee and manager of the Hackett Theatre, New York, where he appeared in revivals of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The Crisis." Recently he took over the management of the Criterion Theater, New York. He has been interested at different times in Windham's Theater, London, Grand Opera House, Chicago, and the Tremont The-

ater, Boston. For several years, in partnership with Frank Curzon, the well-known English manager, he produced the comic operas "The Girl Behind the Counter" and "The White Chrysanthemum," also R. C. Carton's imitable farces "Mr. Hopkinson" and "Public Opinion." During various seasons he has been the manager of other stars, including Wm. H. Thompson, Isabelle Irving, Annie Hughes, Dallas Welford, Thomas Q. Seabrook, Pauline Frederick, Fannie Ward, Brandon Tynan, Mary Mannering, and Charlotte Walker. Mr. Hackett was the first manager in the world to purchase the producing rights of Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," but being involved in financial difficulties at that time, was not able to produce it and was compelled to forfeit his rights. Mr. Hackett's partner was heavily involved in the interests represented largely at that time by C. W. Morse, and consequently failed. The embarrassment of his partner eventually affected Mr. Hackett to such an extent that he was obliged to file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities approximating \$160,000. It is characteristic of his strongly rooted sense of obligation and principles of integrity, that, six years later, although long previously discharged under the bankruptcy law and, having no legal obligations, he nevertheless settled every obligation, dollar for dollar, and in some cases with interest. In 1914 Mr. Hackett produced "Othello," appearing in the title rôle. He then put this production aside and devoted a year to the study and production of "Macbeth," by all odds his most ambitious effort. This play, which was gorgeously staged by Walter Urban, was presented at the Criterion Theater, New York, in 1916, with Viola Allen as co-star, in the part of Lady Macbeth. "Macbeth" was pre-eminently successful and Mr. Hackett gave a masterly presentation of the ambitious Thane of Cawdor. During the fourth week of this production which he was preparing to follow with an elaborate revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," wherein he intended to essay his father's historic rôle of Falstaff, Mr. Hackett received an injury to his kneecap, during a performance, which nearly cost him his leg, and for some time his life was despaired of. Although he finally recovered, he was incapacitated, and did not again appear before the public until January, 1919, when he went on tour as Old Bill in Bairnsfather's "Better 'Ole," continuing in this part with great success until May of that same year. His latest characterization on the American stage was that of Silas Lapham, in "The Rise of Silas Lapham," at the Garrick Theater, a play founded on William Dean Howells' celebrated novel. Few plays produced in New York the same season (1920) won such favor with discriminating audiences, while Mr. Hackett's interpretation of the name part represented the perfection of dramatic art. In the summer of 1920 Mr. and Mrs. Hackett went to London and in the fall of that year he opened a season on the London stage by appearing in the rôle of "Macbeth," previously played in New York. His "Macbeth" met with great success, and he played to crowded houses. Mr. Hackett was the first star from the legitimate stage, of any magnitude, to consent to be filmed, and made his



Oliver Newcomb

appearance in "The Prisoner of Zenda" under the direction of the Famous Players Corporation in their first production in this country. Another illustration of Mr. Hackett's versatility and his willingness to venture into new fields were the musical compositions, which, although not a musician, he started during his slow recovery and which have met with some degree of success. The music at Palais Royale Revue of 1918-19 was Mr. Hackett's. Several of his ballads have been published by Schurmer and Remmick. In his college days Mr. Hackett was prominent as an athlete, was captain of his college lacross, football, and baseball teams at various times, and was identified in an executive capacity with inter-collegiate athletics. He was also prominent in the old Manhattan Athletic Club. In 1890, during his junior year at college, he startled New York by giving an imitation in petticoats of the celebrated Spanish dancer Carmencita, who was then the rage of New York. Mr. Hackett is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, the Players Club, the Lambs, the Friars, the Canadian Camp Club, the Canadian Club of New York, the Canadian Campfire Club, the City College Club, New York Athletic Club, University Club of Brooklyn, American Universities Club of London, the Green Room Club of London, the Savage Club of London, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the Columbia Yacht Club, the Thousand Island Yacht Club, the Automobile Club of America, the Aero Club, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. During the war Mr. Hackett was incapacitated from active service owing to his illness, but devoted a great deal of his time and energy to aiding the cause of the Allies in other capacities. He served for a time as director-general of the camp activities of the Knights of Columbus, and rendered all possible assistance to the government. He was awarded the Service Badge for exceptional service by the War Council of American Red Cross. He was one of the founders of the League to Enforce Peace, and numbers among his friends many prominent statesmen. The late Col. Roosevelt was one of Mr. Hackett's intimate friends. He married, first, 2 May, 1897, in New York City, Mary Mannering (Florence Friend), daughter of Richard Friend of London, by whom he was the father of one child, Elsie Mannering Keteltas Hackett. He married, second, in Milwaukee, Wis., 16 Dec., 1912, Beatrice, daughter of Col. Thomas Beckley, Royal Engineers, of England.

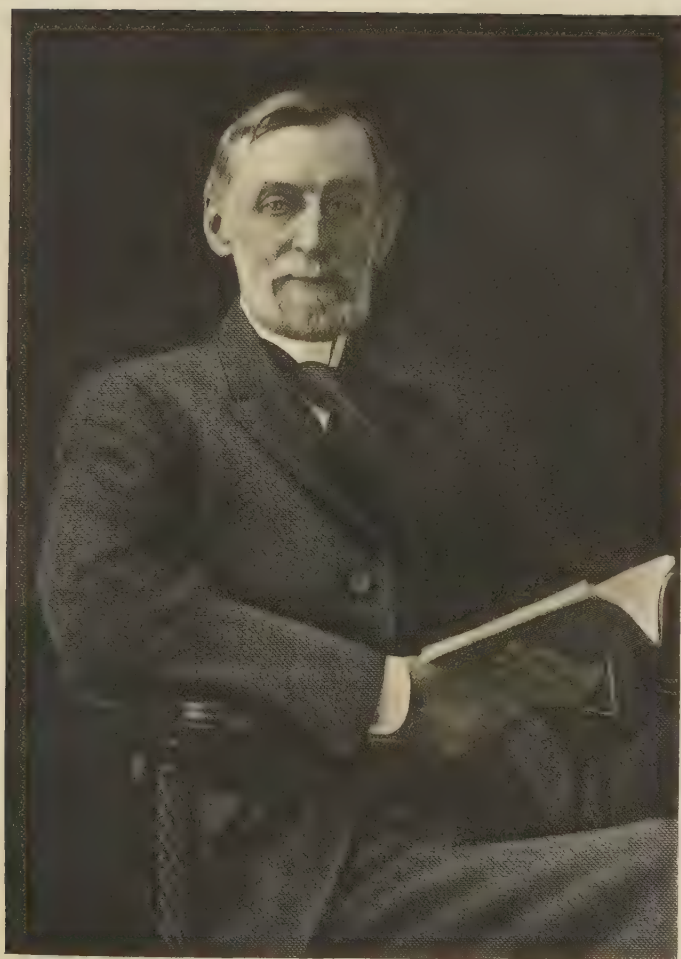
NORCROSS, Orlando Whitney, builder, b. in Clinton, Me., 25 Oct., 1839; d. in Worcester, Mass., 27 Feb., 1920, son of Jesse Springer and Margaret Ann (Whitney) Norcross. He was a descendant of Jeremiah Norcross, who came from England in 1638 and settled in Watertown. His father, a carpenter and builder, joined the "gold rush" to California in 1849, and died there the following year, leaving the family chiefly dependent on the efforts of the eldest son, and necessitating the cutting short of the younger son's education at the age of thirteen. Meanwhile, the family had removed to Salem, where Orlando Norcross worked at various clerkships—in the grocery business—and at the leather trade. He then learned the carpenter's trade, beginning the first day, with a boring machine on white pine timber, the

fascination of which was never forgotten, and was employed as a journeyman carpenter for two years before the Civil War. On 5 July, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, afterward reorganized as the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. They were stationed nearly three years on the defense of Washington, D. C., finally joining the army under Grant, and participating in the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, as infantry. In this unit, Mr. Norcross acted as an artificer, and was frequently engaged in pioneering work under the enemy's fire, encountering his narrowest escape in the destruction of the bridge over the North Anna River, Va., in June, 1864, when, as he afterwards remarked, "I never expected to get out alive." On his returning home, he and his brother established a carpenter business at Swampscott, Mass., under the name of Norcross Brothers. In 1866 they removed to Worcester, where from housebuilding, their work extended to churches, schools, business blocks, and important public buildings. Orlando Norcross superintended the construction of most of the buildings contracted for in the thirty-three years of partnership, while his brother, James A. Norcross, handled the office and financial matters. On the latter's retirement from the firm in 1897 the business was carried on for five years by O. W. Norcross individually. In 1902 it was incorporated as Norcross Brothers Company, of which Orlando W. Norcross served as president until 1917, and afterward as chairman of the board of directors, a position which he held until his death. The prominent part played by Norcross Brothers in making Worcester a modern city represents but a small percentage of the firm's achievements, through which the name of Norcross is known throughout the country. The company established offices in New York, Boston, Washington, Cleveland, and Providence. Leicester Congregational Church, built in 1866, stands as the earliest monument in the firm's record of achievement, a record which afterward included some of the most important public buildings in the United States. It was the winning of this contract which brought Mr. Norcross and his brother from Swampscott, for it had suggested greater possibilities in the heart of the commonwealth than in Essex County. Among the many works which called for a high degree of skill, energy, and management, in Worcester alone, were the Crompton Block, the First Universalist and All Saints churches, the High School of Commerce, the Burnside Building, the English High School, the State Mutual Life Assurance Building, the Art Museum, Clark University Library, and the new City Hall. The extension to the White House in Washington, the modern addition to the Massachusetts State House, and the Rhode Island State House are among the most important public buildings on their long list. In the construction of civic monuments and memorials, their record was not limited to buildings. They built the Soldiers' Monument at West Point, N. Y., the largest polished monolith in America, and the Ames Memorial Monument at Sherman, Wyo., at the highest elevation in the Rocky Mountains crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad. Trinity Church, Boston, stands at

the head of a list of imposing and palatial churches built by the firm, including also St. James, St. John's, and Holy Trinity Episcopal churches, New York; Grace Church, New Bedford; South Congregational Church, West Newton, Mass.; First Spiritual Temple, Boston; and the Winthrop Congregational Church in Holbrook. The building of the New York Public Library, 1903-07, kept the name of Norcross in the forefront of the country's building operations. Among the achievements in which Mr. Norcross took special pride were the construction of the brick dome of the Columbia College Library, ninety feet in diameter, the removal of Henderson's Point, obstructing the entrance to the United States Dry Dock at Portsmouth, N. H., when 35,000 yards of solid rock was blown up by a single discharge of thirty-nine tons of dynamite, and the sinking of the pneumatic caissons under the foundation of the Old Boston Custom House, to permit the erection of a tall stone tower over the undisturbed ancient building, work that involved difficult and unusual operations and demanded engineering courage of a high order. Harvard and Columbia Universities owe many of their finest modern buildings to the firm's initiative and genius for handling big tasks. They built the Harvard Medical School Buildings, Boston, the Harvard Law School, the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard Union, Agassiz Laboratory, Stillman Infirmary, and Perkins and Conant Halls, Cambridge. Columbia University Library, University Hall, Science Hall, Schermerhorn Hall, and the Physics Building are also their work. At Brown University they are represented by the John Carter Brown Library, and Rockefeller Hall. At Yale they built the Osborn Memorial Building; at Wellesley, the Brownlow Hall; at Princeton, the Stack Building, the Commencement Building; the Crouse Memorial College at Syracuse, the Boston Latin School, and the B. M. C. Durfee High School at Fall River. The list of edifices which are among the finest of the country, also includes the Allegheny Court House and Jail, Pittsburgh; Marshall Field Warehouse, Chicago; South Station, Boston; Tremont, Fiske, Ames, and State Street Exchange Buildings, the Boston Art Club, the Algonquin Club, the Youths Companion Building, Boston; the Union League Club, the Union Theological Seminary Club, New York; the Scottish Rite Temple, Washington, D. C.; the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans; the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; the Industrial and Telephone Building, Providence; the Chicago Custom House, and numerous public library and memorial buildings, all monuments of his skill and ability. Mr. Norcross was a pioneer in the work of concrete construction, and was granted basic patents for flat slab construction. As with the great construction firms in Great Britain and other European countries, Mr. Norcross owned and controlled most of the raw material used in his operations, marble, freestone, granite, and slate quarries being operated by his firm, as also brick yards, wood and iron workshops, and steel fabrication mills. He was a strong exponent of prohibition and did very much good work for this cause. One of the pleasures of such a long and successful career was the intimate relations with the most prominent

public men and eminent architects with whom Mr. Norcross was associated. Amid all these activities, he found little time for amusement or recreation, rather desiring to give his time to his large and complicated business operations, and delighting in accomplishing what scientific experts declared could not be done. Mr. Norcross was a member of St. Mark's Parish, Worcester, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and the Worcester Club. He was a trustee of Clark University and a director in the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, both in Worcester. On 27 May, 1870, he married Ellen Phebe, daughter of George V. Sibley of Salem. Surviving them are three daughters: Alice Whitney (Mrs. Henry J. Gross); Mabel Ellen (Mrs. William J. Denholm); and Edith Janet (Mrs. Charles F. Morgan).

KILMER, Alfred Joyce, author, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 6 Dec., 1886, son of Frederick Barrett and Annie Ellene (Kilburn) Kilmer. His parents came of old New England Colonial stock, in which Irish and Scotch strains were very strong. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1906, and at Columbia University in 1908. He began his literary career by engaging in miscellaneous literary work in New York City, and was for a time employed by Charles Scribner's Sons. Next he became an editorial assistant in the work of preparing a new edition of the "Standard Dictionary." After the completion of the dictionary in 1912, he became literary editor of the "Churchman," and the following year joined the staff of the "New York Times," "Sunday Magazine" and "The New York Times Review of Books." Thenceforth his rise to prosperity and literary distinction was rapid. Besides contributing poems and articles regularly to "The Literary Digest," the "Book News Monthly," and other periodicals, he became noted for his brilliant lectures on poetry and various literary subjects. For a number of years he was a prime mover in the Poetry Society of America, and was its corresponding secretary. He was the president and animating genius of the American Dickens Fellowship; was particularly active in the affairs of the Authors' Club; was a member of the Vagabonds, the Columbia University Club, and the Alianza Puertorriquena, and was constantly in wide demand as a ready and brilliant speaker. He became distinguished as a belletristic journalist, conducting for the "Times Sunday Magazine" a long series of interesting literary interviews. Over and above his great professional popularity, Joyce Kilmer was greatly esteemed and liked as a man, for his generosity, his kindness, his virile courage, and his straightforward, manly character. He showed such mental and physical energy in his work that he was said to crowd into one year ten years of ordinary life, and by reason of his remarkable ability was influential in helping many others to attain literary and journalistic success. He had been reared an Episcopalian, but in his later years he became more and more drawn to Catholicism, to which he was thoroughly converted in 1913, and thenceforward was very active in Catholic movements. Joyce Kilmer's temperament was markedly Celtic, but his



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poetry is characterized, not only by Celtic fantasy, but also by classic simplicity of style, and a rare power of presenting the poetic significance and beauty of the things of common experience, with tender sympathy and often with exquisite humor. Also there is a dashing militant strain in his verse which bespeaks his patriotism. All his life he was a fighter, hating pacifism—in regard to anything. His conception of poethood was that of the fighting man of song. His first volume of poems, "Summer of Love," appeared in 1911, but is now out of print. As an author he was very critical of his own work, and said that he wished everything in the way of poetry that he wrote before 1913 to be forgotten, when his next volume, "Trees and Other Poems," appeared. This and his third volume, "Main Street and Other Poems," have since been collected in a two-volume edition, with a memoir by his friend and colleague, Robert Cortes Holliday. These two volumes also include the poems that Kilmer sent back from the battlefields of France, and a collection entitled "Early Poems." The same edition contains his essays and his inimitable letters. While he was editor of the "Current Poetry" department of "The Literary Digest," war came. He manifested little interest in this as he did in politics, until the sinking of the "Lusitania" called forth his "White Ships and Red," one of the great poems inspired by this war. This grim indictment of German guilt marked the turning-point in Kilmer's life. His poem was quoted throughout the United States and in Europe; but he was not of a mind to thrill other men with words he would not apply to himself, and when war was declared between Germany and America he joined the officers' reserve training corps. In less than three weeks he resigned and enlisted as a private in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New York, securing a transfer to the 165th Infantry, U. S. A., the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," partly in the hope that this regiment would go to the front sooner than the Seventh, and partly because he preferred the Irish character of its personnel. From Company H, Kilmer was transferred to the headquarters company, as senior regimental statistician, though still ranking as a private. Soon after going to France he was promoted to a sergeantcy, but had no desire to rise higher, as to go into training for a commission would have necessitated his removal from the Sixty-ninth. But after two months he succeeded in getting transferred to the regimental intelligence section, the most dangerous work in the army. He became a great personal favorite throughout his regiment for his soldierly and comradely spirit and the love inspired by his poems. Though full of love of life, in his actions he coolly courted death. It came to him during the Marne advance of the Sixty-ninth, on 30 June, 1918, while he was on duty as observer in advance of his battalion. He was killed by a German machine-gun bullet after he had, according to his custom, approached nearer to the enemy than his orders called for. He was buried beside a heroic lieutenant, on the bank of the Ourcq, beside the Wood of the Burned Bridge, with great ceremony. Father Duffy read his last poem but one, "Rouge Bouquet,"

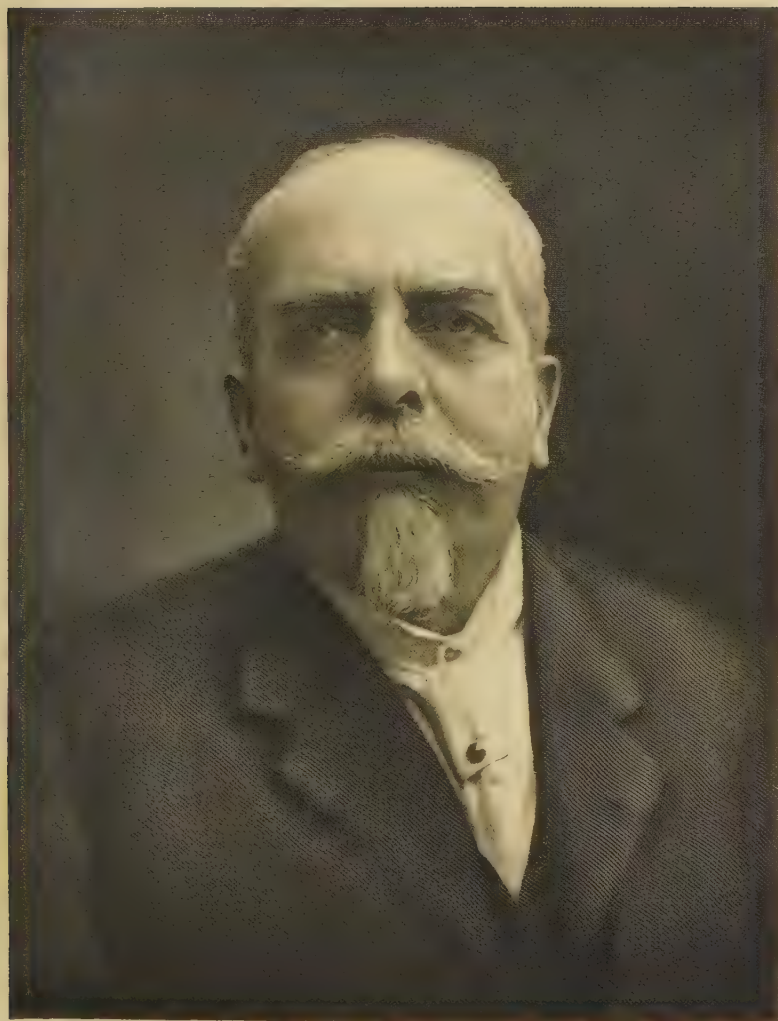
amid the tears of every man in the regiment. Joyce Kilmer married, 9 June, 1908, Aline Murray of Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Kilmer has herself written many poems of real merit.

GALE, John Elbridge, manufacturer and banker, b. at East Kingston, N. H., 14 Jan., 1841, d. at Haverhill, Mass., 1 Feb., 1916. His father, Elbridge Gerry Gale (1813-47), was a farmer by occupation, although a man of unusual versatility, possessing considerable skill as a mechanic and a natural talent for music. His untimely death at the age of thirtyfour, and the limited resources of the family, compelled his son to go to work at an earlier age than was common even to the youth of that time. The boy's first employment consisted of such light tasks on a neighboring farm as were possible to one so young. With the limited companionship and schooling which an isolated farm among the New Hampshire hills affords, he had comparatively little encouragement for higher pursuits. Part of his time he spent in learning the shoemakers' trade. Later, in search of better opportunities, he went to Portsmouth, N. H., where he obtained employment as a clerk in a country store. With a keen realization of the value of an education, he arranged with his employer to attend school during the daytime and work in the evenings. After completing the course at the grammar school, he studied for three years in the high school, where he utilized every moment to the best possible advantage. Soon after leaving high school he removed to Haverhill, Mass., and entered the employ of a local shoe manufacturer in that city. After he had thoroughly mastered the trade in all its details, he started a shoe business of his own. Success attended his earliest efforts, and not long afterwards he made his brother a partner, forming the firm of Gale Brothers. Until 1899 they conducted their business in Haverhill, and then transferred their interests to Exeter, N. H., where they incorporated under the style of Gale Brothers, Incorporated, with John E. Gale as president. This office he held until his death. Mr. Gale also established the Gale Shoe Manufacturing Company, in Haverhill, manufacturers of women's, misses' and children's fine and medium welts and turns, of which he was also president. Through his energy, ability, and business sagacity, he brought the enterprises over which he presided, to a high measure of success, holding always to the best standards of commercial honor. Though so long a representative leader in the shoe trade, Mr. Gale was equally well known in another field, that of banking, where his success was no less marked. For more than forty years he was a director of the Haverhill National Bank, and for twenty-three years prior to his death was its president. He was one of the trustees of the Five Cents Savings Bank, and a member of the Board of Investment. Mr. Gale was always a sagacious counselor in the affairs of these institutions. His fellow townsmen early appreciated his supreme loyalty to conscience, faithfulness and uprightness of character, and placed him in positions of trust and responsibility. In 1873 he was elected to the Haverhill Board of Aldermen, and was chairman of the Commission of Sinking Funds. He served as park commissioner and was the

donor of Gale Park, Haverhill, which was the beginning of the city's present park system. Mr. Gale was a trustee of the Children's Aid Society and a trustee and treasurer of the Whittier Homestead Association. Fraternally, he was a Mason, and was also a member of the Whittier Club, the Fortnightly Club and the Pentucket Club. By faith he was a Congregationalist, and belonged to the North Congregational Church, of Haverhill, to which he was faithfully devoted. Every interest of that society received his generous support and thoughtful consideration. In 1911 he donated a beautiful organ to the church. Mr. Gale was twice married, first on 13 Jan., 1864, to Mary Brickett, daughter of George B. Davis, of Haverhill; second, on 29 Sept., 1896, to Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of George M. Baker, of Boston. Three sons were born of his first marriage, Herbert Elbridge Gale, vice-president of Gale Brothers, Inc., of Exeter, N. H., and president of the Gale Shoe Company, of Portsmouth, N. H., and of the Gale Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Haverhill; Arthur Ernest Gale, and Hyde Gale.

MARCH, Peyton Conway, soldier, b. Easton, Pa., 27, Dec., 1864, son of Francis Andrew and Mildred Stone (Conway) March. There were six sons in the family, the father being for fifty years a professor of Lafayette College, noted as an English scholar and philologist, and particularly as one of the editors of the Standard Dictionary. He knew how to train boys, and taught Peyton March almost from his cradle one all-pervading lesson, "Get it done." This was drilled into the boy until it became a part of him and probably accounts in some measure for the fact that he completed his college course when he was only nineteen, being graduated with honors obtained both in the classrooms and on the athletic field. He entered West Point and after graduation there was assigned to the military arm of the service, beginning his work as second lieutenant of the Third Artillery in 1888. The outbreak of the Spanish-American war found him a first lieutenant, just completing a course at the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe. When John Jacob Astor gave a battalion to the government, he was made its captain. This battalion was as famous in the war as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, being mainly recruited from the ranks of young and daring men in search of adventure, and it was General March's boast later that he took it to the Philippines and brought it back again without losing a man from disease, attributing his success in this respect to his strict enforcement of health regulations. Several times during this war he narrowly escaped losing his life. Once when it was necessary in a forward movement to cross a swollen stream, the officer sent ahead to investigate reported the stream was unfordable, but March impetuously essayed the feat for himself and was caught by the current and swept down stream. He was finally washed ashore in a shallow spot, little the worse for his adventure. At another time, unknown to Filipinos when planning an attack, he had left the thatched hut he occupied when he was Governor of Bontoc, to visit some sick and wounded men, and during his absence the hut was riddled with gun fire. At the battle of San Jacinto, the Filipinos were intrenched

behind a small stream. There had been a bridge over the stream, but the enemy had dismantled it. Captain March saw that there were two planks left, and he sprang upon them and started to cross. Behind him rushed his company. For an instant the surprised Filipinos looked on in dismay, and then they fled. Captain March was brevetted for this. Later he captured Vanancio Concepcion, chief of staff to Aguinaldo, and also Aguinaldo's wife, and her escort. He was in charge of the military and civil government in the province of Lepanto Bontoc and the southern half of Ilocos Sur in 1900, of the Province of Abra in 1901, a member of the General Staff in 1903-07, and a military attaché to observe the Japanese army in the Russian-Japanese War in 1904. He had previously been made colonel for gallantry in two actions in the Philippines, and the outbreak of the World War found him high in the esteem of his superior officers. It was at the suggestion of General Pershing, himself, that he was placed in charge of the American artillery in France, when the United States entered the conflict. He received his appointment and promotion to brigadier-general when he arrived in France with an artillery brigade made up in large measure of raw recruits. Their only equipment was the uniform they wore. He was directed to oversee the training and equipment of all the artillery in France and to have that artillery ready for service on the battle front in two months. He found that the artillery had no guns, horses, or stables. There was just one thing to do—to buy them in France—and he did. He began intensive training and when the two months' period was up he had the satisfaction of reporting to his superiors that the artillery was "fit." Previously the weak point of the American forces was the poverty in artillery. "This is the best bit of work that has been done in France," said the French General, Petain, in congratulating him after reviewing the artillery. For some time after the war started there had been considerable speculation as to who was to be the next Chief of Staff. General Hugh L. Scott held that position at the outbreak of hostilities, but was at the retiring age. There was much sentiment in favor of placing a comparatively younger man in the position, and the French generals agreed with General Pershing that General March was well fitted for the responsible task. He was ordered to return immediately to Washington and assume the duties of his new position. A skilled organization was needed at the Capitol to get millions of American soldiers across the Atlantic and to the front before it was too late. It is not too much to say, in the light of subsequent events, that the outcome of the war depended on that. In the opinion of the German military experts, it could not be done; the opinion of the experts among the Allies was that it could be done, but that the American people must be prepared to lose many lives in transit. Although he would have preferred to remain at the front, General March obeyed orders without comment. It was a hard blow, but a harder one awaited him. As his boat approached New York a wireless message told him of the death of his soldier son—his namesake—killed in the fall of an airplane



James Mapes Dodge

on a Texas flying field. Again he made no sign—outwardly—but went to his huge task at Washington. The public at large knew practically nothing of what the country was doing in the crisis. General March knew the advantages of popular support, so he strove to dispel public uneasiness and resentment by frankness. Maps showing actual conditions at the front were placed on the walls of his office, and members of Congress and newspaper correspondents were told unreservedly by him what was going on. If a question touched upon military secrets, it was no shoulder-strapper, important with private information, who disdainfully refused to reply, but a careful, cautious leader who made known the exact military necessity for secrecy on that point at that time. The results of his masterful grasp of the details of his work were soon apparent to all his countrymen. On 1 May, 1918, thirteen months after the United States entered the war, there were 424,000 men in the Expeditionary Forces overseas. On 1 July, 1918, two months later, there were 996,000 men—more than twice as many. On 1 Sept., there were 1,576,000, nearly double the doubled number in the first two months, and on 1 Nov. there were 1,993,000. The astonished Germans laid down their arms eleven days later. The thing their experts said no man could do had been done by General March. He was married 4 July, 1891, to Mrs. Josephine (Smith) Cunningham of Washington, D. C., who died 18 Nov., 1904. His college fraternities are Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon, and he is a member of the Army and Navy Club. The French government conferred on him the decoration of the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

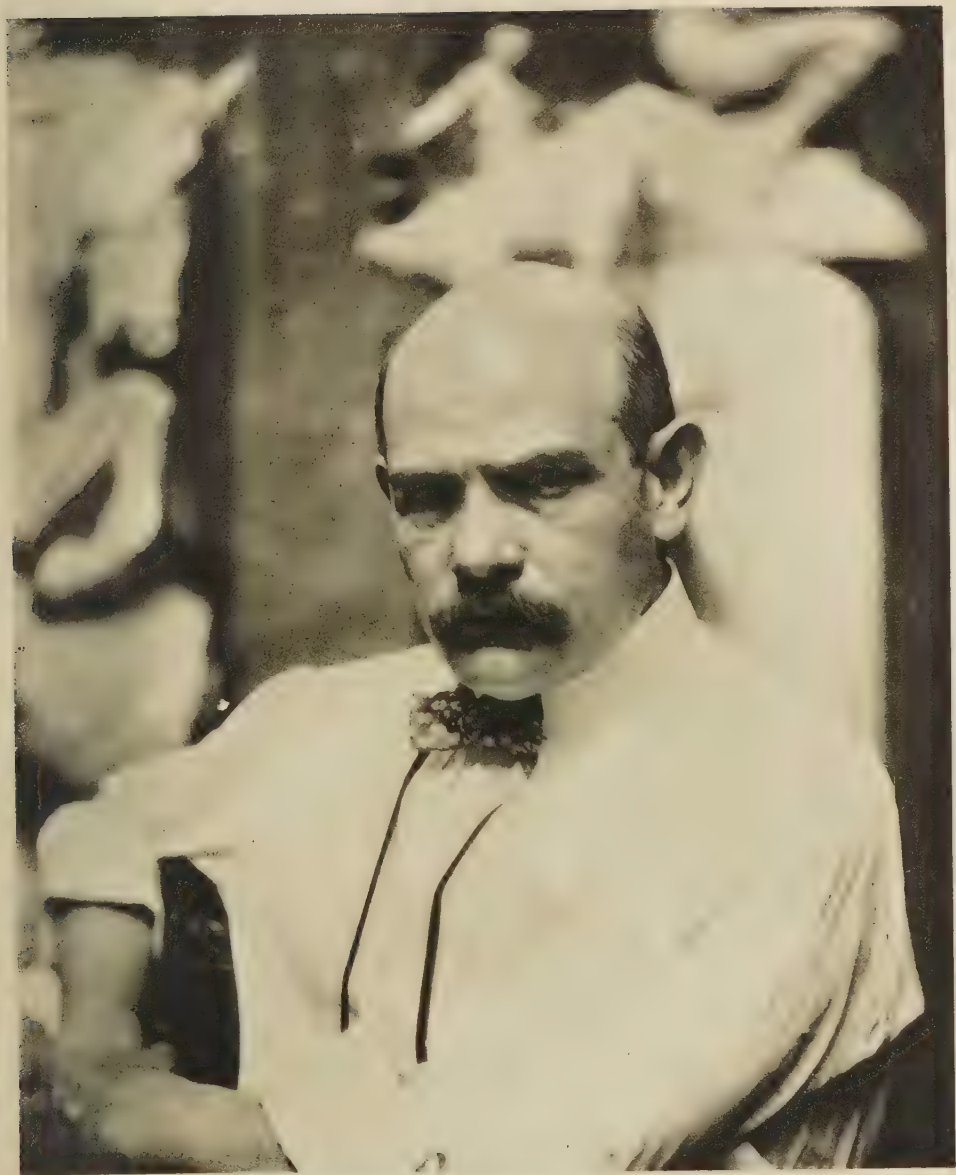
DODGE, James Mapes, mechanical engineer, inventor, technologist, and manufacturer, b. in Waverly, N. J., 30 June, 1852; d. in Philadelphia Pa., 4 Dec., 1915, son of William and Mary (Mapes) Dodge. His father was a prominent member of the New York bar; while his mother, a well-known writer, was the editress of "St. Nicholas" magazine. He inherited inventive genius from his maternal grandfather, Professor James J. Mapes, an eminent scientist and practical chemist. Mr. Dodge was well trained in the elementary branches in his home, and at an early age entered the Newark Academy. He then spent three years at Cornell University and one year at Rutgers College, where he took a special course in chemistry, under the instruction of Professor Geo. H. Cook, State Geologist of New Jersey. After leaving school he entered the Morgan Iron Works, New York City, but soon left this employ to accept a position in the firm of John Roach and Sons, shipbuilders, at Chester, Pa. His advancement through all grades, from journeyman to foreman, and later to superintendent of construction was rapid, and evidenced remarkable ingenuity and unusual ability. In 1876, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Dodge engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery, in New York City, in partnership with E. T. Copeland, but abandoned this business after two years, in order to assist in the development of William D. Ewart's invention of the link belt chain, in which he saw great possibilities. In this connection he found an opportunity for

the exercise of his unusual talents as an inventor and organizer, and in a short time became superintendent of the Indianapolis Malleable Iron Works, where the link-chain was then being manufactured. Under his able direction, many important improvements to the original idea were originated and accomplished; new forms of the link-chain were evolved; a wider field found for its usefulness; and under his direction its commercial exploitation greatly extended. Power transmission and the elevation and conveyance of machinery came into possibilities hitherto unheard of, and an industry entirely new and revolutionary in its scope of usefulness came into being. After seeing the link-chain thus far on the way to a place among the permanent enterprises of the country, Mr. Dodge returned to the East, in 1884, and, in partnership with Edward H. Burr, established the firm of Dodge and Burr, in Philadelphia, as representative of the Indianapolis Company. Four years after its establishment the business was incorporated as the Link-Belt Engineering Company. Of this company Mr. Dodge was easily recognized as the leading spirit from its inception. It was he who organized a thoroughly specialized engineering staff, to study the nature and qualities of materials to be dealt with. New requirements were met, as the need arose, by special appliances, and new forms of link-belt conveyors were invented. The mechanism for dealing with materials was developed to the capacity of handling one thousand tons an hour, and the early efforts to meet exigencies in production progressed to the manufacture of specially designed apparatus, under guarantee of handling materials, whether raw or finished products, in an efficient and economic manner. It was Mr. Dodge, also, who designed the form and arrangement of the links and attachments of all the various kinds and sizes of link-belts in use throughout the world; and it is a tribute to the thoroughness of his work that no improvement to his methods and devices has yet been found possible. One of Mr. Dodge's most important inventions, conceived in 1889, was an entirely original device for handling coal on a large scale. This invention, known as the Dodge system of conveying coal in large quantities in and out of storage, achieves the storing of coal in conical piles and its reloading from the piles, a device that is without a rival in its field, and which resulted in a reduction in the cost of handling coal from between thirty and forty cents per ton to less than five cents, on fully five million tons handled by this system during the year. In 1905, the Franklin Institute awarded its highest honor, the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal, to Mr. Dodge as the inventor of an important labor-saving device. Another highly useful invention by Mr. Dodge is the Renold Silent Chain. He was unique among the business men of the country in that his fertility and resourcefulness of inventive ingenuity were combined with a high degree of executive and organizational ability. In the former field he has the distinction of being mentioned in the records of the patent office as having been granted over one hundred patents; as a man of affairs he is well remembered as the organizer and head of one of the most successful industrial cor-

porations of America. From 1892 he was the president and active manager of the Link-Belt Engineering Company, and the Dodge Coal Storage Company (later known as the J. M. Dodge Company); and in 1906 was elected chairman of the Link-Belt Company, when that company was formed through the merger of the Link-Belt Engineering Company of Philadelphia, the Link-Belt Machinery Company of Chicago, and the Ewart Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, with Charles Piez as its president. As a large employer of men Mr. Dodge was a model in his ability to win the good will and co-operation of his employees, through his deep interest in their welfare and advancement, and his spirit of fairness and justice to all. He was the first to introduce the Taylor system of shopman agreement, a plan for industrial efficiency evolved by his friend and neighbor, Frederick Winslow Taylor; and this example was followed by a wide circle of large employers of labor. His leadership in the development of initiative, ambition, and a sense of personal responsibility toward their work in his workers was universally acknowledged. Under his direction strikes and labor disputes were unknown. So great was his interest in this system that he wrote much on that subject, contributing in 1911, before the Dartmouth Conference on Scientific Management, a review of his experiences with the system and its benefits to the wage earners. He also spoke on the same theme before numerous engineering societies in this country, and at the meeting in Leipzig, in 1913. Mr. Dodge was interested, in spite of all his pre-occupations, in the civic welfare of his fellow-citizens in general; and although he never sought or held public office, was one of the Citizens' Committee of Seventy, and was president of the Public Service Committee of One Hundred in Philadelphia. In both of these organizations he gave invaluable service in the cause of good government. Besides numerous technological articles published in the periodical journals, Mr. Dodge was the author of several books, on "Coal Storage," on "Holmes Lubricant Bearing," and on "Rope Power Transmission." He was past-president of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers; vice-president of Franklin Institute; a trustee of the Philadelphia School of Design; and a member of leading civic and social clubs of Philadelphia and other cities. He received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Stevens Institute of Technology. On his death the Franklin Institute paid Dr. Dodge the following tribute: "As a leader in his chosen field of mechanical engineering, as a writer of acknowledged authority on the technology of his profession, as a promoter of scientific efficiency and harmonious collaboration in all the ranges of industrial activity, as a man of large affairs and great achievements, James Mapes Dodge commanded an unbounded measure at once of admiration and respect. But it was not alone as an engineer, an author and a captain of industry that this man excelled. He was a ready and untiring helper in all that made for progress in the world's work, a moving spirit in all that made for social betterment and civic righteousness. His life was the expression of a high ideal and all his ways were good. An earnest co-worker in the activities

of the Franklin Institute, over thirty years, he had been one of its life members since 1892 and its vice-president and ex-officio member of its board of managers since 1903. In that capacity he gave to the last a yeoman's service in the work at hand, futhering its aims and purposes in every needed way. Combining the qualities of a blithesome temperament and a kindly nature with all the best traits of a forceful character, James Mapes Dodge exerted in the direction of the Institute's affairs, as in those of the community at large, an influence that was often determinative of far-reaching results and which has left the impress of his rare personality as a permanent memento of his activity." Mr. Dodge was a genial and interesting companion distinguished by a seemingly inexhaustible fund of wit and drollery, humor combined with wisdom. Mark Twain once said that "Jim" Dodge was the best story teller he had ever known. Mr. Dodge married, in 1879, Josephine Kern of Chicago. They were the parents of two sons, Kern Dodge, and Karl Dodge, both engineers; and of two daughters, Fayelle (Mrs. Spencer K. Mulford, Jr.) and Josephine (Mrs. Joseph S. L. Wharton, Jr.).

BORGLUM, John Gutzon de la Mothe, sculptor, was born in Idaho, near the Nevada border, 25 March, 1867, son of Dr. James de la Mothe and Christine (Michelson) Borglum. Both parents were Danes. Solon Hannibal Borglum also a sculptor, is his brother. His early boyhood was passed in the West, then a region of outlawry and savage Indian warfare, yet in his home he enjoyed the highest cultural advantages; for his father was familiar with the ancient classics, and from his mother he learned the myths and legends of her native Scandinavia. He was reared in the Catholic faith, and nourished on Italian art. While the Crow and the Sioux were raiding all about, his slates were covered with portraits of Savonarola, Fra Angelico, Wild Bill, and Sitting Bull. He knew all these and admired them alike. While he was learning to saddle and ride broncos, Dante, Michael Angelo, and Petrarch were his intimate friends. He absorbed a tang of the sagebrush in the strain of his Viking extraction, engendering the artistic tastes of a true son of the soil—an Americanism irrepressible. Thus he came honestly by the originality and genuineness that characterize the creations of a genius which, since the passing of the French master Rodin, puts America in possession of the world's greatest sculptor. He was educated in a Catholic boarding school, St. Mary's College, Kansas. There the priests, recognizing his talent, kept him drawing saints and madonnas until he ran away to California. Thus began his rebellion against the artistic shackles of imported classical conventionalities, which, he holds, have kept his countrymen from expressing their natural life in an art of American creation. Next he became the pupil of the San Francisco Art Association. In 1890 he went to Paris, where he worked and studied in the Académie Julien and the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Though skeptical of the good he was getting from his training, he worked his way doggedly for three years. Then he went to Spain, which country he declares did him more good than any other. Here he reveled



Gugan Borglum

in old stories of Columbus, Pizzaro, Cortez. By these studies he was learning at the source the wondrous story of the New World, in devoting his life to the expression of which he has made his nation an authentic leader, even in the realm of art. But his country was slow to respond with appreciation of the genius so devoted to her. He early found to be universal the tragedy of inappreciation and lack of understanding between human beings, which he has so beautifully and significantly depicted in the two marbles, "The Man-Mask" and "The Woman-Mask," to each of which some visitor gave the title: "I have Piped unto You and You have not Danced." It was not until the Duchess of Westminster and the Duchess of York, now Queen of England discovered Mr. Borglum's Indian statues and water colors, in a small shop on Bond street, London, that he received deserved recognition in his own land. Appreciation at home came as an aftermath of the royal welcome this discovery secured him in Britain. In 1903, his wild horses, "The Mares of Diomedes," won the gold medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis; not being so named until long after the group was made. While at work on it, Mr. Borglum was intentionally depicting a typical theft of range-horses in that sagebrush region where he himself was reared in the saddle. The outlaw and Indian method of stealing horses was to ride a tractable horse quietly about among the band until the band followed; and gradually the rider led a stampede. As Hercules, in the legendary past, may thus have led off the man-eating mares of Diomedes, after they become tame by devouring the tyrant that the hero had thrown to them, the sculptor applied the Greek title to his American group, "merely as a convenience." The man who clings, with a beautiful play of muscle, to the leader of the band as it gallops helter-skelter, is "stripped of clothes, to delocalize him and to show the play of a fine nude figure on a nude horse." The group is placed in the entrance hall to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. The foregoing paragraph anticipates the story of his progress up the ladder of success. From Spain Mr. Borglum returned to California in 1893. A year later he went east; and in 1896 he went to London, remaining there and in Paris until 1901. It was during this sojourn that he held in London his successful one-man exhibition, both as sculptor and painter, following his discovery by the two discerning English noblewomen. In the same period he exhibited also as sculptor in the Paris Salon, with great success. In 1902 he returned to America, and since then has lived in New York and on his 500-acre farm at Stamford, Conn., where, in his large outdoor studio, he does most of his work. It was through the intermediation of President Roosevelt that Mr. Borglum was introduced to the Washington Art Commission and the widow of General Sheridan and became the sculptor of the famous equestrian Sheridan statue, which stands in Sheridan Circle, at the end of Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. For seventeen years the Art Commission had been negotiating with another sculptor to do this work, but the plaster model in which this long-standing contract resulted was unacceptable to the commission. Mr. Borglum's

original ideas found favor at once. He had young Capt. Philip Sheridan, of the Fifth Cavalry, come to his farm at Stamford and ride for him, the young officer being of about the same age and figure as his father was during the Civil War. Again and again the sculptor had him ride his full-blooded Arab model at full speed to a certain place and abruptly rein the creature back on its haunches, until the artist's keen horseman's eye had caught all the details of the suddenly arrested motion. Then in only nine months from the time he was commissioned to design and execute the statue, he unveiled it in Washington, completely done to the life. The General is depicted at the dramatic moment at the end of his famous ride, turning the defeat of his men at Cedar Creek into victory with the famous words: "Turn, boys; we're going back!" This historic masterpiece was a revolution in American monumental sculpture, in its humanness and realism of treatment. Each of Mr. Borglum's sculptures betokens in its own distinctive way his spirit of revolt against the reign of false classicism, whose conventions he has constantly upset. Intense Americanism, which is a religion with him, is what moves his insurgent spirit. Nowhere is this more striking than in the human realization which marks off from all other monuments his "Seated Figure of Lincoln" at the Essex County Courthouse, Newark, N. J. Here is the immortal expression of the sublime pathos of the loneliness of Lincoln, which makes the Great Emancipator more intimately present to other generations. Tired children and weary unfortunates come to sit beside him on the stone bench, at the end of which he sits as in his garden alone, as he would look while sitting and thinking were he really alone. The originality of this arrangement, with that of placing the figure practically on a level with the eye, instead of on a pedestal, was far removed from what the sculptor calls "the false and artificial attitudes of the conventional commercial monument." The colossal head of Lincoln, in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., a head made in scale to a standing figure twenty-eight feet high, in marble, was at first intended as a study. The sculptor cut and recut the forehead a dozen times, studying in turn grief, pleasure, anger, surprise, and a mixture of these moods, each being drawn in the stone and then cut away. The structure of the skull is Greek, the nose was meant to be Roman, before it was injured; the cheekbones are not as high as they seem, the eyes are sunken; the mouth, when not set in sadness, was responding to the great man's roguish sense of humor. The great range of Mr. Borglum's mastery is patent in the contrast between the foregoing works and his exquisite marbles, "Consciousness of Maternity," "Wonderment of Motherhood," and "Mother and Child," which, for symbolism of love, affection, devotion, and piety, have excited universal admiration. Noble and inspiring is the new note they struck in American art, a soft, warm, sympathetic note that gives rise to a nobler and gentler concept of the quality of America; a concept that makes it impossible any more to regard her in art as the home of the despairing toiler. With the genuineness and startling originality that are characteristic, he cre-

ated his marble "Atlas" as a woman, "because the burden of the world is not borne on the backs of men. It is not a slave's job. Nature has not even allowed man to carry it. It is borne in the arms and in the breasts of women; they reach up and receive it—on their knees—crushing them though it does, with a kind of benediction." Thus Mr. Borglum, who has the ability, rare indeed among artists, to interpret himself. In the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, stand his colossal figures of the twelve Apostles. In May, 1909 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University, after he had decorated the dormitory dedicated to the Class of 1879 with his wonderful gargoyles, comprising some sixty pieces. He was asked by the Canadians to build the great statue of Francis Parkman for erection in Ottawa, in honor of their American historian. He designed the groups for the New York State Building at the San Francisco Exposition, and for the interior court of the Hispanic Museum, in New York City. Then besides his marbles, "Night," "Babes in the Wood," etc., there are his statues of governors of states in various state capitals, historic heroes of South America, and other memorials too numerous to mention here. But the climax of his artistic enterprises, on which he will be at work for years to come, began in 1916, when the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Association commissioned him to create a monument to the Lost Cause which, in magnitude, dwarfs Thorwaldsen's Lion of Lucerne, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Great Sphinx and the Pyramids of Ghizeh, and any other sculptural monument of which there is historic record. In sight of Atlanta, Ga., on clear days, sixteen miles east of the city, rises Stone Mountain to a height of seven hundred feet above a stretch of flat country, a bare, dome-shaped mass of the purest granite, covering 2,200 acres. This the owners have donated to the Memorial Association for the present purpose. Mr. Borglum's mission here is to carve an army of some two thousand figures, representing Confederate infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in the act of moving across the northeastern face of the mountain, headed by a group of seven or more of the leaders of the Lost Cause. Gen. Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and others. This group is to be followed by other groups, representing leaders of every department of the Confederate service. The figures of the main group, horses and all, will be about fifty feet high, and their features recognizable two miles away. The whole pageant in stone will occupy a space about two thousand feet long by a hundred feet high, and located between three hundred and four hundred feet above the treetops of the forest that fringes the base of the mountain. Behind this forest, below the memorial pageant figures, the Hall of Records of the Daughters of the Confederacy will be hewn out of the living rock, a chamber 60 x 300 feet, to contain the archives of the organization. For locating and assembling the figures, they are drawn to scale on the window of Mr. Borglum's studio, a mile from the mountain. From these, models are made for the guidance of the carvers, who work under the charge of young artists. As a sculptural, architectural, and engineering feat the enter-

prise would have called for the best powers of Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, besides a complex modern equipment unavailable in their age. The whole estimated cost is \$2,000,000. Mr. Borglum is not only a great artist, but also a man of action and affairs, with many and versatile interests. An apostle of American art, a farmer, mechanic, horseman, and politician, he lives his life to the full, actively taking part in the public affairs of his Connecticut community. His public spirit has done much to give Fairfield County good roads. He organized the company that operates the motor-bus lines that radiate from Stamford, the big motor-busses being of his own design. He was an active member of the state committee of the Progressive Party. When the United States entered the European War, he had been interested for some years in aeronautics, being a member of the Aero Club of America. In the winter of 1917-18, President Wilson made him a committee of one to investigate causes of the scandalous delay in the production of American aircraft, and substantiate the suspicions the sculptor had expressed of the inefficiency and mismanagement of those intrusted with carrying out the air-program. Provided with a desk and several assistants in the War Department building, Mr. Borglum spent much time in Washington and traveled wherever airplane manufacture or facilities for such production needed to be examined. On 21 Jan. 1918, he handed in his report to the President, accompanied by a letter telling how he had been "able to connect the broken links of a chain of dishonesty and disorder that runs throughout our production department." He charged that the War Department had been hoodwinked by a group of profiteers who had made money at the nation's expense and had delayed the completion of the aircraft-program with great advantage to the enemy. In another letter to the President he directly charged the civil and military members of the Aircraft Production Board, Major-General Squiers, Howard E. Coffin, Colonel E. A. Deeds, and Colonel Montgomery, even including Secretary of War Baker as their partner in common statements to the public, with deliberately lying to the President and framing up their statements, particularly their failures, and being directly responsible for "no planes, no propellers, and our vanished appropriations." This produced a great sensation. A friend of Colonel Deeds' made a futile attempt to discredit Mr. Borglum by publishing letters and affidavits charging him with being interested with a company for manufacturing flying machines while making the aircraft inquiry for the President. Mr. Borglum repudiated the whole story as a "frame-up," "false in every detail," easily showing proof of having no such business connection at the time. His report and subsequent charges caused three other investigations of the aircraft scandal: one by the Aeronautical Society of America, one by Senator Chamberlain's Committee on Military Affairs, and, finally, one by the Department of Justice, with Ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes (at the President's request) co-operating with Attorney-General Gregory, none of these implicating Secretary Baker. On Oct. 3, 1918, Mr. Hughes rendered his exhaustive report. In it he recommended the



Louis K. Lussell.

trial by court-martial of Col. Edward A. Deeds, and, in the criminal courts, of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Vincent, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Mixter, and Second Lieut. S. B. Vrooman, Jr. But all civilian officials of the Aircraft Board and all naval officers attached to it were freed from blame. Major-General George O. Squier was called "incompetent," but no worse. Of the production program as a whole Mr. Hughes stated that not one pursuit or combat plane had been sent to the front from this country, as distinguished from heavy observation and bombing planes, though "they could have been produced in large quantities many months ago, had there been prompt decision and consistent purpose." All these investigations resulted in a reorganization and a speeding up of aircraft production. Among Mr. Borglum's wide social connections is membership in the Royal Society, the British Artists' Society, the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; the Architectural League, and the American Numismatic Society. He is a member of the following clubs: Players', Aero, Campfire, Balsam Lake Fencers, of New York; he is the founder of the American Flying Club, a member of the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C. He married, 19 May, 1909, Mary Williams Montgomery, of New York.

LIGGETT, Louis Kroh, capitalist, b. in Detroit, Mich., 4 April, 1875, son of John Templeton and Julia Ann (Kroh) Liggett. His father, a prominent figure in the business circles of Detroit, was the organizer, and later president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he took a position with John Wanamaker's Detroit Wholesale office. The following year he went on the road as salesman for the firm, and followed the vocation of a traveler until 1894. He then went into business for himself, engaging in dry goods brokerage in Detroit. In this line, although only nineteen years old, the young man was successful from the start. The idea of direct dealing between manufacturer and dealer, without the offices of jobber or middleman, appealed so strongly to his reason as good business tactics that he arranged with different manufacturers for the purchase of various lines of goods and disposed of these directly to the retail merchant. The profit of his first year's sales amounted to \$7,000. He then invested heavily in a proprietary medicine business in Detroit, but lost practically everything. In 1899 Mr. Liggett removed to Boston, where he became associated, in the capacity of general manager, with Chester Kent and Company, proprietors of "Vinol," a cod liver oil preparation. In this position he found full sway for his energy and initiative, and it was entirely through his efforts that "Vinol," now one of the most popular proprietary remedies, was placed upon the market. With this success he returned to his old idea of the benefits of co-operation among druggists, arguing that the failure to co-operate is the cause of defective prosperity in retail business. His argument was always, "eliminate the jobber, and buy direct from the manufacturer, pool advertising, and appoint one agent in each town." In every town which he visited he explained his ideas to

the druggists, and in this way became the originator of what is known as the "Vinol Plan" for marketing drugs, or any trade specialty, by having several exclusive dealers in each town, and advertising the commodities over their names. He next, through this same argument, obtained forty subscribers to his idea that forty stockholders with an investment of \$4,000 each, would lay the foundation for an enormous future in the drug business. His task to obtain the necessary quota was not an easy one, but Mr. Liggett, then but twenty-eight years of age, kept up the fight with incalculable courage and persistence, and finally obtained his \$160,000 capital. This formed the nucleus of the United Drug Company, which was established in Boston, in 1902. The success of the enterprise, after passing the initial discouragements and setbacks incidental to the growth of any new enterprise, was phenomenal, largely because of the dominating personality of its founder. Step by step the business moved forward, mastering problems, facing new conditions of the moment, unfolding and expanding, until, in 1919, sales amounted to \$62,000,000, representing an increase of 1,000 per cent in fifteen years. Its net earnings were more than \$5,000,000 after the income and excess profits tax of \$1,000,000 had been paid. Mr. Liggett has been president of the corporation since 1904. The company manufactures the "Rexall" remedies, some 300 in number, and has many subsidiary companies, including the United Candy Company, the United Perfume Company, manufacturers of "Jonteel," "Klenzo," and other familiarly advertised toilet products, and the Louis K. Liggett Company, owners of 250 retail drug stores in the United States and Canada. A corporation known as Liggett's International, Limited, has recently been organized, with a capital of \$50,000,000, to take over the United Drug Company, of Canada, Liggett's, Limited, of Canada, and Boot's Cash Chemists, of England, controlling, in all, 650 retail stores and modern factories in Canada and the United Kingdom. In addition to the duties involved in the superintendence of the vast enterprises originated by himself, Mr. Liggett is a director of the John Hancock Mutual Insurance Company, of the Shawmut National Bank of Boston, of the Rockland National Bank, of the United Stationery Company, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and of the Winchester Company and president of the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company. During the World War, Mr. Liggett served on the United States Shipping Board and arranged that all "Rexall" drug stores should be recruiting stations for the navy. In the words of one of Mr. Liggett's business associates, the success which has attended his undertakings has been the result of personal energy and mental alertness, joined to his ability to make enthusiasts of his associates through the reflection of his own cheerful invincible disposition. Another said, "He believes in himself and makes others believe too. He is an example for men who want to make good." Mr. Liggett is a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Braeburn Country Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, and the Drug and Chemical Club of New York. He married, 26

June, 1895, Musa Percie, daughter of George W. Bence, of Detroit, Mich. They are the parents of three children, Leigh Bence, Janice and Musa Loraine Liggett.

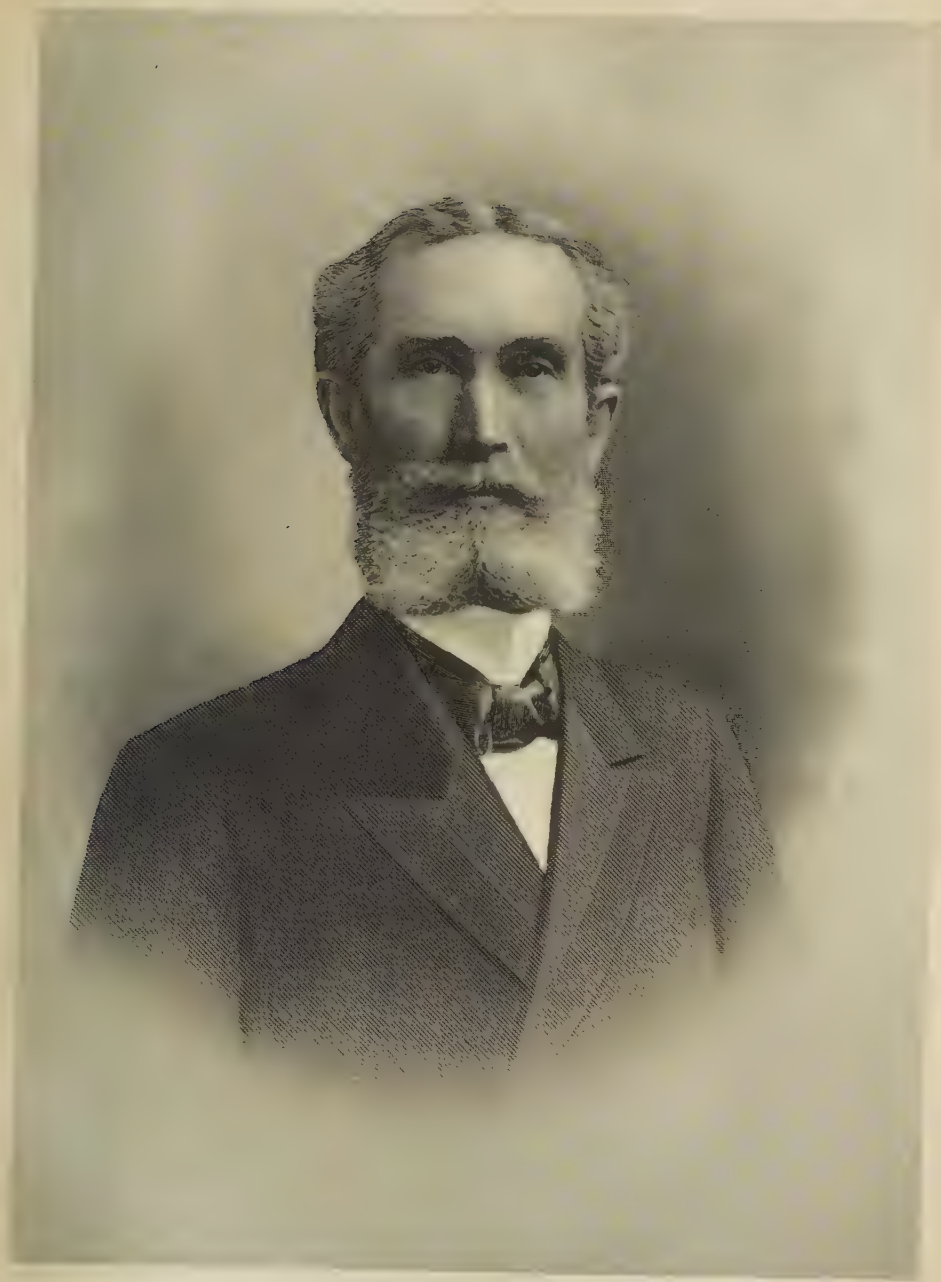
PALMER, Ray, electrical engineer, b. in Sparta, Wis., 29 March, 1878, son of George Hageman and Mary Delemar (Canfield) Palmer. His earliest American ancestor was David Palmer, his great grandfather, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to this country at the beginning of the 19th century and settled at Johnstone, N. Y. Mr. Palmer's early education was obtained at the Sparta high school (1893-97). Later he attended the university of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of electrical engineer. Following his graduation he was for a time assistant superintendent for J. G. White and Company of New York City, entering their employ in June, 1901. In this position he had charge of substation installations in New York City, and after the completion of this work was sent to England where he



was actively engaged for several years on large public contracts. Upon his return to America he became electrical engineer for the Union Traction Company of Chicago, resigning in 1906, in order to engage in business for himself as consulting engineer, in Chicago and Milwaukee. In 1912, much to his surprise, for he had never sought public office nor had it been sought for him by his friends, Mr. Palmer was appointed commissioner of gas and electricity of Chicago by Mayor Carter Harrison. In this capacity he evolved and completed the most nearly perfect system of municipal lighting in the world. Although he served as commissioner of gas and electricity for a period of but three years, he brought the public lighting of Chicago up to a standard that marked an advancement and improvement greater than had been achieved in all the years elapsing since municipal lighting was introduced in the city, in 1887. In addition he organized the department of gas and electricity into separately working divisions of electric wiring and repairs, operation and maintenance, engineering and construction, lighting, fire alarm and electrical inspection, which resulted in a large saving to the city. He fought for incessantly, and finally won the passage of, an electrolysis ordinance which was opposed by street and elevated railways, but which by its passage conferred many benefits and saved the city and public utilities the combined sum of \$612,000 annually. In addition to this, thousands of dollars were saved the owners of the steel structures which had suffered damages from electrolysis for many years. Through his efforts the steam railroads were forced to agree to lighting, at their own expense, 400 of their railroad street crossing subways. Mr. Pal-

mer also rendered valuable service to the public in the strenuous battles he waged, in behalf of the people for reasonable regulation of electric lighting, telephone rates, and other matters of great public moment. In 1915, he resigned from his public activities to resume his consulting engineering practice; but shortly afterward, on 1 Nov., 1915, he was chosen vice-president and general manager of the New York and Queens electric light and power company, which serves 108 square miles of New York City, and on 19 Sep., 1916, he was advanced to the presidency of the company. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Palmer enlisted; he was corporal of company L. 3rd, Wisconsin Volunteers and saw service in Porto Rico, taking part in the engagements at Coamo and Abonita Pass. He is a member of the Malba Field and Marine Club, Engineers' Country Club, Flushing Country Club, the Engineers' Club of New York, the Illuminating Engineering Society, and the New York Electrical Society; is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Mr. Palmer married 12 Dec., 1901, Daisy, daughter of Charles Chester Wentworth of Milwaukee, Wis. There are three children: Chester Llewellyn, Delemar Elizabeth, and Ray, Jr.

HARBISON, Samuel Pollock, manufacturer and philanthropist, b. at Bakerstown, Pa., 26 Sept., 1840; d. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 10 May, 1905, son of James and Martha (Pollock) Harbison. He came from the rugged stock Scotch-Irish pioneers who settled in large numbers in western Pennsylvania. The family name originated with Willelmus Harbyeson, in Ireland, in 1356; and Samuel P. Harbison's branch of the family appears to have originated with Johanes Harbieson, who was born in Ireland in 1442. The first American ancestor was Matthew Harbieson, born in 1740, who emigrated from County Monaghan, Ireland, to the United States, landing probably in Philadelphia, going thence to Shermans Valley, Perry County, Pa., after 1760, and locating finally in Westmoreland County. This pioneer's wife was Margaret, or Mary Carson, a descendant of the old Carson family of Shamrock, County Monaghan, Ireland. The Pollocks (or Polks), Mr. Harbison's maternal ancestors, also of Scotch-Irish extraction, came to America at an earlier date, settling in Washington and Lawrence counties, Pa., and in Tennessee. As both his parents were Covenanters and exemplary Christians, he was reared in the simplicity and toilsomeness of country. His youth found in its discipline just those elements that serve to develop strength of character and clear mental and moral vision. In 1856, at the age of sixteen, he left his home in Bakerstown, Pa., in order to attend the Normal School at Mansfield. Following the end of the term he taught in the public schools, and in the following autumn taught country schools in Pine and McClure townships, beginning his work about six weeks after his sixteenth birthday. At the close of the term he suffered a severe attack of illness, the result being a physical handicap, compelling him to guard his health very closely. During the winter of the years 1858 to 1863 he continued school teaching, spending the rest of the time at Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, and at Eldersridge, in Armstrong County. In September,



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1861, he taught in what was afterward known as the 11th Ward, Alleghany, remaining there until 1863, when he was elected to the principalship of the Minersville (now a part of Pittsburgh) School. In 1864 he accepted an appointment as cashier in the clerk of court's office, under Colonel William A. Herron, then clerk of Alleghany County. Early in life Mr. Harbison had manifested a love for business, and while other youths were playing, was to be found developing a miniature tannery or manufacturing plant. In 1864 he secured a position with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Manufacturing Company, purchasing an interest in the firm with money advanced by Andrew Carnegie and Henry Phipps, Jr., friends of early days. This venture not proving satisfactory, he sold his interest there and, in the spring of 1865, became associated with Joseph Meyers, first in the cattle business, and later in the Star Fire Brick Company, at a salary of \$50 a month. By systematically saving, even while giving to worthy objects, he increased his personal means, and also his love of distribution, until from the original tenth he finally gave his entire income outside his living expenses. Gradually Mr. Harbison obtained an interest in the brick works, and, in August, 1870, when its original organizer and manager, J. K. Lemon, resigned, was appointed general manager by the board of directors. In August, 1874, the old firm was dissolved, and the partnership of Reed and Harbison formed. In January, 1875, Mr. Hay Walker purchased for his son the interest of Mr. Reed and the firm then became that of Harbison and Walker. The company was incorporated as the Harbison and Walker Company, 24 July, 1865; the Harbison Walker Company, 30 June, 1901; and in 1902, in combination with other fire brick interests, into the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, of which Mr. Harbison was serving as chairman of the board at the time of his death. This concern, largely through Mr. Harbison's management and genius for business, developed into the most extensive of its kind in the United States, having thirty brick plants located in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, and other states. Mr. Harbison formed the business which grew into the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company on character and integrity, animated with the purpose of manufacturing the best article on the market. He thought little of the monetary return. Essentially progressive in his ideas, he was the first fire brick manufacturer to give to the iron and steel industry draughted designs showing complete location of the different types of bricks in the blast furnaces. He sought better clays and he found them. He secured more exact molds and forms for the brick, and in substance and form secured such high excellence that his product was everywhere in demand. From the date when he assumed its management the business increased, until the Harbison-Walker Refractories came to represent about one-half the high-grade brick production of the United States. Though noted for his remarkable business capability and foresight, Mr. Harbison was known everywhere for his strict honesty in business dealings. His life was a constant reproof to the man who said he could not succeed in business and be honest; and a

constant beacon to the young man who starts with the intention of living uprightly. He partook in a marked way of the strong religious principles of his Scotch Presbyterian forefathers, working out his faith in his daily life. He was sympathetic with human souls; children loved him; young men honored him and rejoiced in his fellowship and sympathy. Following his death the board of directors of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company published the following tribute: "His thoroughly upright and consistent life in all business relations commanded the respect of all who came in contact with him. The success of this company can be ascribed largely to him as the founder and adviser in the conduct of the business. His talents were of wide range, and whether used in the business of the company, in financial circles, or benevolent work, the same energy, courage, and firmness of character were manifest. Throughout his long and honorable career, he was known particularly by his consistent Christian life, which found expression not only in the use of his means for the welfare and improvement of those most in need of them, but also in encouraging both his associates and employees in aiming for an upright and honorable life." Mr. Harbison did not devote his talents and business ability to mere secular pursuits. He devoted much time and energy to the advancement of Christian ideals, and was particularly interested in Christian education. He was a leading factor in the Freedman's Board in Pittsburgh, the Western Theological Seminary, the Grove City College, the Alleghany General Hospital, and the Presbyterian Hospital. Mention has been made of his charitable distribution of his fortune. He never pursued money as an object, but regarded himself as a steward. The following extract from his will shows his attitude on this subject: "I have no provision in my will for any charitable bequests, as I have, during my life, administered largely on my own estate and have, from year to year, given to the Lord's work and other charities, as though it were my last. This course I expect to pursue as long as I may live. In leaving my estate to my family it is my hope that they may act upon the same principle, remembering that the 'King's business requires haste,' and that what we do for Him ought to be done quickly, so that, should He come in my time or in your time, we be not found with His money in our hands that ought to be out doing service in His cause." Mr. Harbison was a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He married, in Alleghany, Pa., 1 Feb., 1872, Emma Jane, daughter of William Boyd, of Alleghany. They had three children: Fanny, William Albert, and Ralph Warner Harbison.

HARBISON, William Albert, executor, b. in Alleghany, Pa., 14 Nov., 1874, son of Samuel Pollock (1840-1905) and Emma Jane (Boyd) Harbison. He attended the public schools of Alleghany, then spent two years at the University of Western Pennsylvania. During the next three years he pursued a special course at Princeton University. After traveling for a year he became private secretary to his father, Samuel P. Harbison, founder

of the Harbison-Walker Fire Brick Company, later the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company. Upon the death of his father, in 1905, he became managing executor of the estate of Samuel P. Harbison. Aside from this charge Mr. Harbison is trustee of Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., and Harbison Agricultural College for Colored Youth, Irmo, S. C.; trustee of Stony Brook Assembly, Stony Brook, L. I.; director of the Presbyterian Publishing Company of Philadelphia; member of the administrative executive finance committees of the national service commission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; member of the executive committee of the war-time committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; member of the committee on co-operation for war work of the national service commission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, his war-time duties requiring his presence weekly or bi-weekly during the World War. He was a member of the laymen's committee of the New Era movement of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, effecting plans for the raising of \$70,000,000; a member of the central committee representing the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in the combined drive of fourteen evangelical denominations for \$10,000,000 in the After-the-War-Inter-Church Emergency Campaign; member of the executive committee of the Commission for the Relief of the Churches in Belgium; member of the board of directors of Stony Brook Assembly, Stony Brook, N. Y.; member of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. Aside from his duties as managing executor of the considerable estate left by his father, Mr. Harbison is a voting trustee of the board of directors of the Bukidnon Corporation, a company operating in the Philippine Islands. He also gives much of his time to the work of fostering the small denominational colleges as a potent force in Christian education. Mr. Harbison is a member of the American Civic Association, the National Municipal League, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Archaeological Society (vice-president of the Pittsburgh branch), the American Federation of Arts, the American Hygiene Association, and many other societies having as their object the advancement of the arts and sciences. He is also a member of the Duquesne University, Old Colony and Oakmont country clubs, the Country Club of Pittsburgh, and the Princeton Club of New York. He married, 2 Nov., 1911, at Bellevue, Pa., Harriet Virginia, daughter of Anthony Henderson Euwer, of Ben Avon, Pa. Their son, William Pollock Harbison, died in infancy.

HARBISON, Ralph Warner, manufacturer, b. in Alleghany, Pa., 20 Feb., 1876, son of Samuel Pollock and Emma (Boyd) Harbison. His early education was received in the public schools of Pittsburgh. Later he spent two years at the East Liberty Academy, and two years at the University of Western Pennsylvania. He then entered Princeton University, and after his graduation in 1898 traveled for a year in Europe. Upon his return to this country, in 1899, he entered the employ of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company as

shipper—practically at the bottom of the ladder, in order to learn the business through a knowledge of all departments. After a year he was sent to West Homestead, as superintendent of the Harbison-Walker plant there. He then served in the auditing department in the Pittsburgh office of the company, and later was placed in charge of the building brick sales department. In the course of comparatively few years he became a director in the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, serving in this capacity until 1906, when he retired from active responsibility but retained his directorate. Like other members of his family, Ralph Harbison is interested in the cause of advancing Christian education. He was made a director of the Y. M. C. A. of Pittsburgh, in 1900, and was elected its president in 1904. Since that time he has devoted much of his time to the work of the Association. He is a member of the Assembly's Permanent Committee on Evangelism of the Presbyterian Church, also member of General Assembly's Committee on Men's Work in the Presbyterian Church, chairman of the Foreign Missions Committee of Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, and a member of Committee on Men's Work of the same Presbytery. He is an elder in the Sewickley (Pennsylvania) Presbyterian Church. Mr. Harbison is a director of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company; director of the Visayan Refining Company of New York; trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh; president and trustee of the Y. M. C. A. of Pittsburgh; member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Y. M. C. A. and of the international committee of Y. M. C. A.; member of the board of directors of Philadelphian Society of Princeton University. He holds membership with the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Edgeworth Country, and University clubs of Pittsburgh. Mr. Harbison is married, in Toronto, 24 April, 1905, Helen May Harris. They have four children: Elmore Harris, Samuel Pollock, Frederick Harris, and Marjorie Moore Harbison.

BROOKS, Charles J., manufacturer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 26 Sept., 1861; d. there 1 Feb., 1917; son of John and Susanne Brooks. He attended the public schools of Baltimore, but at an early age removed to Cheyenne, Wyo., then a typical American "Wild West" community, where he became clerk, in a small hotel and later, manager. After several years spent in this environment, he returned to the East entering the employ of the Martin Warner canning factory. Within a few years his native business ability and unflagging industry had brought about successive promotions until he held the position of secretary of the company. In 1898 Mr. Brooks severed his connection with the firm, in order to accept the management of the John Boyle Company, which he later purchased and developed from a comparatively modest business into one of the largest manufacturing concerns of its kind in the country. This company was founded in 1898 with a capital of \$10,000, upon which an annual income of \$150,000 was realized. It now has a capital of \$200,000, and does a business of \$5,000,000 yearly. Following the death of Mr. Brooks, the management of the extensive business devolved upon Andrew J. Hub-



Charles J. Brooks



bard, who has not only kept up its former prestige, but by the introduction of important innovations and methods has greatly expanded the scope of its activities. Mr. Brooks married in 1888, Barbara Schaur of Baltimore. In addition to Charles J. Brooks Jr., who assists Mr. Hubbard in the management of the business he left two sons, Edwin J. Brooks, John M. Brooks, and a daughter, Henrietta M. Brooks, who is the wife of Brent Harrison Farber of Baltimore.

GARY, Elbert Henry, jurist and financier, b. in Wheaton, Ill., Oct. 8, 1846, son of Erastus and Susan Gary. His early education was gained in the public schools of his native town, Wheaton College, and in 1867 was graduated in the law department of Chicago University. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He served as a clerk in the Cook County courts for several years and then engaged in private practice in the city of Chicago. His native town of Wheaton was only twenty-five miles west of Chicago and, as the county seat of Du Page County, offered the young lawyer an additional field of which he was not slow to avail himself. In 1874 he established there the Gary-Wheaton Bank, of which he was elected president, which office he still holds. He was three times president of the village corporation, and, after its organization as a city, served as mayor for two terms. He was also county judge of Du Page County for two years. In 1893 he was elected president of the Bar Association of Chicago. Judge Gary's legal career in Chicago covered the period of a quarter of a century. He stood among the leaders of his profession by reason of his ability and the energy which he expended in behalf of his clients. He represented successfully as counsel some of the largest corporations of the middle west. His genius for organization brought about the consolidation of many great industrial concerns under one management. Through his instrumentality, in 1892, several wire mills were merged under the corporate style Consolidated Steel and Wire Company. It was due to his inspiration also that the various steel mills around Chicago and Joliet were united as the Illinois Steel Company, and thus the foundation laid for the great industrial organization of the age, the United States Steel Corporation. John W. Gates, powerful even then as a financier, came forward as the president of both the Illinois Steel Company and the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, while Judge Gary acquired a substantial interest in each of them, assuming the office of director. In 1896 he reorganized the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company and a number of subsidiary companies into the American Steel and Wire Company. Two years later J. Pierpont Morgan, representing eastern interests, and Judge Gary those of the west, combined the steel companies of both sections into the Federal Steel Company, at that time the largest American corporation in existence, and Judge Gary was made its president. In the course of time negotiations were carried out by Judge Gary which resulted in the consolidation of the Federal Steel Company, the Carnegie interests, which were enormous, the

American Steel and Wire Company and the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which had been built up by the "Big Four"—William B. Leeds, Daniel C. Reid, and the Moore Brothers of Chicago, and several smaller companies, into the great United States Steel Corporation. Of this monster combination, Judge Gary became the head. He was made, and still remains, chairman of the board of directors and chairman of the finance committee. He drafted the charter and outlined the form of administration for the corporation, and these rules are recognized as the most perfect example of corporation regulations ever devised. Perhaps one of the greatest examples of one man's organizing ability is furnished by the town of Gary, Ind. Some few years ago Judge Gary conceived the idea of a "Steel City," a home for the factories and workers in the steel industry. He chose for his site a plot of ground with little to recommend it but its location, twenty miles from Chicago and on the shore of Lake Michigan. This is the only city in the world that was ever built first and then populated. A railroad was extended to the site and a magnificent station built. Banks, theaters, club-rooms, hotels, public buildings noted for architectural beauty were erected. Miles of paved boulevards, gas lighted streets and palatial residences were attributes of the full-fledged city that, in two years, sprung direct from the brain of its creator. Mills were set in operation and soon thousands of laborers moved into the homes already built for them. It has been one of Judge Gary's contentions that an industry can be successfully developed only by harmony of interests—that independent interests are naturally competitive, and that since an industry, like a house divided against itself, must fall, friendly relations must be established and maintained. To Judge Gary it is mainly due that since organization the leaders of the industry have ever been in perfect accord. Another example of Judge Gary's ability as a harmonizer is to be found in the organization of the International Harvester Company. There were fourteen companies, the fittest surviving from two hundred, each contending with the others for business. While the harvester people held frequent meetings for the purpose of organization, they were farther away from it after the meetings than before. Finally, William H. Geering took a trip to New York to consult Judge Gary, who had been his attorney for twenty-five years. Fresh from his achievements with the steel organization, Judge Gary advised consolidation, and when left to work out a plan, combined thirteen of the manufacturing concerns into the International Harvester Company. Since none of the elements wanted to be combined, and especially since the result of the combination is success and harmony, a diplomatic triumph is shown paralleling that of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. "Common sense" is an expression Judge Gary frequently uses in his speeches and interviews. He applies this common sense to his business policies, so that when once a policy of conduct is promulgated by him and adopted by his associates, that policy is followed out to the letter. Since the World War, when seasoned counsel is needed, Judge Gary's utterances on the problems of reconstruction are eagerly studied, not only by

the people of this country, but by statesmen throughout the world. He was one of those called to conference in Washington by President Wilson, and headed the employers' group to counsel with representatives of labor and of the public, to the end that more amicable relations be brought about between capital and labor. At the outset of the conference the question of the "open shop" and of "collective bargaining" was up for consideration. Judge Gary delivered a speech against collective bargaining and in favor of the open shop. The speech was so uncompromising that after a few hours of futile debate the labor group walked out of the conference. During the time of this conference a strike was on at the United States Steel Corporation. Judge Gary refused all overtures of arbitration. He stood for the open shop and would not yield an iota. He contended that an employee should be considered as an individual, and that collective bargaining tended to destroy individual initiative. He maintained that the principle was wrong and against the policy of the United States Steel Corporation, and contrary to the spirit of American institutions. At a time when strikes were the order of the day, Judge Gary stood staunchly by his principles, so that the backbone of the strike was broken. Judge Gary often has appeared before congressional committees of inquiry and on these occasions was uniformly courteous, fair, frank, and helpful to the committee. He always has advocated a closer relationship between the large industries and the government, to the end that abuses in concentrated industry be discovered and remedied. He assumes that the government has a right to know every detail of the enterprises with which he is connected, but, on the other hand, he advocates a stable policy on the part of the government towards industry—a policy that is dependable and just, so that enterprise and business may not be the perpetual sport of ignorance or of demagoguery. Besides being at the head of the steel industry of America, Judge Gary is interested in a number of other corporations. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Allis-Chalmers Company, director of the American Bridge Company, American Land Company, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, American Steel and Wire Company, American Steel Foundries Company, American Trust and Savings Bank, the Chicago, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, Carnegie Steel Company, Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company, Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company, the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company, Federal Steel Company, the Gary-Wheaton Bank of Wheaton, Ill., H. C. Frick Coke Company, Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, Illinois Steel Company, International Harvester Company, Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, Minnesota Iron Company, National Tube Company, Newburg and South Shore Railway Company, New York Trust Company, Oliver Iron Mining Company, Phoenix National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Steamship Company, Shelby Steel Tube Company, Union Steel Company, U. S. Coal and Coke Company, U. S. Natural Gas Company, U. S. Steel Products Export Company,

Universal Portland Cement Company. As a compliment to Judge Gary's remarkable ability as a lawyer and an organizer, there is a very decided artistic and social side to his nature. He is a member of the leading clubs of New York and Chicago, president of the Illinois Society of New York and of the Automobile Club of America, a member of the Automobile clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany and Italy. It is in an automobile that he takes his annual vacation trips. He has also collected a number of rare paintings and art objects. Judge Gary married in Aurora, Ill., in 1869, Julia E. Graves, who died in 1902, leaving two daughters—Gertrude, who married Dr. Harry Willis Sutcliffe, and Bertha, the wife of Robert W. Campbell. In Dec. 1905, he married Mrs. Emma T. Scott. At Wheaton, Ill., he erected, as a tribute to the memory of his parents, what is said to be the finest memorial church in America.

BURNS, William John, detective, b. in Baltimore, Md., 19 Oct., 1861, son of Michael and Bridget (Trahey) Burns. His parents removed to Ohio when he was still a child, and he received his education at the public schools in Zanesville and Columbus. After a course at a business school in Columbus, he joined his father in the merchant tailoring business in that city. When the elder Burns became police commissioner of Columbus, the young man became connected unofficially with the detective branch of the police department. He acquired such a reputation for unusual talent in criminal investigation that when all other methods had failed to disclose the famous tally-sheet whereby certain officers in Hamilton courts had been declared elected, and, incidentally, George Hoadley seated as governor, Mr. Burns was called upon by the prosecuting attorney to take up the investigation. Discovering that criminals were serving sentences in the state prison on other charges, he secured confessions from them implicating "men higher up," and so caused a political revolution in the state. His success in this case gave him rank at once as the most able detective in the country. Many large corporations sought his services, and, in 1889, he accepted an appointment to the headquarters of the U. S. secret service in St. Louis, Mo. He was promoted to the Washington office in 1894. In the same year he took charge of the famous Brockway counterfeiting case. Brockway was perhaps the most skillful counterfeiter and forger that ever harassed the officials of the U. S. treasury department. For twenty-five years he was known to the federal authorities, who never could obtain enough evidence to convict him, and were always glad to compromise with him every time he was arrested. He suffered his first defeat when he met Burns, who obtained sufficient evidence to send him and his gang to jail. Another difficult counterfeiting case was that of the Monroe-head \$100 silver certificate. This certificate was so skillfully executed that even the treasury experts were deceived. The process by which Burns finally uncovered the culprits, Taylor and Bredell, is acknowledged by detective experts to be one of the greatest pieces of identification work ever done in this country. A similar case which Burns handled with complete success in 1896, involved a pro-



R. P. Hazarel

From a portrait by John Selinger, 1881

jected revolution in Costa Rica. In 1897, Burns undertook to investigate a lynching that occurred at Versailles, Ind., when five prisoners were taken from the county jail and put to death by the mob. Burns obtained a leave of absence and volunteered to make an investigation. It was an extremely dangerous as well as a difficult piece of work, but he succeeded eventually in obtaining a full list of the perpetrators of the crime, with ample proofs of their complicity. In 1903 Burns resigned from the secret service, and was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, E. O. Hitchcock, to take charge of the investigation of the great Oregon, Washington and California land fraud cases. His disclosures resulted in the prosecution and conviction of a number of prominent federal, state, and city officials, including a U. S. Senator, John H. Mitchell of Oregon. Subsequently, through the persuasion of Francis J. Huey, who was prosecuting officer in the land fraud cases, he accepted the invitation from a number of prominent citizens of San Francisco to gather evidence in the anti-graft campaign of that city. After the successful conclusion of their work in 1909, he went to New York and organized the William J. Burns National Detective Agency. The agency now has twenty-one offices in different cities throughout the country, and employs a staff of over 1,300 men. Among its clients is the American Bankers' Association, with a membership of 13,600. In 1910 Mr. Burns was asked by the mayor of Los Angeles to investigate the blowing up by dynamite of the Los Angeles "Times" building, which came as a climax to the seven years' war between the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union and the building employees. This agency had already investigated a dynamite explosion in some property under construction by McClinic, Marshall and Company at Peoria, Ill., which was another episode of the same war. Mr. Burns' disclosures in the Los Angeles "Times" case caused a sensation throughout the country, and resulted in pleas of guilty from John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Structural Iron and Bridge Workers, his brother, James B. McNamara, and Ortie McManigal. Mr. Burns has lectured on municipal problems in many cities and before Columbia University, the University of Michigan, and other institutions. He is co-author with Harvey J. O'Higgins of a play, "The Argyle Case." He was married in Columbus, O., 5 July, 1880, to Annie M. Ressler.

HAZARD, Rowland Gibson, author and financier, b. at Pettaquamscutt Purchase, R. I., 9 Oct., 1801; d. at Peace Dale, R. I., 24 June, 1888, third son of Rowland and Mary (Peace) Hazard. He was born in the house of his grandfather, Thomas Hazard, which stood on the eastern slope of Tower Hill, overlooking the Pettaquamscutt River, in that southern part of Rhode Island known as the Pettaquamscutt Purchase, or more widely as the Narragansett country. Here his ancestors had lived for several generations. His grandfather, Thomas Hazard, fifth in descent from the first Thomas Hazard, who was one of the founders of Newport in 1636, was familiarly known as "College Tom." He was born in 1719, and derived his sobriquet from the

fact that he attended Yale College. His Latin grammars and readers are still in the possession of his descendants. He was a friend of John Woolman, and fearlessly preached the abolition of slavery in Friends' meeting. He carried his preaching into practice, and was disinherited by his father because he freed his slaves, and worked his farm with free labor. His father, however, was convinced of his error, and at his death reinstated him, and set all his own slaves free. Rowland Hazard, the fourth son and fifth child of Thomas, was a man of liberal mind and fine presence. He removed to Charleston, S. C., in early manhood, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but returned to Rhode Island soon after his marriage with Mary Peace, daughter of Isaac Peace, which took place in Charleston, S. C., in 1793. He named Peace Dale after his bride, and began the manufacture of cotton and wool linseys, using the Saugatucket for his water-power. His older children were born in his father's house including his third son, Rowland Gibson. He went to school in Bristol until April, 1813, when he joined his elder brothers at the Friends' yearly meeting boarding-school at Westtown, Chester County Pa. This school, although not a college in the usual sense, gave thorough instruction in mathematics and the English rudiments to the neglect of the classics. But either at school or by private reading Mr. Hazard early made himself acquainted "with the inspiring strains of Homer and Virgil, the fervid eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero," as is proved by the constant reference to them in his writings. On his return to Rhode Island in 1819, he joined his eldest brother, Isaac Peace Hazard, who was engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods on the paternal estate at Peace Dale. Wool and cotton were both carded with hand cards at that time, and spun in the neighboring farmhouses. Much of his work in those early days was to ride about the country on horseback, distributing wool and collecting yarn, which was woven on hand looms at first and, later on power looms, in Peace Dale, where the first power loom ever set up in this country had already been used for weaving saddle girths and webbing. The country is a beautiful one; his father and brothers were delightful companions, to his mother and his sisters he was devotedly attached, and the next ten years seem to have been a very happy period of his life, enriched during the last part of it by the experiences of an ardent and successful lover. After his marriage, in 1828, he made his home in Providence, but after a few years removed to Peace Dale, not far from his father's house "Dalecarlia." Here he resided for the rest of his life, although making many journeys of some duration. In 1833 he began to write. He often said that the germs of all his writings were contained in his "Essay on Language." It was the first harvest of a full mind, untrained as yet in reaping. Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody and Dr. Channing read the little book together. It was published in Providence in 1835 (though the title-page has the imprint 1836), and was credited to "a Heteroscian." Dr. Channing found the author by inquiry at the printing office, and came to Peace Dale to see him, spending sev-

eral days in his company. Of this friendship with Dr. Channing, for it speedily ripened into one, he has left an interesting account in a letter to Miss Peabody, written 11 Jan. 1880, part of which is published as an appendix to her "Reminiscences of William Ellery Channing." In 1864 the book on the will was published. In this, and the subsequent book on "Causation and Freedom in Willing," published in 1869, his eldest son gave him much assistance in reading the proof and improving the form. In 1864, also he made his first visit to Europe, and with his usual versatility combined his two great interests. In one of his essays he speaks of agriculture, literature, and benevolence as the ultimate objects of busy men. He himself pursued the last two with marked ardor. Philosophy and the public good were his highest incentives, and his greatest rewards. In this visit to London, Amsterdam, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, he ceaselessly advocated the claim of our government to foreign credit, and by the publication of his financial papers on "Our Resources" in London and Amsterdam, did much toward inspiring confidence. He also saw many of the notable men of the day. Especially was he attracted to John Stuart Mill, with whom he had long conversations, and whose letters through a series of years were a great source of interest to him. National finance and the development of the country through great railroad enterprises attracted him. Through the Civil War he had been in close communication with Chase and Fessenden, and had several interviews with Lincoln on financial questions. President Lincoln, on grounds of state policy, was deeply impressed with the necessity of a transcontinental railroad, and, in 1862, signed a bill passed by Congress, which created the Union Pacific Railroad. But little progress was made toward financing the company, and the work was hardly begun in 1864. To assist the company in great financial straits the aid of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, a company chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1859, was secured. This was a limited liability company, founded on the principle of the Credit Mobilier of France, incorporated in 1852, which had built the Paris gas works, organized the Paris Omnibus Company, and done other public works of a similar nature. In 1864, an act of the Legislature was obtained, changing the name of this Pennsylvania Company to the Credit Mobilier of America, and, in March, 1865, the name of Rowland G. Hazard and his brother, Isaac Peace Hazard, first appeared as stockholders. By their aid and that of the New England men associated with them, the capital of the company was secured, and, on 21 Sept., 1865, subscriptions to the amount of \$2,500,000 were paid in. The railroad company was in great danger. Every effort at construction had failed, and this company undertook the outstanding contracts, and proceeded to build the railroad to the one hundredth meridian. Great dissensions sprang up between two factions of this company, one determined to make every penny out of it which could be made, and the other headed by Rowland G. Hazard, who was determined that honest work should be done. The railroad was carried through, but for many years Mr. Hazard was engaged in

strenuous law-suits growing out of it. These activities in financial work made him ready to welcome new projects. He was for a time engaged in the development of a lead mine in Missouri, in which he was greatly assisted by his eldest son, and when this son, about 1880, presented to him the scheme of developing the salt beds of Central New York, and utilizing them in the manufacture of soda ash, he was ready to further it to the extent of his ability. The capital which he put into the Solvay Process Company of Syracuse made it possible for that company to begin its work. The later years of his life, while still filled with various activities, were less marked by strenuous endeavor. After long neglect of verse-making he began to write again with and for his grandchildren. A little summary of his life, written upon his eightieth birthday, begins with the enunciation of his great principle:

With stirring action, earnest thought

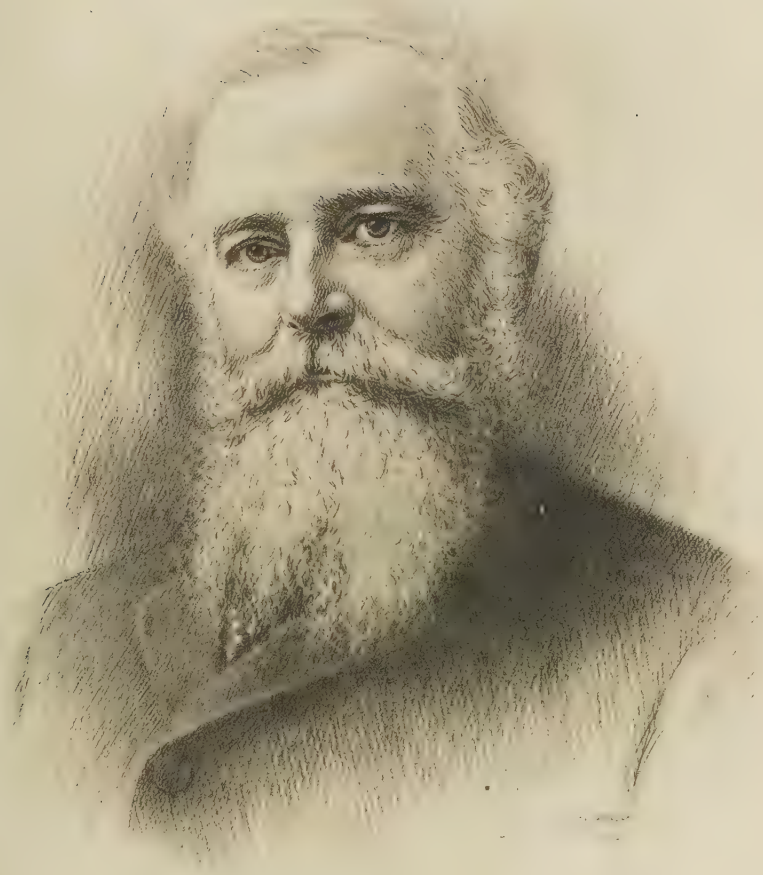
Vicissitudes of joy and pain,

My days here have been fully fraught,

The power of effort to attain.

Mr. Hazard's published writings are: "Essay on Language" (1835); "Freedom of Mind in Willing" (1864); "Causation and Freedom in Willing" (1869); "Man a Creative First Cause" (1882); "Economics and Politics," a collection of addresses and speeches from 1840 to 1885 (1889). Complete edition of his works, entitled, "Works of R. G. Hazard" (four volumes, Boston, 1889), was edited by his granddaughter, Mr. Hazard married, 25 Sept., 1828, Caroline, daughter of John Newbold of Bloomsdale, Bucks County, Pa. They had two sons: Rowland (1829-98) and John Newbold Hazard (1836-1900).

HAZARD, Rowland, manufacturer, b. in Newport, R. I., 16 Aug., 1829; d. at Peace Dale, R. I., 16 Aug., 1898, eldest son of Rowland Gibson and Caroline (Newbold) Hazard. His parents settled in Peace Dale, R. I., very soon after his birth, and that was always his home. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Thomas Vernon in Kingston, a neighboring village, developing particular aptitude in mathematics. He entered Haverford College in 1845, but, when that institution closed its doors because of deficient funds, Mr. Hazard joined the freshman class of Brown University. Here, in spite of the fact that he had had no Greek, he was graduated with his class. As his preparation in both Latin and mathematics was in advance of his class, he gained time to make up this deficiency. Among his classmates of 1849 was James B. Angell, later president of Michigan University, with whom Mr. Hazard maintained a life-long friendship. He traveled in the south and in Europe with Mr. Angell in 1850 and again in 1851. The winter of 1852-53 he spent in Philadelphia, where he met the lady who later became his wife. He brought her as a bride to the house he had built for her at Peace Dale. It stood square to the four points of the compass, being laid out by the North Star with great accuracy. He called it "Oak-woods," and here he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1857 the Peace Dale Congregational Church, the second Congregational Church of South Kingstown, was organ-



R Hazard

ized in his study, and Mr. Hazard became its first deacon. He early concerned himself with the founding of a public circulating library, and, for some years, selected the books for it himself. He was for a time not only manager of the Peace Dale Mills, but designer also, adapting the beautiful Scotch plaids to the shawls then a large part of the output. In 1856 Mr. Hazard built the large stone building in Peace Dale which housed the library, had a hall for public meetings, the village-store, post-office and other public utilities. Mr. Hazard soon became president of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, and during the Civil War the mills worked upon army cloth and blankets, and were constantly enlarged. In 1872 the worsted mill was built from Mr. Hazard's design. His love of mathematics naturally inclined him to the study of structure, and problems of resistance, and strength. He designed and built the stone arched bridges in Peace Dale, one of which has a single span of forty feet. In 1871-72 he built the Peace Dale Church of stone, being not only architect but supervisor of construction. He designed the railroad stations for the Narragansett Pier Railroad, which he was influential in building in 1876, and to the end of his life was a builder, not only in Peace Dale, but in his winter home in Santa Barbara, Cal., where he built and gave a stone arched bridge to the city. He also calculated and set a dial on the old Mission Wall in Santa Barbara, the Latin inscription for which he wrote. In 1875 the Washington County Agricultural Society was founded, and Mr. Hazard became its first president. He was actively engaged in cattle breeding on his own farm, and interested in all problems of agriculture. At the annual fair of the society he gave addresses carefully prepared, not only touching on farming topics, but on the relation of the farmer to the state. Money, and especially the combating of inflation, whether by paper or silver, formed the subject of several addresses. The silo and technical problems of increasing efficiency were discussed, and the fundamental relation of agriculture to national welfare emphasized. These addresses, written in clear vigorous English in a simple direct style, continuing for twenty-two years, set a standard, and were influential throughout the state. He read and spoke French, German and Italian, and all his life was a writer of verse, the sonnets to his friend. Prof. J. L. Diman, published in the memorial volume, being the best known. About 1875 Mr. Hazard made a visit to Rochdale in England to study the system of profit-sharing existing there, and on his return introduced it in Peace Dale. His addresses on co-operation, and the relation of capital and labor had wide influence. He delivered the address at the dedication of the new State House in Providence, a scholarly statement of Rhode Island principles. In administering a lead mine in Missouri for his father, Mr. Hazard became acquainted with an engineer, William B. Cogswell, who for several years was its manager, and who was familiar with the great salt beds of Central New York. About 1880, with this engineer, Mr. Hazard met the heads of Solvay et Cie in Brussels, and established the Solvay Process Company for

the production of soda by the ammonia process, in Syracuse, N. Y. The company was incorporated in 1881 with Mr. Hazard as president, and a capital of \$500,000. He lived to see the great growth of this enterprise, whose foundations he laid so wisely that his sons and their associates could build upon them after his death. Mr. Hazard's connection with his father, whose large and far-seeing financial undertakings often depended on him for their practical working out, gave him wide experience. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, and a director of several other banking institutions, where his sound judgment was greatly valued. He was a trustee and later a fellow of Brown University, and served on many committees. He was chairman of the library committee which built the first library, in 1876. He served in the Legislature of his state, and in 1875 was nominated for governor on a reform ticket, obtaining a plurality of votes, but failed of election in the Legislature. He was interested in all good works, and helped them with his time as well as his purse, and many a young fellow owed his start in life to his wise care, which, as one of them wrote, "made a man of me." The establishment of a new industry in the United States entailed arduous and exacting work, with constant trips to Europe. In 1885 Mr. Hazard purchased an estate in Santa Barbara, Cal., where he spent the winter months of each year, leaving the conduct of his business to his sons, Rowland Gibson and Frederick Rowland Hazard. Mr. Hazard married, 29 March, 1854, Margaret Anna, daughter of Rev. Anson Rood, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Hazard died in 1895, and Mr. Hazard did not long survive her. He was still actively engaged in affairs, but the spring of his life was broken and he died on his sixty-ninth birthday, honored and beloved by all who knew him. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard had five children: Rowland Gibson (1855-1918); Caroline (b. 1856); Frederick Rowland (1858-1917); Helen (b. 1862; married Nathaniel T. Bacon); Margaret (b. 1867; married Irving Fisher).

HAZARD, Rowland Gibson, financier and bibliophile, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Jan., 1855; d. in Santa Barbara, Cal., 23 Jan., 1918; eldest son of Rowland and Margaret (Rood) Hazard. Shortly after his birth his parents returned to Peace Dale, which became the home of his life. It had also been the home of his ancestors, and the claim of the land and of the country Mr. Hazard felt very strongly. As a boy he showed many of the traits which marked his whole life, his keen love of nature, his quick intelligence which grasped the situation almost by intuition, his enjoyment of good literature, his gift of anecdote and his charming manner. Very early in his country boyhood, he devoted himself to birds and their eggs, and made a very good collection which is the nucleus of one of the best collections in the country to-day. He was sent to Mr. Magill's school for boys in Lyme, Conn., and later to Mowry and Goff's Classical High School in Providence. He entered Brown University in 1872 at the age of seventeen. While in college he distinguished himself in literary studies, making beautiful translations in what we

should now call free verse, sonorous, flowing, giving the spirit, if not always the letter, of the text. He also devoted considerable attention to chemistry and physics. Prof. Eli W. Blake, who held the chair of physics, was his uncle by marriage, and at that time was greatly interested in experiments with the telephone, not then perfected. The first line in Rhode Island, and one of the first anywhere, was run by Professor Blake from the little workshop at "Oakwoods" in Peace Dale to the house of John Newbold Hazard, with the assistance of his two nephews, Rowland G. and Frederick R. Hazard. During a year of study abroad, Mr. Hazard specialized in singing, and Italian, and began the collection of illuminated manuscripts, to which he added all his life. Early printed books also claimed his interest, and he was an earnest student of the arts of typography and illustration. With his brother he went to Egypt and the Holy Land on a three months' trip. Then came Paris and some hard French study. On his return home in July, 1877, he began his life's work going into the Peace Dale mill to learn the various processes preparatory to becoming an officer of the company, first as treasurer and then as president. Mr. Hazard was early interested in church work. From the time of his young manhood he was superintendent of the Peace Dale Sunday School, and for many years was a deacon of the Peace Dale Church, an office which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Hazard became interested, with his father, in the organization of the Solvay Process Company for the production of alkali, which was established in 1881. He soon became vice-president of this company, and was active in the formation of the subsidiary companies, particularly the Semet-Solvay Company and the By-Products Coke Corporation. He was president of the Semet-Solvay Company from 1890, and of the By-Products Coke Corporation from 1895, until he relinquished that office to become chairman of the board two years before his death. In all the development of the chemical industries of the United States he had a keen interest, being a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a founder of the Benzol Products Company. His ability in financial circles was early recognized, and he served as a director, and often as a member of the executive committee of the American Exchange National Bank, and of the Mechanics National Bank, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence Telephone Company, Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company, What Cheer and Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, all of Providence, and of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York. He was a trustee and then a fellow of Brown University, and worked on many committees for his college. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Commissioners to build the Rhode Island State House. His early study of architecture and his keen eye for symmetry made him a very influential member on this committee, and many of the details of this building owe their perfection to Mr. Hazard's care. With these larger interests he never relaxed his care for those of his own locality. The Narragansett Choral Society, which was formed in the autumn of 1889, had

his fostering care, and he was its president from the very first. He succeeded his father in 1898 as president of the Washington County Agricultural Society, an office which he held at the time of his death. His interest in flint implements, originally in those found in Narragansett, became widened by study, so that he was an authority upon all flint implements, including those found in Alaska, South America, and California. To Mr. Hazard's love and study of Indian affairs is due the monument of the Great Swamp Fight, a shaft of frost rived stone, which he found himself and had properly set, at a meeting of the Society of Colonial Wars, of which he was a member. His oration on that occasion is one of his few published works. His edition of the "Jonny Cake Papers" by "Shepherd Tom" Hazard, his great-uncle, was enriched by copious notes, giving play to the lighter side of his character. His love of birds naturally made him a member of the Audubon Society, and a correspondent of other naturalists. He equipped a sea captain, in the eighties, with a camera, and told him what he was to look for, with the result that some fine specimens of Penguins' eggs, and photographs of the birds came to him from Cape Horn. Mr. Hazard, himself an excellent photographer, made some very beautiful portraits which he developed and printed himself. In later years he often carried a few beautiful obsidian arrowheads with him, which always served as an introduction to good talk among naturalists, in which he delighted. Few men united so many qualities, few were so many-sided. Mr. Hazard was especially concerned for the conquest of tuberculosis, and was deeply interested and influential in the founding of the Wallum Lake Sanatorium in Rhode Island for the treatment of that disease. He paid the institution regular visits, and gave interesting talks to the patients. Negro education also interested him, and he contributed largely to the Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute in Georgia, where one of the halls is named after him. His knowledge of men and of human nature made him a man whose advice was constantly sought, and many a difference he was able to compose. He was a Republican in politics, but held no public office, his life being very full, with the concerns of Peace Dale, and the growing activities of the Solvay Process Company in Syracuse, of which he was vice-president. He and his brother, Frederick R. Hazard, the president, worked in a wonderful harmony, supplementing and supporting each other. Beautiful in their lives, in their death they were divided by less than a year. Like his father and his grandfather, he was a man of fine presence, standing over six feet tall, and was exceptionally vigorous and strong. After a severe illness in 1915, he went to California, where he built a house in Santa Barbara, and the last two winters of his life were spent there. Mr. Hazard married, in 1880, Mary Pierrepont, daughter of Dr. George Bushnell, of Beloit, Wis., Their five children are: Rowland (b. 1881); Elizabeth (b. 1884, married Rush Sturgis); Margaret (b. 1886, married R. H. I. Goddard); Mary Bushnell (b. 1890, married Wallace Campbell), and Thomas Pierrepont (b. 1892).



Al Hazard

HAZARD, Frederick Rowland, manufacturer, b. in Peace Dale, R. I., 14 June, 1858, and died at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1918, the son of Rowland and Margaret Anna (Rood) Hazard, and brother of Caroline and Rowland Gibson Hazard. His ancestor, Thomas Hazard (1639), was one of the freeholders and incorporators of Newport, R. I. Another ancestor of the same name (1764) was an incorporator of Brown University; and still another ancestor, Rowland Hazard (1798), was the first wool-manufacturer in America to use a wool-carding machine. Frederick R. Hazard was educated at Mowry and Goff's Classical School, Providence, R. I., and at Brown University, where he was graduated A. B. in 1881. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. After graduation he was for two years engaged in the manufacture of woollens. He then studied chemistry in Europe (1883-84), after which he was associated with his father who organized the Solvay Process Company, at Syracuse, N. Y., for the manufacture of alkali. He was assistant treasurer of the company from 1884 to 1887, and treasurer from 1887 to 1898. In the latter year on the death of his father he became president of the company, a position which he filled until his death. From 1901 to 1909 he served as president of the village of Solvay. He was a delegate-at-large from New York to the Republican National Convention in 1908. He is a member of the University, Citizens, and Century clubs of Syracuse, and of the Metropolitan, University, and Chemists' clubs of New York. Mr. Hazard married Dora Gannett, daughter of Charles B. and Deborah Gannett Sedgwick, 29 May, 1886. Three daughters and two sons have blessed this union, namely, Dorothy, Sarah Sedgwick (now Mrs. M. H. Knapp), Katherine, Frederick Rowland, Jr., and Robert Sedgwick who died in 1909.

SETON, Ernest Thompson, author, naturalist, artist and lecturer, b. in South Shields, England, 14 Aug., 1860, the son of Joseph Logan Thompson and Alice (Snowden) Seton. His boyhood was spent in the backwoods of Canada, and so he may be said to have recreated for the Boy Scouts an experience which he himself had, at least in part. He was educated at the Toronto Collegiate Institute; at the Royal Academy, London, England, and at Julian's Academy, Paris, France. From 1882 to 1887 he lived on the Western Plains, and as the official naturalist of the government of Manitoba, published "The Mammals of Manitoba" (1886), and "Birds of Manitoba" (1891). From 1890 to 1896 he studied art in Paris. On his return to America he published (1896) "The Art Anatomy of Animals," a scientific work "Wild Animals I Have Known," the stories animals to which names were given, appeared in 1898; this book was Mr. Seton's first popular work, and its publication made his name widely known as a naturalist. "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag" was published in 1899; and the next year, the "Biography of a Grizzly." "The Wild Animal Play" (1900), is a musical play in which the parts are taken by boys and girls. "The Lives of the Hunted" (1901), told more animal stories; "Pictures of Wild Animals" (1901), gave large pictures, with no text, of the animals whose stories Mr.

Seton had written. Then his interests grew even wider, for he became interested in the study of woodcraft by boys, and, following the bent of his own genius, has made the world a happier, better and much more exciting place for hundreds of thousands of boys. He published "The Birch Bark Roll," the first edition of the manual of the Woodcraft Indians, in 1902. Boys all over the country became interested in this unique play, with the result that Mr. Seton became the founder of the Woodcraft Indians. Later, his publications and his plan were studied by Sir Arthur Baden-Powell and influenced the development of the Boy Scouts, so that directly and indirectly Mr. Seton's influence in training boys has been very great. Up to this point his publications had been of two classes: scientific and popular naturalist's works. But after the formation of the Woodcraft Indians, Mr. Seton was led to write many books dealing with woodcraft and camping for boys. In 1903 "Two Little Savages" gave instructions in Indian life and woodcraft. "Monarch, the Big Bear of Tallac" (1904), his next publication, and "Animal Heroes" (1905), continued the animal stories which had made Mr. Seton famous. The demand for a collection of fables, woodland verses, and camp stories, led to his writing (1905), "Woodmyth and Fable." His next books were "The Natural History of the Ten Commandments" (1907), and "The Biography of a Silver Fox" (1909). Reverting then to his first interest, the scientific presentation of his knowledge of nature, Mr. Seton published the important work, the "Life Histories of Northern Animals" (1909), the book which was declared by Roosevelt, Allen, Chapman, and Hornaday to be the best work ever written on the life histories of American animals. It consists of two large volumes with 68 maps and 560 drawings made by Mr. Seton. The next year Mr. Seton published "Boy Scouts of America," a hand-book of woodcraft, now out of print. A story followed (1911), "Rolf in the Woods," telling of the adventures of a Boy Scout; and in the same year "The Arctic Prairies," a personal description of a canoe journey of 2,000 miles in search of the caribou. "The Book of Woodcraft and Indian Lore," was published in 1912, as was also "The Forester's Manual," which describes one hundred of the best known forest trees of eastern North America, giving 100 maps and more than 200 drawings. In "Wild Animals at Home," which appeared in 1913, Mr. Seton gave for the first time his personal adventures in studying wild animals. The steady development of the Woodcraft League was indicated by the publication of the fourteenth Birch-Bark Roll in "The Manual of the Woodcraft Indians" (1915). "The Preacher of Cedar Mountain" followed in 1916, with "Wild Animal Ways," "Woodcraft Boys" and "Woodcraft Girls." "Sign Talk," a book on the Indian Sign Language appeared in 1918. Besides being the Chief of the Woodcraft League, Mr. Seton is Chief of the Boy Scouts in America, and an ex-president of the Camp Fire Club, and a member of the Institute of Arts and Letters. He was married, in New York City, 1 June, 1896, to Grace Gallatin, daughter of Albert Gallatin, a banker, of Sacramento, Cal. Mr. and Mrs.

Seton have one daughter, Anne, who was born 23 Jan., 1904. Mrs. Seton herself is a writer and also a designer of books. She published "A Woman Tenderfoot" (1900), and "Nimrod's Wife" (1907). During the war Mrs. Seton rendered conspicuous service by organizing a woman's Motor Unit to transport hospital supplies.

McMICHAEL, Charles Bannesley, lawyer and jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Penn., 23 Feb., 1850, son of Morton and Mary (Estell) McMichael. Through his mother he is the descendant of Daniel Estell (or Estaille), a native of France, who emigrated to England, and thence to America, locating near the site of Trenton, N. J., prior to the year 1685. This ancestor was a Huguenot, while his wife was an English Quaker. The McMichael family is prominent in Pennsylvania annals. Morton McMichael (1809-79), the father of Judge Charles B. McMichael, and one of the leading journalists of his day, was editor of the "Saturday Evening Post," in 1826; editor-in-chief of the "Saturday Courier" (1831-36), and editor and proprietor of the "North American," later consolidated with the "United States Gazette" as the "North American and United States Gazette," until his death. For five years also (1835-40) he was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and "Godey's Lady's Book." He was active in civic affairs; was sheriff of Philadelphia in 1844; mayor of Philadelphia in 1867, and president of the park commission of Philadelphia, from its organization until his death. He declined appointment as ambassador to England. His son, William, was a colonel in the Federal Army during the Civil War, and later United States District Attorney. Another son, Major Clayton McMichael, a journalist of note, was United States marshal for the District of Columbia. Charles B. McMichael was educated in the Friends' School, at Courtland Saunders Institute and later at Charles Short's School, all in Philadelphia. In 1870 he was graduated A.B. in Harvard University, and in the same year began the study of law in the office of William Henry Rawle, at one time provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and one of the city's most learned and brilliant lawyers. Judge McMichael was admitted to the bar in 1872, and was engaged in general practice for many years. From 1881 to 1893 he held various positions in the law department of the city of Philadelphia, the last being that of first assistant city solicitor. In this capacity he had charge of all cases in the Common Pleas and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania for the City of Philadelphia. He was appointed Judge of the court of Common Pleas, of Philadelphia, in March, 1896, and has been consecutively elected and re-elected to the same position to the present date (1921). He is now president judge of the court. Judge McMichael is an accomplished linguist, having an unusual command of the Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian and Spanish languages, and has made many valuable translations. He has also written and published essays on many subjects, notably the "Municipal Law of Rome," and a compilation on the "Municipal Law of Philadelphia." He has also published sketches upon Terence, Catullus, Horace, Dante, Le-

Sage, Cervantes, DeFoe, and Ruben Dario. Among his translations are many French works and Italian fairy tales. These last were collected by Di Angeli. Several short stories from the Spanish, including three stories by Octavio Jacinto Picon, and one story by Leopold Alas, have recently been published. Judge McMichael has also been a special contributor of letters from France, Italy, and Spain to the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" and the "Philadelphia Press Magazine." Judge McMichael is an honorary member of the Second Troop Philadelphia Cavalry. He is affiliated with the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; and is a member of the Rittenhouse, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia Country clubs, of Philadelphia; and the University Club of New York. He is president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and president of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia.

SHERWOOD, Austin Ogden, lawyer, b. in Glen Cove, N. Y., 28 July, 1875; d. in New York City, 7 March, 1921, son of James Kilbourne Ogden Sherwood and Regina Teresa (Stoll) Sherwood. On the paternal side his ancestry was English Colonial, the first of the family to arrive in this country being Thomas Sherwood who sailed from England, in April, 1634, and located in Massachusetts. Both parents were active in charitable and philanthropic work in New York and Brooklyn. In 1920 his mother was made a Papal Marchioness by Pope Benedict XV for her notable work in connection with Catholic Charities on Long Island. Austin Ogden Sherwood attended school at Mohegan Lake and Fordham. He was also a student at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Following his graduation in the New York Law School, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, meeting with a great degree of success. For a time he served as confidential secretary to Judge William J. Kelly. With his father and mother he always devoted a great part of his time and personal service to the betterment of others. He was also much interested in military affairs, and was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, Company I. Mr. Sherwood was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Crescent Club, Brooklyn; and the Nassau Golf Club.

LONN, Edward Julius, manufacturer and banker, b. in La Porte, Ind., 13 June, 1869, son of John and Nellie (Palmbia) Lonn. His father was a prosperous merchant, church worker and philanthropist in La Porte, and there Mr. Lonn was educated in the public schools and at the Holmes Business College. In 1890 he became a traveling salesman in the wholesale saddlery and leather line, and two years later formed an association with his father as secretary and general manager of John Lonn and Sons Company, a concern engaged in the manufacture of harness and saddlery. In 1895, he was elected secretary of the Crown Cycle Company, which he reorganized four years later by taking over the Adlake and America bicycle plants, forming a new corporation, which became the nucleus of the Great Western Manufacturing Company. Mr. Lonn was its secretary and general manager. Later the



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Fauber Manufacturing Company and its patents were purchased and twelve United States patents for bicycles and automobiles were taken out. In 1905, Mr. Lonn purchased a controlling interest in the Great Western Manufacturing Company and shortly afterwards was elected its president and general manager. Through Mr. Lonn's business genius



and persistent energy this company, which began its industrial life on a very modest foundation, has today (1920) become the largest exclusive manufacturing concern of its kind in the United States. It owns and controls more patents on bicycles, bicycle construction and designs, than any other similar enterprise in

the country. In addition, it has the largest and most completely equipped factory of its kind in the world. With a daily production of 500 complete machines, which are sold under the registered trade-mark, Crown-America-Adlake; and giving employment to a large force of men at high wages. The pay-roll amounts to over a half million dollars annually, and the volume of business runs well into the millions. The office of the company is considered the marvel of the West in its completeness and exclusive features and design. In 1912, Mr. Lonn extended his activities to the banking field, as one of the organizers and vice-president of the People's Trust and Savings Bank of La Porte. He is public-spirited and practically interested in any movement connected with civic, social, or municipal welfare. For six years he was president of the board of education of La Porte. He was one of the organizers and vice-president of the La Porte Country Club; is a member of the National Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; National Association of Manufacturers and National Association of Credit Men, New York City; the La Porte Chamber of Commerce; the Indiana Manufacturers' Association; the Society of Mechanical Engineers; also the Society of Automobile Engineers and the Alexander Hamilton Institute, both of New York City. He is a life member of the American Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C., chairman of the La Porte County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and a member of the Indiana State Executive Committee at Indianapolis of the American Red Cross; and a member of the Executive Committee of La Porte Liberty Loans and all war service matter. Mr. Lonn is also vice-president of the Bicycle Manufacturers' Association and chairman of the war service committee of that organization. He is affiliated with the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind., the South Shore Country Club, Chi-

cago, Ill., the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the La Porte Historical Society, and the Amateur Musical Club of La Porte. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Lonn married in Chicago, Ill., 30 March, 1889, Jenny Miller, daughter of George F. Miller of New Carlisle, Ind. They have two children: Julius Miller Lonn, Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; and Earl Wendell Lonn, Captain of the La Porte High School Cadets and now Ensign in the Navy.

JONES, Edward Coffin, ship owner, b. on the Island of Nantucket, Mass., 23 Oct., 1805; d. in New Bedford, Mass., 16 March, 1880, son of Reuben and Sally (Coffin) Jones. He was descended from that rugged seafaring stock which first gave the American merchant marine so prominent a place in the commercial navies of the world; a place it has since lost only through the indifference of American legislators. His father was the captain of ships flying American colors, sailing between American and French ports, his voyages sometimes extending to the German and North Baltic ports and to Petrograd. This trade was, necessarily, suspended during the war of 1812 and for a time Captain Jones was out of employment. The sudden change from an active seafaring life brought on a prolonged and fatal illness, and he died when his son, Edward, was only thirteen years of age. While the son was still an infant the family had removed to New Bedford. On the death of the father, the family was left with no property except the house they lived in. The mother, being a woman of unusual energy and resourcefulness, at once set to work to maintain herself and her son. By renting part of the house, and by establishing a little school, she not only supported herself and her son for four years, but was able to give him the best education then available in the community. At first he attended a small private school, but later became a student in the Friend's Academy in New Bedford. Young Jones showed himself an apt pupil and readily grasped the essentials of knowledge, developing also an intelligent taste for books. He was particularly fond of poetry and tales of travel. At the same time, however, he was essentially an active boy, foremost in the athletic games in which boys of that period indulged, and by no means the least proficient among them in skating, swimming, hockey and "old cat," as well as in all the other outdoor activities common to country boys. Later he learned to ride, and was fond of that exercise, until a severe injury to his knee obliged him to give it up. During his summer vacations he would find employment that he might assist his mother. For a time he worked with a bookbinder, then again as a clerk in a shoe store. During these periods much of his leisure was devoted to reading. A great source of pleasure to him in those early years was a gift of two shares in the Social Library, and there he was able to procure "Cook's Voyages," the "Discoveries" of Dampier and other books of a similar nature, all of which inspired him with the hope of going to sea himself. When nineteen years of age he was offered a position in the office of Fish and Grinnell, in New York, at \$300 a year, with excellent prospects of advancement. Though he was attracted by city life, after due

deliberation he decided that his home town held quite as good promise of a successful career. Soon after he entered the employ of Captain Elisha Dunbar, a ship chandler, where he quickly learned the business and proved himself so valuable that in 1827 he became a partner, the firm being known as Elisha Dunbar and Company. In addition to the ship chandlery business, they imported bar iron from Sweden and Russia. As they prospered, they invested their surplus funds in the whaling industry, buying one ship after another and fitting it out for whaling cruises. In 1839 Captain Dunbar died and Mr. Jones continued the business by himself. The whale fishery was now proving so profitable, and was, moreover, demanding so much of his time and energy, that he gave up the chandlery business and devoted himself entirely to his fleet of whalers. This continued until the discovery and the growing use of petroleum, as well as of gas, caused the gradual decline of the whale oil trade. By degrees he disposed of his ships and reinvested his capital in other lines of business, with the same skill which had built up his whaling business during the prosperity of that industry. Later he became interested in, and a director of, the First National Bank of New Bedford, formerly the Marine Bank. The industry in which Mr. Jones was for so long a prominent figure is perhaps the most picturesque phase of the growth of American activities. During the height of its prosperity, American whalers carried the American flag into the remotest seas of the world, from the Arctic to the Antarctic. It developed a race of hardy sea fighters, men whose daily vocation brought them face to face with constant peril and adventure. No American industry has been so prolific in supplying material to the writer of sea romances and thrilling tales of bravery. It was, also, a training school from which the U. S. Navy was able to recruit some of its most capable sailors, notably during the Civil War, when the need was most pressing. To the prominent part that this country took in this old industry, not a little credit is due Mr. Jones. It was often said that he was lucky; that his success was due to the prosperity of the industry itself, but he did considerable work in developing it to the importance that it reached before the discovery of petroleum brought about its natural decline. Fitting out a merchant fleet requires little less skill and executive ability than is demanded of the admiralty board which fits out a fleet of warships. The good judgment which Mr. Jones exercised in choosing his captains and crews went far toward insuring successful voyages. Then, with a thoroughness and attention to detail characteristic of him, he spared no pains in putting his ships into perfect condition and in supplying them with adequate provisions. His liberal treatment of the men sailing for him had not a little effect in attracting the best and most efficient, and so contributed largely to American prominence in the industry. He was especially adept in reading human character, and it was his theory that hereditary traits were most strongly transmitted from the mother, and this influenced him greatly in his choice of captains and officers. Apart from his business, Mr. Jones was a man of unusual culture. His love of

poetry and good literature continued throughout his life. He was possessed of a remarkable memory, being able to memorize a poem simply by reading it once. Scott, Byron, Cowper and Goldsmith were his favorite authors, and he was fond of quoting them. Having a keen sense of humor, he appreciated Dickens thoroughly and read his books with much pleasure. During the Civil War, though he could not participate as a soldier on account of his lameness, he was very active in assisting in the recruiting of men, and one company, raised mainly through his help, adopted the name of the Jones Guards. On account of his strong anti-slavery sympathies he became an ardent Republican, and so remained during the remainder of his life. Fond of reading as he was, he was also easily moved by the appeal of the human voice, whether from the lecture platform, the pulpit or from the dramatic stage. He was exceedingly fond of the theatre and of vocal music. In June, 1835, Mr. Jones married Louisa, daughter of Alfred Gibbs. She died in 1839. In Feb., 1844, he married Emma, daughter of Hugh Chambers, of Philadelphia, Pa. She died in 1852. In July, 1872, he married Mary Coffin, daughter of Captain Matthew Luce, of New Bedford, Mass.

GANS, Edgar Hilary, lawyer, b. in Harrisburg, Pa., 24 Nov., 1856; d. in Baltimore, Md., 20 Sept., 1914, son of Daniel and Margaret (Schwartz) Gans. His earliest American paternal ancestors were of German and Scotch-Irish origin and, through his mother, he was descended from early colonists who participated in the Revolutionary War. His father, Judge Daniel Gans, a prominent lawyer and jurist, was for a long period judge of the Orphans' Court in Baltimore. In early life he had been a minister of the German Reformed Church, but later his convictions persuaded him to embrace the Catholic faith. Young Gans was educated in the public schools of Norristown, Pa., near Philadelphia. When he was fourteen years of age his parents removed to Baltimore, where he concluded his common school education, entered the City College, and was graduated with high honors in 1875. He then entered the law school of the University of Maryland, where he was graduated with distinction in 1877. In the same year he passed his examinations and was admitted to the bar, beginning immediately to practice his profession. He was at first associated with John P. Poe, under whose guidance he began his court work, and from whom he received many opportunities to try cases of importance and to aid in the preparation of briefs. Of these opportunities he made such good use that he rapidly won for himself the approbation of the leaders of the bar. In 1879 Mr. Gans was appointed deputy state's attorney, under Charles G. Kerr, for the criminal court of Baltimore. In this position he continued for eight years, performing the most arduous work of the office but this training, though hard, was the foundation on which his later reputation for thoroughness and profound knowledge of the law was in great part to rest. It was during this period that he began his notable public work in purifying the election laws and cleansing politics of corruption. It was then that he gained the hatred, later to be tinged with a



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deep respect of the ballot thieves whom he so unsparingly denounced and so persistently prosecuted. During his incumbency in this office he tried many cases of the first magnitude, and gained reputation as one of the sternest defenders of the states laws. In many contests he was opposed by some of the most talented men of the legal profession, such as William Pinckney Whyte, Joseph Heusler and Senator Voorhees, but he was always able to maintain his own in wit and astuteness against these brilliant opponents. After retiring from public office, Mr. Gans took up his own private practice, and soon became distinguished as one of the foremost trial lawyers of the state. He became counsel for some of the largest corporations in Baltimore, notably the Gas and Electric Company, and was retained by Cardinal Gibbons as his legal adviser in cases of importance. He was counsel for all the important Roman Catholic cases, notably the Indian Mission case. His ability as a criminal lawyer and prosecutor also secured for him the appointment of the professorship in criminal law in the University of Maryland Law School in 1882, a position which he retained until 1901, when he resigned, although retaining his membership in the Board of Regents of the University. Mr. Gans was also employed by the State of Maryland and the Federal Government in the conduct of important prosecutions, one of the most famous being the Ching fraudulent census case in lower Maryland. One of his last noted cases was his work for the Regional Bank Committee. Mr. Gans had a most profound comprehension of the fundamental principles of law. As a writer he was known through his various articles and textbooks on criminal law. At the time of his death he was preparing a monumental work on testamentary law, unfortunately never finished. His powers as a speaker were almost entirely developed through will and practice. As a student in the college debating society he was slow of speech and easily embarrassed, but these initial handicaps he soon overcame. He clung ever to the substance of his subject, depising mere oratory, although in his writings he acquired a finished style. Later in his life he acquired genuine powers of eloquence. These stirring addresses were chiefly made during the period of his life between thirty and forty, when work was an inspiration and fatigue was still unknown. His later style, which one of his friends called his "court of appeals style," was dignified and highly impressive, reminding one of the leaders of the English bar, notably Sir Edward Clarke. In his routine work he was most painstaking and thorough in the preparation of his causes. He often remarked that cases were not won in court, but in the law library. No detail of preparation was neglected; he felt deeply humiliated on the one or two occasions on which his antagonist found a precedent which he had not read. His long and severe training made him a specialist in many fields of law. Perhaps his most notable characteristic, out of court as well as in it, was his earnest search for truth. He refused to deck out half truths with tawdry rhetoric. The manipulation of arguments was for him an unknown

art. He first marshaled the real facts, as he saw them; his luminous and powerful intellect would then lead them to an apparently irresistible conclusion, as an army is led to victory by the tactical skill of its commander. Mr. Gans enjoyed the profound respect and admiration of all the members of the Maryland bar, and was, after the death of Bernard Castle, easily the foremost of its leaders. He was a member of the American, the Maryland and the Baltimore bar associations. He was also on the membership rolls of the University, the Maryland, the Baltimore Country and the Elkridge hunt clubs. In 1884 Mr. Gans married Elizabeth Virginia, daughter of John Wall, of Baltimore. They had eight children, of which seven survive: Lillian Dolores, Margaret Mary, Elizabeth Virginia, Anna Katherine, John Edgar, James Daniel and Hilary Wall Gans.

SHEEHAN, William Francis, lawyer and lieutenant-governor of New York, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 6 Nov., 1859; d. in New York City, 14 March, 1917. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and attended St. Joseph's College, where he was graduated in the class of 1876. Immediately after graduation, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Charles F. Tabor, then a practicing lawyer in Buffalo, who afterwards, through Mr. Sheehan's efforts, became attorney general of the state. In January, 1881, Mr. Sheehan passed his examinations for the bar, and carried off the honors of his class. In 1882 he became associated in the practice with Mr. Tabor, under the firm name of Tabor and Sheehan. This firm was afterward enlarged by the addition of John Cunneen, who also became attorney general of the state, and of Mr. Coatsworth. It continued until January, 1895, when Mr. Sheehan took up his residence in the City of New York and formed the firm of Sheehan and Collin, which continued for ten years. In 1905 a partnership was formed, composed of Alton B. Parker, who had resigned as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to run for President on the Democratic ticket in 1904, and Edward W. Hatch, who resigned from the bench of the Supreme Court to become a member of the firm, which was constituted under the name of Parker, Hatch and Sheehan. It was continued until 30 Nov., 1912, when Judge Parker retired, and thereafter continued under the name of Hatch and Sheehan until 1 Oct., 1915, when it was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Hatch. On 1 Jan., 1916, Mr. Sheehan organized the firm of Ingraham, Sheehan and Moran—Judge Ingraham having resigned his position as Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to enter the association. This firm continued until 14 March, 1917, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Sheehan. This chronology expresses the instrumentalities through which Mr. Sheehan exercised his professional activities and gained distinction for himself at the Bar of New York. Mr. Sheehan's career is among the most remarkable of the many distinguished men which this state has furnished, and, in personal achievement, he is entitled to a high place in its history. Mr. Sheehan was a large man in every sense—physically and mentally. In his early days he was an athlete, which found expres-

sion in rowing. He was stroke-oar in a crew which at one time won the championship of America, in the ordeal of which he undoubtedly shortened his days. When he was twenty-five years old, he was elected as member of the Assembly from the First District of Erie County, and took his seat in the Legislature in 1885. He was thereafter elected for seven consecutive terms; was made the leader of his party for five successive terms; and was a member of the Judiciary and Ways and Means Committee during the entire period. In 1891, his party having secured a majority in the Assembly, he was elected its Speaker. In this year it was said of him in "Harper's Weekly": "In these days of kaleidoscopic politics, a young man barely thirty-one years of age who has been chosen by the same constituency to serve them for seven terms in the State Legislature, who has been selected by his party for five successive sessions as leader on the floor of the House against a restless, resourceful, and aggressive majority, must possess qualities other than those of a successful politician. Mr. Sheehan is a born parliamentarian, a well-equipped debater, an earnest and vigorous speaker, and an uncompromising partisan. He enjoys the distinction of having been nominated consecutively more frequently for Speaker than any other man in the history of the state, and with the exception of Edmund L. Pitts, who was elected in 1867, of being the youngest of seventy-one Speakers who have filled this honorable position." In 1888 David B. Hill became Governor, and at that time was formed a firm and lasting friendship between Governor Hill and Mr. Sheehan, which lasted until the former's death. The political history of the state during this period was fraught with unusual interest, not only among the leaders of the rank and file of the Democratic party, but in its great opponent, the Republican party. While Mr. Hill and his supporters uniformly opposed the aspirations of Mr. Cleveland and his supporters, in which Mr. Sheehan joined, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the integrity of character, which was enduring in Mr. Sheehan through every vicissitude of political and professional life, engaged the confidence of Mr. Cleveland, and the personal friendship which existed between them was never shattered. In every contest in which Mr. Sheehan engaged he fought in the open and no subterranean chicanery ever marred his life, political, professional or social. This Mr. Cleveland recognized, and while political contests were bitter, they did not abate respect for character. In the autumn of 1891 Mr. Sheehan was elected lieutenant governor, and became the presiding officer of the Senate. His partisanship in those days was uncompromising, but, in the discharge of his duties, he recognized his obligations, and no man has ever presided over the deliberations of the Senate who received more uniform commendation from both parties for dignity of bearing, impartiality of ruling, and urbanity in treatment. His sense of justice was a strong and dominating feature of his character, and in the exercise of official power Mr. Sheehan maintained what was right with the same virility that he exhibited in purely partisan matters. As a member of the Democratic State Committee, and, later, as a member of the Na-

tional Committee, he was recognized as one of the strong and dominating characters in forming and shaping the policies of his party, and he came to be recognized throughout the entire country among the leaders of his party, and did much, probably as much as any other one man, in shaping its destinies, until the nomination of Mr. Bryan in 1896. Mr. Sheehan disagreed then with the policies which found dominating expression under Mr. Bryan's leadership. He opposed them with all his power, and when he failed retired from active participation in political affairs, until the nomination of Judge Parker, in 1904, gave him the opportunity to lend efficient support through the management of that campaign. During the intervening years, and until 1911, when Mr. Sheehan became a candidate for the United States Senate, his advice was constantly sought by party leaders in Washington, and by distinguished men of his party throughout the country. It may be said that, while he freely discussed political situations with all, he was out of harmony with the policies of the Democratic managers in Washington, which prevailed during this period. His political activities practically closed with his candidacy for the United States Senate in 1911. During that strenuous period, which lasted for over three months, he was subjected to tremendous strain. The situation produced abnormal difficulties; he had ardent, unpromising friends and bitter enemies. Some of his friends were willing to go to all lengths for his success. Mr. Sheehan, with characteristic firmness, set himself as adamant against any scheme for the promotion of his election which would carry with it a taint of any character. After he had reached the conclusion that he could not be elected, his only desire was to retire from the contest with clean hands and an unstained reputation. This he succeeded in doing, and finally was enabled to relieve himself from a candidacy, which he had deemed hopeless for a considerable time, with a reputation untarnished, with a character for integrity which had been raised among his fellowmen, and with the respect of all. Mr. Sheehan's last public service was rendered as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1915. He devoted himself to the discharge of his duties in that relation with the same intensity of purpose that characterized all of his activities, and, at the conclusion of his labors, he had established himself in the confidence and esteem of his colleagues, and was recognized as one of the able and valuable members of the Convention. From his associates have come the highest tributes to his courage, his ability and his efficiency. He took part in many of the important debates of the Convention, particularly on the amendments affecting home rule, reapportionment, budget, and the method of choosing state officers; and as a member of the judiciary committee, to which he gave singular attention, he contributed from his vast store of experience acquired during his public career and in the courts many of the provisions which were incorporated in the judiciary article. Remarkable as was Mr. Sheehan's political career, his professional activities were equally distinguished. In a city which holds the leadership among the members of the bar of the country, he built up a reputa-



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tion for character and ability in that branch of the law in which his professional activities found expression, which placed him in the very first rank. It is rare, indeed, in a city where competition is as keen among lawyers as it is in the city of New York, that a large business is established in a short period. It is usually through a line of several generations that a controlling legal business is built up. Within two years after Mr. Sheehan came to New York, and formed the firm of Sheehan and Collin, he had established a business which embraced within its clientele numerous gas and electric light companies, railroads, a trust company and a general business which equaled in proportion and surpassed many old established firms. We have never known a man so intense in application upon every matter entrusted to his care. To whatever activity he devoted himself he threw every ounce of his energy and ability to make it a success. He was so constituted that he could not do otherwise. It was a physically destroying characteristic; it entered into his attempts at relaxation and he played golf as though his future depended upon his success at the game. No obstacle daunted his courage, and no task presented itself that found him feeling incapable of surmounting its difficulties. He literally wore himself out in the tenseness of his application. Mr. Sheehan had a charming personality, and a smile which was as fascinating as a woman's. His clients' interests were his own, and in his devotion to them he left nothing undone which he thought would bring success. This charm of personality, devotion to clients' interest, and the success which he obtained, inspired confidence among the financial and business interests of his city. There was scarcely a lawyer at the bar who had a wider acquaintance with the leaders of the financial interests of the city than Mr. Sheehan, and no man enjoyed a higher reputation for character and ability. Mainly, his professional activities were expressed through corporate law. In the organization and reorganization of corporations, in devising plans to meet business needs, in rescuing business interests from disastrous conditions, and in furnishing plans for rehabilitation, he had no superior, and but few equals. So long as he remained in vigorous health, he was constantly retained in connection with corporate management of large concerns. No man was more sensitive of his honor in his professional relations. He had been criticized and pilloried in connection with his political activities, which is the common fate of all men who engage therein, but he held high the honor of his profession and no act of his ever placed a stain upon it. He attained in his profession high rank, and earned and deserved the competence which he acquired, and when the end came no lawyer enjoyed the confidence of the financial and business community to a higher degree than did he. It had been won by intense effort and devotion, and he deserved it all. In his social life he was delightful. No man possessed more devoted friends, and perhaps no man incurred more bitter enmities—the latter comes to be the fate of forceful men even though possessed of a lovable nature. In his domestic relation no man was more fortunate. He married, 27 Nov., 1889, Blanche, daughter of Michael and

Marie Regina Nellany, and enjoyed that mutual confidence, love, and affection which makes the marriage relation ideal. The mourners at his funeral came from all ranks in life—those high in financial circles, the leading bankers of the great metropolis, his professional brethren of all degrees and stations, his friends in every walk, and those lowly ones whom he had aided by his charity, and the workers who had been benefited through legislation procured by him, and for whom he had otherwise cared. It was the highest, the best, and the last tribute that could be paid to a noble character.

BOWKER, Richard Rogers, editor and author, b. in Salem, Mass., 4 Sept., 1848, son of Daniel R. and Therese M. (Savory) Bowker. He was educated at the College of the City of New York, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1868. The following year he became editor of the New York "Evening Mail." From 1880 to 1882 he was the London representative of Harper and Bros. He has been editor of "The Library Journal" since 1876, and of "The Publishers' Weekly" since 1879. He is vice-president of the American Copyright League, a member of the Council of the American Library Association and of the University Settlement Society, a trustee of the Brooklyn Public Library and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is vice-president of the De Laval Separator Company, of the De Laval Steam Turbine Company, and from 1890 to 1899 he served as first vice-president of the New York Edison Company. He is the author of "Work and Wealth" (1883); "Economics for the People" (1886, 1896); "Copyright: Its Law and Its Literature" (1886); "Primer of Political Education" (1889); "Civil Service Examinations" (1889); "Electoral Reform" (1890); "The Arts of Life" (1900, 1903); "Of Politics" (1901); "Of Business" (1901); "Of Education" (1903); "Of Religion" (1903); "Copyright: Its History and Law" (1911). Mr. Bowker has also edited "The Economic Fact-Book" (1885); "The American Catalogues" (1876-1907); "The American Annual Catalogue" (1887-1908); "The Library List" (1887); "The Reader's Guide in Economic, Social, and Political Science," with George Iles (1891); "The Annual Literary Index," with W. I. Fletcher (1893-1903); "The Campaign Text Book, National Democratic Party" (1896); "Society Publications" (1899); "State Publications" (1908); "Great American Industries" series in "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Bowker is active in independent politics. He originated the independent Republican movement in 1879, called the original Mugwump; later, he became affiliated with the National (gold-standard) Democratic party. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, Arkwright, Authors', City, Lenox Garden, and National Arts Clubs. Mr. Bowker married Alice Mitchell, of Cambridge, Mass., 1 Jan., 1902.

ALLEN, Frederick Madison, physician, b. in Des Moines, Ia., 16 March, 1879, son of Madison Calvin and Harriet Amelia (McDaniel) Allen. The Allen family was among the earliest English settlers of North Carolina. One branch began a westward migration in 1802, and settled in Sumner County, Tenn., where

Madison C. Allen was born, 10 March, 1834. Harriet Amelia McDaniel was born 29 June, 1858, at Jaynesville, O. Her father was of Scottish descent, and her mother was a Van Houten, tracing her ancestry from the earliest Dutch settlers of New York. Dr. Allen attended public school in Des Moines, Ia., until the age of eleven, when his parents removed to California, spending one year in Oakland and then acquiring orange orchards in Pomona, Los Angeles county, where they still reside. In 1893 he was one of a party of twenty-one school children sent to the Chicago Exposition by the San Francisco "Examiner" on the basis of highest scholarship rank in competitive examination among all the grammar school children of the state, held under the auspices of the state department of education. He completed the course at the Pomona high school in 1897, receiving diplomas from both the classical and the scientific courses. In 1898 he entered the University of California at Berkeley, and was there graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1902. His college studies included some of the usual mathematics and science courses, but were devoted chiefly to the ancient and modern languages and the general culture work of the "classical" course. He was a contributor and assistant editor of the student literary weekly, editor in chief of the college daily paper, an intercollegiate debater, a captain in the cadet corps, and a charter member of the local chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. After graduation, he was for one year principal of a high school in Bishop, Inyo county, Cal. In 1903 he began the study of medicine, taking the first year in Chicago and the remaining three in the medical department of the University of California, San Francisco, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1907. For one year, 1907-08, he was an interne in the University of California Hospital in San Francisco, and the following year (1908-09) engaged in general medical practice in Stirling City, Butte county, Cal. From 1909 to 1912 he devoted himself entirely to theoretical investigations of diabetes at the Harvard Medical School in Boston. By means of partial instead of total removal of the pancreas, he succeeded in obtaining in dogs a satisfactory reproduction of human diabetes. With this type of diabetes he performed numerous experiments to test the various theories of the disease, and in particular by pathological studies which demonstrated specific degenerative changes in the islands of Langerhans of the pancreas he completed the proof that the seat of the disorder is in these structures. The modifications which were possible in the course of the experimental disease gave grounds for hope for some better control of the condition in men. The results of these investigations appeared in 1913 in the form of a large monograph, issued by the Harvard University Press. Beginning in 1913, Dr. Allen undertook the practical application of his results at the Rockefeller Institute in New York City. The first step was a study of the effects of fasting and limitation of the total diet upon dogs with the above-mentioned form of experimental diabetes. It was found that under suitable conditions fasting stopped the glycosuria, which could then be kept absent by restriction of the diet and

body weight, and the usual diabetic symptoms and fatal decline were thus avoided. If the diet were increased so as to raise the body weight of these animals above a certain level, glycosuria and other symptoms were brought back, and the usual downward progress followed unless checked by a repetition of the treatment. The principle thus discovered was radically opposed to the prevailing methods of treating human diabetes, which consisted in restriction only of the sugars and starches of the diet, and of protein which is a direct source of sugar in the body, while fat was allowed freely and even forced in the largest quantities possible in the attempt to keep up good nutrition and combat the usual emaciation. The new discovery showed that the quantities of fatty foods must also be limited, and that the attempt to keep up nutrition by high caloric diets was the actual cause of aggravation of the diabetes and the attendant emaciation. The first patient was admitted to the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for trial of the new treatment on 24 Feb., 1914. Over a hundred others, mostly with the extremely severe forms of the disease, were treated under careful experimental observation during the following four years. It was proved that the new treatment could abolish acidosis and avert coma, which had formerly been the most dreaded danger especially in youthful diabetics. The well known complications affecting both young and old patients, such as cataract, retinitis, gangrene, and high susceptibility to infections, including tuberculosis, were also prevented or improved. It was shown that both the life and comfort of diabetic patients were greatly increased by these means. In the milder cases apparently lasting health could be enjoyed at the simple price of continued care in diet. The severest cases of diabetes could be kept under control only on very strict diets, so that the emaciated patients could not be built up to normal weight and strength. It was not fully established whether they could maintain an invalid existence indefinitely, or whether downward progress must ultimately occur from some inherent cause in spite of dietary control. These clinical studies were recorded in detail in a large monograph issued by the Rockefeller Institute in 1919. The treatment received rapid and widespread adoption by the medical profession. In parallel with the clinical treatment, Dr. Allen conducted further animal experiments on the theoretical side of the subject. To confirm the validity of the application of experimental results to clinical treatment, he showed an exact similarity of the course and symptoms of the disease in man with the experimental diabetes of dogs. Diabetic dogs were shown to be subject to lipemia, acidosis and coma like human patients. Diabetes was likewise produced by partial removal of the pancreas in a wide range of other animals. The hydropic degeneration of the islands of Langerhans was also proved to be common to the diabetes of all animal species and of man, and to be the cause of the progressive decline in the power of assimilating food. This degeneration in turn is caused by excessive diet, so that regulation of the diet actually removes the sole or chief cause of downward progress. These studies further established the generally accepted be-



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lief that the essential seat of diabetes is in the pancreas. Dr. Allen in addition succeeded in producing diabetes by experimental inflammations of the pancreas in animals. The pancreas of human patients at autopsy almost always shows evidences of such inflammation. Accordingly, the most probable theory of the origin of human diabetes is that, at some time, inflammation or degeneration occurs in the pancreas, which is generally due to infection or intoxication, and that the damage to the islands of Langerhans gives rise to diabetes either immediately or (generally) after some interval. From 1918 to 1919 Dr. Allen held the rank of captain in the medical corps of the U. S. army, and was assigned in charge of the special diabetic service in general hospital No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J. After discharge he undertook the development of plans for an institution to be devoted entirely to the treatment and investigation of disorders of metabolism. For one year (1919-20) he conducted a private hospital for this purpose in New York, which in 1920 was removed to Morristown, N. J., and expanded into the Physiatrie Institute. During this time he and his associates in the new institute carried on clinical studies of high blood pressure, establishing the relation of this abnormality to the sodium chloride economy of the body, and the possibility of relieving many cases by suitable restrictions of the salt of the diet. Dr. Allen holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Association of American Physicians, the American Society for Experimental Pathology, the Harvey Society of New York, and the New York Academy of Medicine. His publications, in addition to the two monographs mentioned, have appeared chiefly in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" (1914, 1916 and 1920), "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" (1915), "Transactions of the Association of American Physicians" (1915, 1917 and 1920), "New York State Journal of Medicine" (1915), "Harvey Lectures" (1916-17), "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" (1915, 1917, 1919, 1920 and 1921), "Journal of Experimental Medicine" (1920 and 1921), "American Journal of Physiology" (1920-21), "Archives of Internal Medicine" (1916, 1920 and 1921) and the "Journal of Biological Chemistry" (1920 and 1921).

THE PHYSIATRIC INSTITUTE

The Physiatrie Institute, for the treatment and investigation of metabolic diseases, was opened at Morristown, N. J., in July, 1920. The character of the institution is explained by considering that it was designed to provide adequate treatment for the so-called metabolic diseases which consist pre-eminently in disturbances of the bodily chemistry and glandular functions. Leading examples are diabetes, the large group of cardio-vascular-renal disorders, thyroid disturbances, cirrhosis and some other liver diseases, and disorders of the adrenals, hypophysis and other internal secretory organs. Cancer and some forms of nervous disease and insanity may later be added to this category, though at present their origin and nature are obscure. Apart from certain inborn abnormalities, the metabolic diseases are the consequences of damage or deterioration of certain organs occurring during the life of the individual,

generally caused, according to the best modern theory, by infections. Not only major infections but also minor foci, as in the tonsils and teeth, sometimes furnish entrance to the circulation for bacteria or their toxins, which attack vital organs, the results becoming apparent either immediately or in the course of years. The average of human life has been greatly lengthened by modern medical science, especially through the reduction of infant mortality and prevention of large epidemics. According to vital statistics, the average life-time in the United States in 1860 was 22.7 years, and has risen gradually to 38 years in 1910. The fact that it is still not much more than half of the Biblical three score years and ten is due partly to tuberculosis and various infections and accidents, but largely to the widespread prevalence of the metabolic disorders mentioned. The very rapid increase of these latter, as shown by statistics, has given alarm to public health authorities, but can to only slight extent be attributed to the strenuous life or any other faults of our civilization. For the most part it is explainable by two very simple circumstances: (1) the disorders mentioned belong chiefly to later life, and for the reasons stated a greater proportion of the population now reach middle or old age; (2) the improved methods of diagnosing these diseases now reveal a vast number of cases which heretofore have passed unrecognized. The fact remains that these diseases are alarmingly prevalent. The diabetics of the United States today are estimated in Joslin's textbook to number at least 500,000, and as the diagnosis is still often missed, the number is probably considerably greater than this. Heart disease, the various forms of kidney disease, high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis are still more frequent, and the number of persons thus afflicted in the United States today undoubtedly reaches several millions. It is a conservative statement that a majority of the entire population may expect to suffer the consequences of some of these diseases either in themselves or in their families. They are the commonest causes of rejection for life insurance. Furthermore, it is frequently the leaders in all walks of life who are stricken down at ages when they should be at the height of their usefulness. The general treatment of these diseases is by rest of the affected organ. In a few instances, such as heart disease, drugs are of some assistance; but no drug has any curative action for diabetes, kidney diseases or most of the others of this group. Mainly, the treatment of heart disease is by bodily rest, which relieves the strain upon the heart. When any organs participate specifically in the disposal of food, rest of their function is obtained by limiting the use of the foods with which they are concerned. Thus, in kidney disorders there is need of controlling the intake of nitrogen, salts and water, which it is the function of the kidneys to excrete. In diabetes it is necessary to restrict primarily carbohydrate (starches and sugars), and also all other foods which furnish calories to the body. Modern developments have created problems in the treatment of both rich and poor patients. Notwithstanding the great number of hospitals and sanatoria offering the highest efficiency or luxury for the treatment of most medical and surgical ailments, it is a

remarkable but easily verifiable fact that special diet and laboratory equipment have been neglected to such an extent that even the wealthy have difficulties in obtaining the benefit of the latest scientific methods for metabolic disorders. Americans of the more affluent class formerly flocked by thousands to European, especially to German, resorts, but these pilgrimages have been practically stopped by the war and by the American therapeutic advances which have made the German treatment an anachronism. Likewise thousands of diabetics and nephritics have heretofore congregated at various mineral springs throughout the world; but as information spreads and the public become aware of the worthlessness of mineral waters for these diseases, the places which exploit these superstitions must be replaced by institutions equipped to administer accurate treatment based on modern scientific knowledge. These needs on the part of the rich are multiplied in the case of the poor. Contrary to a prevalent belief, the poorer classes suffer from their full share of diabetes, Bright's disease, high blood pressure and other ailments of this group. The diseases are chronic, and the dietary treatment is expensive. The accommodations in public institutions and clinics are notoriously deficient. A large proportion of such patients when treated and instructed by present-day methods can have their lives lengthened and their earning power wholly or partly restored. The existing conditions of preventable suffering and death constitute both an economic waste and a humanitarian reproach. In regard to the scientific investigation of diseases, many examples may be cited to show that medical science generally advances in waves; a quick rush of achievement resulting whenever the way is opened by the necessary preparatory discoveries. The discoveries of asepsis and anesthesia were followed by the wonderfully rapid development of modern surgery. Bacteriology, within a single generation after the discovery of the causation of disease by germs, provided both the means for abolishing most epidemics and specific cures for several acute infections, notably diphtheria. Comparatively small and slow progress has been made thus far in the metabolic disorders, chiefly because of the recondite nature of the problems and the lack of adequate methods of investigation. There are plain signs of a rapid and radical change in this situation. The importance of these diseases as causes of disability and death has drawn attention strongly to them. Chemistry and physiology have advanced to the point where they now offer methods for attacking the problems. Physicians and investigators are turning their interest to these subjects as the coming field of medicine. Some therapeutic advances have already been made, but they are trivial in comparison with the possibilities of the near future. Institutions with suitable staff and equipment are as necessary for producing discoveries as are factories for any material product. Granted proper direction and organization, progress in knowledge can be assured practically in proportion to the financial support of the investigation. The Physiatrie Institute was organized with a view to meeting the above needs. The name is derived from two familiar Greek roots, namely from *physis*

(*physis*), "nature," represented in such words as physics, physiology, and physician, and *iatrikos* (*iatrikos*), "medical," pertaining to physicians or the healing art. The combination is meant to signify the application of natural laws and the natural sciences to medicine. This is the essential feature in all sound medical practice and progress, but it is particularly appropriate for the metabolic diseases. These have often been called constitutional diseases, because they are disturbances of the fundamental chemistry and physiology of the body. Also their treatment now consists chiefly in physical agencies, especially diet, and will probably progress in the direction of more potent physiotherapy rather than in the direction of any cure by drugs. The organization of the Physiatrie Institute may be considered in its three aspects as a sanatorium, as a charitable and as a research institution. One primary purpose is to conduct a first-class sanatorium for the more prosperous class of patients, and charge prices according to the accommodations furnished; to use the proceeds for the general upkeep of the entire institution, and to devote any surplus to the support of the other two divisions named below. To this end a site has been obtained which is as nearly ideal as possible in natural and artificial advantages, and all requisite facilities for treatment, particularly in the form of diet kitchen and laboratories, have been provided and placed under the charge of a specially trained personnel. To this extent the undertaking is a philanthropy for the rich, and one of the reasons for its existence is the difficulty experienced by many patients in obtaining suitable treatment irrespective of what they may be willing to pay. A second purpose is to provide treatment for poor patients, either free or at such reduced rates as they are able to pay. Such patients are not admitted indiscriminately. By personal recommendations, chiefly from physicians, the attempt is made to avoid some of the abuses of free clinics. Also patients who are grossly unfit either mentally or morally, so that there is no hope of their following the treatment faithfully at home, are left to the care of other charitable organizations which are better equipped to manage them. There is a very numerous class of patients in reduced circumstances, some of whom may be uneducated but of trustworthy characters, while others are of a high order of education and social standing but are impoverished through their disease. It is among these classes that the diseases in question cause some of the worst tragedies, which are largely preventable. Such patients are afforded the same treatment as the rich, though on a less luxurious basis. They are kept for the necessary length of time, generally several weeks or months in severe cases, and before discharge are taught the full details of conducting their treatment at home. Also the new ideas of occupational therapy are applied by providing light work, such as raising chickens and rabbits, for patients who are not completely disabled. This serves a threefold purpose; it contributes somewhat to the financial support of the institution, cultivates the self-respect of the patients, avoiding the stigma of pure charity, and aids therapeutically by preventing them from becoming introspective and "hospital-



PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE MORRISTOWN, N.J.

ized" invalids. A few such patients must be kept almost indefinitely, but the great majority recover some degree of working power, or at least become able to continue their favorable progress at home. Research is the third of the principal objects for which the entire institution exists. The advancement of knowledge concerning these diseases and their treatment is regarded as even more important than the application of the methods now known. The special value of such an institution for this service is considered to be twofold. First, such investigation has heretofore been sporadic, according as certain individuals, hospitals or laboratories might happen to take it up or might obtain funds for doing so; but a specialized institution devoted to these problems will insure that they shall be pressed forward actively and continuously. Second, this work will not suffer from the conflicting interests of an institution serving a variety of purposes, but special facilities and a specially trained staff will make for the highest possible efficiency in this particular study. This investigation is pursued by clinical and laboratory work and by animal experimentation, which has demonstrated its indispensable value in this field. The activities of the three divisions mentioned are mutually helpful and their combination offers unique possibilities. The fees of the wealthier patients of the institute furnish an important source of income, so that the charitable foundation required is only a fraction of that necessary for an institution conducted for charity alone. At the same time these patients see for themselves the needs of poorer sufferers and the possibilities of research; the reaction in them is not unpleasant, but on the contrary they regard it as a privilege to help the philanthropic divisions with gifts. The poorer patients not only receive the benefits of treatment but also enlarge the clinical material available for study by the staff. The research work, while advancing knowledge of the subject, also raises the general standard of the institution. It is well known that the best minds in medicine are not attracted toward the purely commercial aspects of it, and are seldom obtainable at any price on the staff of a sanatorium conducted as a purely business undertaking. At the same time that the research work derives support from the gifts of patients, a direct benefit results to the patients themselves, in that they are thus enabled to receive treatment from those engaged in the actual discovery of new methods rather than from their imitators. The Physiatrie Institute was opened with a professional staff of twenty persons, and the following officers: Dr. Frederick M. Allen, director; Dr. J. West Mitchell and Dr. James W. Sherrill, resident physicians; and Miss Mary B. Wishart, superintendent. The initial support of the institution has been in the form of small contributions, ranging from a few hundred to several thousand dollars, from patients and their friends. The fact has been emphasized that the aggregate wealth of the persons and families afflicted with diabetes, Bright's disease and high blood pressure is many times greater than that of any individual, and by co-operating in enlightened self-interest they can contribute to work out their own salvation by assuring the best possible

facilities for the treatment and investigation of their own troubles. The efficiency of this work and their pride in it are both enhanced by this plan, in contrast to the former dependence upon the chance charity of some rich person. A suitable location for the Physiatrie Institute was sought for more than a year, and it was a great good fortune when the ideal site was found in the former country home of Mr. Otto H. Kahn. Morristown is noted for its beauty and for its pleasant and healthful all-year climate. It has excellent train connections with New York City and good automobile roads. The elevation is about six hundred feet above sea level. The Kahn estate is recognized as the finest in Morristown and one of the most beautiful in the entire region about New York. It includes approximately 200 acres of rolling meadows and woodland, converted into a show-place by the highest skill of the landscape artist and gardener. The main house is of Italian architecture, designed by Carrere and Hastings, of brick and stone construction, and three stories in height. Its rooms and spacious porches command views of the entire property and of the surrounding country for many miles. In front of the house is a courtyard, where the main driveway encircles a large fountain and pool with borders of ornamental plants. Nearby are a rose garden and Italian and Japanese gardens. The extensive lawns, surrounding a private lake, are laid out as an eighteen hole golf course. There are also two tennis courts, a squash court and other provisions for recreation. Numerous fruit trees are scattered about, and in addition an outlying part of the property is reserved for a farm, which is to be an important feature of the institution. Besides the usual country luxuries of fresh eggs from pedigreed white Leghorn chickens and milk from Jersey cows, there are special plans for gardening in the interests of patients on diet. With the co-operation of the department of agriculture at Washington, it is intended to grow not only the finest varieties of market vegetables but also new or rare species obtained from all over the world. A supply of winter vegetables and the growing of tropical varieties are made possible by the large greenhouses. The present buildings will accommodate about fifty patients. Additions are planned for the near future, so as to increase the capacity considerably without destroying the original character of a superb private estate.

ZANE, Charles Shuster, jurist, b. at Tuckahoe, Cape May County, N. J., 3 March, 1831; d. in Salt Lake City, Utah, 29 March, 1915, son of Andrew and Mary (Franklin) Zane. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Robert Zane, who was one of the first Quaker colony in America, founded at Salem, N. J., in 1675. His great-uncle, Isaac Zane, migrated from Salem to Berkeley County, Va., became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1775, and served as one of Patrick Henry's famous committee for arming the militia. This Isaac Zane was the father of Jonathan, who defended the frontier at Wheeling in the Revolution; of Ebenezer, who laid out the once famous road through Ohio, "Zane's Trace," and founded Zanesville and Lancaster, O., and of Elizabeth, or "Betty,"

Zane, whose life is the subject of an interesting book by her great-grandson, the novelist Zane Grey. The parents of Charles S. Zane were Quakers, although he himself was not of that faith. This was due, perhaps, to the fact that his father had removed from the Quaker community of Salem to a farm at Tuckahoe. His mother, a relative of Benjamin Franklin, died when he was nine years of age. Charles S. Zane was the youngest of a large family. His life was passed on the farm until his sixteenth year, when he became a clerk in a store in Philadelphia. Shortly thereafter he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where his eldest brother had preceded him as early as 1838. He traveled by steamboat on the rivers to Naples, Ill., which was the river point for the interior. In 1850 he rode by horse from Springfield to Philadelphia, but at once returned to Illinois, and, having determined upon the legal profession, entered McKendree College in 1852. In this institution he studied for three years, but was not graduated. Teaching school at Pleasant Plains in Sangamon County now occupied him for a time, and in 1856 he moved to Springfield, to continue his legal studies, already begun in the intervals of school duties. He first applied at Mr. Lincoln's office, but, having found no vacancy there, entered the office of James C. Conkling, where he remained until admitted to the bar, late in 1857. He opened an office above that of Lincoln and Herndon. In 1859 he was elected city attorney. In the same year he married Margaret C. Maxcy, who was the niece of William H. Herndon, Lincoln's partner, the author of a life of Lincoln, many statements of which aroused Judge Zane to disgusted condemnation. As a young lawyer Judge Zane took an active interest in politics. In 1852 his first vote for president was cast for General Scott, the Whig candidate, his second was for Fremont. He was thrown, to some extent, in the company of Mr. Lincoln, and was with him when the news came of the nomination at Chicago. The address by Judge Zane on his recollections of the President, published in the "Sunset Magazine," contains many things that are nowhere else recorded. He was always a moderate partisan; was not in favor of the conviction of Johnson on the impeachment trial; disapproved of Grant's administration, and, in a community enthusiastic on the subject of free silver, earnestly supported the gold standard. In 1861 he became city attorney for the second time, and was re-elected in 1865. During the Civil War he was detailed to assist at the state headquarters, and, after the war, became county attorney of Sangamon County. In 1861 the firm of Lincoln and Herndon had been succeeded by that of Herndon and Zane. After William H. Herndon retired, he was associated with Shelby M. Cullom, afterwards senator, in the firm of Cullom, Zane and Marey. In 1873 he was elected circuit judge of the then Fifth Circuit of Illinois, defeating General John A. McClelland in a heavily Democratic district. He served as circuit judge, through successive re-elections, until 1884, when he was appointed by President Arthur chief justice of Utah Territory. He was chief justice of the Territory, with two short interruptions, for almost eleven years, and in 1895 was elected chief

justice of the Supreme Court of the newly admitted state. He served until 1 Jan., 1899, but at the election in November, 1898, was defeated, owing to the great popularity of the "free silver" cause, which had made the state heavily Democratic. This was the only time that he was defeated at a popular election. From that time, until his death, he resided in Salt Lake City; although, after the death of his wife, a large part of his time was passed in Chicago and in San Francisco. At the age of eighty-four, without sickness or apparent weakness, strong and active for one of his years, he suddenly fell dead from cerebral hemorrhage, and passed away without a moment of pain. The remarkable feature of Judge Zane's judicial career was his large part in the suppression of polygamy in Utah. This practice had been continued since the first settlement of the territory, until, in 1882, the Edmunds law was passed, defining the offenses of bigamy and unlawful cohabitation, and making it possible to exclude believers in polygamy from juries. For dealing with the difficult situations involved in enforcing the law, Judge Zane was eminently fitted. He had gained a deserved reputation as a judicial officer in Illinois. His service as a circuit judge had given universal satisfaction, and his reputation as a capable and careful lawyer was established. By his own legal acuteness and learning he was able to supplement an inadequate presentation. He presided over a court with firmness and urbanity. His judicial manners, so to speak, were admirable. He had the high respect and even affection of the lawyers who practiced before him. There were no interruptions from the bench, none of those hasty, often foolish and irrelevant, questions from the judge. He was a model of decorum, patience, and indulgence. No lawyer ever complained that he was not fully heard. To an unusual degree he possessed the true judicial temperament which suspends judgment until all relevant considerations have been understood and weighed; performing his duties, not only with the appearance, but with the actual expression of impartiality. A few railroad lawyers complained that he was too indulgent toward plaintiffs in personal injury cases, although in those matters he was truly conservative. He was eminently a man who thought no evil of others, who always spoke in a kindly way of all men, who always found the good in others because he was constantly seeking for it. With this kind of a reputation he ascended the bench among strangers, and amid a hostile population, in September, 1884. At that time the feeling was very bitter between Mormons and non-Mormons, or "Gentiles," as they were called. The bitterness had lately been intensified by the killing of some Mormon missionaries in a lawless community in Tennessee. The inhabitants of the territory were divided into two hostile camps, with no social and little business intercourse. The Gentiles were few in number and not all of them above reproach. The cases against polygamous practices were begun by the prosecution of a leading bishop. Rulings by the court, opinions from the bench characterized by fine legal ability, were forthcoming. The prosecuting officers were able and capable. The United States attorney, William H. Dick-



CHARLES S. ZANE

son, was fortunately an able and brilliant lawyer, one of the most skillful prosecutors ever in any court. In the course of time practically all the leading Mormons were in the penitentiary. The full penalty of the law, both by imprisonment and by fine, was imposed on those who defied the law. The judge refused to naturalize men who would not admit the supremacy of the laws. The Mormon press was bitter in its denunciation of the lawless proceedings. Appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory, where the three judges of the Territory sat together, then to the Supreme Court of the United States. The rulings were in every case affirmed. In fact, during Judge Zane's service on the bench in Utah, but one case which he had decided was reversed. He had held that in civil cases the legislature could provide for a verdict by three-fourths of the jury instead of by all. In 1887 came the Edmunds Tucker law, forfeiting all the property of the church. The opinion in the great case of the United States against the Mormon church was written by Judge Zane, upholding the law. The case was later affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States. Not the least of Judge Zane's services were his statements from the bench upon the necessity for obedience to law; his constant exhortations to men to obey the law. Every one who announced his readiness to abandon his polygamous practices received the most lenient treatment. The feeling under the prosecutions grew more and more bitter. Threats were made, and it was feared that some fanatic would attempt assassination. All the time the judge moved serenely on the streets, neither feeling nor showing fear, nor asking for a guard. In the court-room crowded with hostile people, he presided with firmness and courage. The slightest infraction of order was not allowed to pass, and jurors, whether grand or petty, were sternly rebuked for any sign of weakness or partiality. The very uprightness, blamelessness, and purity of his life made a strong appeal to the Mormons. The Mormon press was compelled to acknowledge that here was a judge who enforced the law against all alike, against Gentile saloon-keeper as well as Mormon polygamist. The Mormon lawyers bore witness to his absolute impartiality and great ability in all other kinds of judicial decisions. Since he was an adherent of no church or creed he could not be charged with religious bias. Gradually his work had its effect. In 1890 came the revelation to the President of the Church, sustained by the vote of the Church, abolishing polygamy. Judge Zane, although most of the Gentiles scouted the revelation, said that it must be accepted as a frank abandonment of the practice. Such it has turned out to be, in spite of individual lapses. Soon a better feeling was restored between Mormons and Gentiles. A great advance began in the material development of the Territory, and when it was admitted as a State, first election for state officers gave Judge Zane the highest vote of any candidate on either ticket, from the very people who had at first thought him an oppressor. Rarely has such a complete vindication come to any man. He achieved what is perhaps the only instance in history of the suppression of a practice, which had been considered a reli-

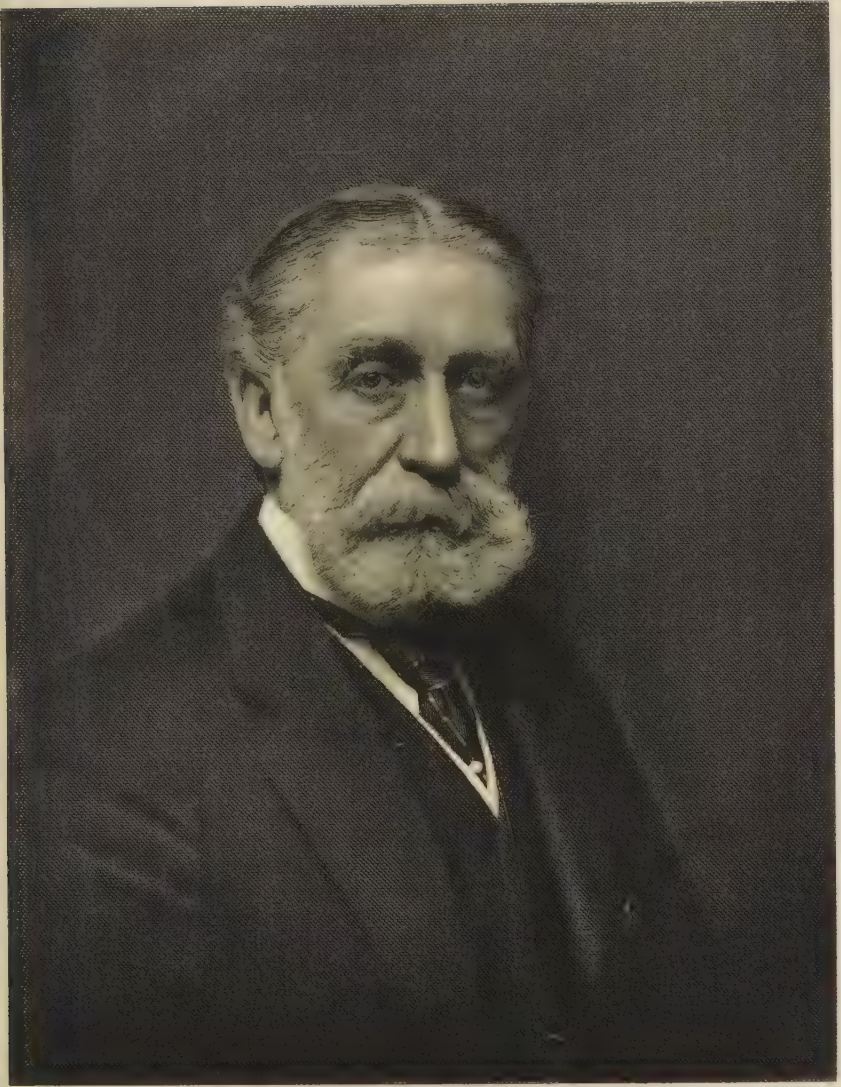
gious duty, through the ordinary processes of jury trial, amidst a bitterly hostile population. And this was done in such a manner that the religionists themselves came to acknowledge the absolute justness of his course, and the Mormon historian has admitted that "no innocent person was convicted." Judge Zane was not only such a *nisi prius* judge as is rarely found, but in the Supreme Court of Utah his reported opinions are models of condensation and directness. He was able to influence his fellow judges, without appearance of domination.

ZANE, John Maxcy, lawyer, b. in Springfield, Ill., 26 March, 1863, son of Charles Shuster and Margaret Drusila (Maxcy) Zane. Mr. Zane's early boyhood was spent in the city of his birth, where he acquired his primary and secondary education in the public schools. Having finished high school, he entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated B.A. in 1884. He then went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and became clerk of the Third District Court, a position held by him for four years. In the meanwhile he prepared himself for bar examinations. In 1888 he was admitted to practice before the bar of Utah. In the following year he was appointed assistant United States attorney of the State, an office which he filled for four years. Meanwhile, he was also, for five years, reporter for the supreme court of Utah. He then entered upon professional practice in Utah, but in 1899 he removed to Chicago. There he became a member of the firm of Shope, Mathis, Zane and Weber, then of the firm of Zane, Busby and Weber, and finally, of the firm of Zane, Morse and McKinney. Mr. Zane may properly be ranked as one of the foremost lawyers of the middle West. He was an exceptionally efficient assistant prosecuting attorney during the time he held that office in Utah, more especially because of his intimate knowledge of local conditions among a people whose customs have somewhat differentiated them from the rest of the population of the country. He has a strong, fundamental grasp of the principles of law which reaches far below superficialities. He is especially well versed in the intricacies of the laws as applied to our financial system, which knowledge he has presented to the public in a widely-read book, "Zane on Banks and Banking." In 1904 Mr. Zane was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Michigan, and in 1917 Northwestern University conferred on him the degree of Litt.D. He is a member of the Alta Club, of Salt Lake City, and of the Union League, the University, the Quadrangle, and the Caxton clubs, of Chicago. On 24 April, 1894, Mr. Zane married Sara Rich, daughter of Andrew Zane, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, Pa.

SELIGMAN, Isaac Newton, banker and philanthropist, b. on Staten Island, N. Y., 10 July, 1856; d. in New York City, 30 Sept., 1917, son of Joseph and Babette (Steinhardt) Seligman. His father, the founder of the international banking house, came to this country in 1843 and, with his six brothers, established the firm of J. and W. Seligman and Company. As a boy Isaac N. Seligman was for many years under the immediate guidance of his tutor, Horatio Alger, Jr., the famous juvenile writer. He entered Columbia Grammar

School at the age of ten, and in 1872 matriculated at Columbia College, where he was graduated with honors four years later. He rowed in the crew which in 1874 defeated Harvard, Yale, and nine other college crews on Saratoga Lake, and for a long period after his graduation was president of the Columbia Boat Club. His business training began in the New Orleans branch of the banking firm where his unusual ability was developed. He was transferred to the New York office in 1878, and at once became a prominent figure in New York financial circles. His father died in 1880, and was succeeded, as head of the firm, by his brother, the late Jesse Seligman, who died in 1895, and was succeeded by Isaac N. Seligman. As financial agents of the United States Navy Department, the firm had many connections throughout the world. Mr. Seligman traveled repeatedly to foreign capitals, and was on terms of intimacy with many noted financiers and statesmen. He played a notable part in preparing the way for the financial arrangements, making possible the acquisition of the Panama Canal by the United States government. He was also much interested in the scheme to rehabilitate Venezuela by the formation of an international syndicate to pool the debts of the country—the United States acting as sponsor for the transaction. By this plan, perfected during President Roosevelt's administration, Venezuela was placed on a firm financial basis. Mr. Seligman was active in the financial interests of several Central American republics, as well as in the Orient, always working in harmony with the local government. To mention the various enterprises in which he was interested, either as director or investor, would fill a large volume. Mr. Seligman was always an active and sturdy patriot. In his public activities he took a prominent part from the beginning in all the various movements for municipal reform. He was one of the leading figures of the Citizens Union and a valued member of the various committees, like the Committee of Seventy, the Committee of 250, and the Committee of 100. In the New York Chamber of Commerce he was a leading spirit for many years. At the time of his death, he was a member of the executive committee, and had been, for several years, chairman of one of its most important committees, that on taxation. The reports of this committee contributed not a little toward the reform of public finance. Mr. Seligman was also very much interested in civil service reform, and to this cause contributed liberally, both his time and his money. Among the national movements to which he was particularly attached was the Child Labor Association, of which he was one of the founders. He was also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the New York Academy of Political Science, before both of which bodies he repeatedly made addresses. He took a great interest in the affairs of the American Economic Association. In the more purely civic organizations, Mr. Seligman was notably active. Having early become convinced of the need of model tenements, he was one of the founders of the City and Suburban Homes Company; acting as its treasurer for many years. He was deeply interested in the problem of the social evil, as a prominent

member of the Committee of Fourteen, and later of the Committee of Seven. He was the head of the Civic Forum, and vice-president of the People's Institute, always lending a ready ear to the demands for municipal progress. The list of his philanthropic associations was long and representative. Among other notable connections, he was vice-president of the United Hebrew Charities, and was, for several decades, one of the leading officers of the St. John's Guild. Mr. Seligman had rare musical and artistic gifts, which he had inherited from his father. He was passionately devoted to the piano, and, as a draftsman of no mean order, he occupied much of his time in drawing. He was one of the trustees of the New York Symphony Society, as well as of the New York Oratorio Society, and helped to found the Institute of Musical Art, the leading organization of its kind in this country. He was a discriminating connoisseur of paintings, and had made a notable collection of the best examples of American art, in which he was especially interested. His personal characteristics were such as to endear him to a host of friends in every walk of life. Among his intimate friends, in the early days, were President Grant, Speaker Reed, and later on, President McKinley, Senator Mark Hanna, Carl Schurz, and General Horace Porter. The following extracts from remarks, made at various public meetings held in his honor, evidence the esteem in which he was held. John B. Pine, a trustee of Columbia University, said: "The death of Isaac N. Seligman will be deeply felt by the University and by all Columbia men. Among the latter he was widely and universally esteemed for his never-failing kindness and for his keen and active interest in everything connected with Columbia, from his student days when he rowed on the Varsity Crew to the very end, almost the last act of his life being to send a contribution for carrying on courses in Extension Teaching. While his generosity was proverbial only those most closely connected with the University can realize or appreciate how constant was his thought for its welfare, not only giving liberally when asked, but constantly on the alert with suggestions and substantial aid to advance its interests. But his devotion to the University was only one evidence of his public spirit, which led him to take an active part in innumerable philanthropic agencies and make him one of the most untiring supporters of every movement which aimed to secure better government for the city. As a type of the citizen Columbia aims to produce, conscientiously and unflinchingly devoted to the highest ideals and ever ready to render a service, large or small, to his Alma Mater, to the relief of suffering, or to the city, no finer example can be found than the gentle, modest, and warm-hearted friend whom we have lost in Isaac N. Seligman, whose name should always have a high place on Columbia's roll of honor." At a memorial meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the following remarks were made by Mr. Alfred E. Marling: "To pay a tribute to the worth and memory of Mr. Seligman is a privilege which any of the members of this Chamber would prize. The resolutions, which have just been offered, admirably express, in fitting language, the feeling of



Isaac R. Schigman

the Chamber as a whole, and I very proudly second the resolution. To those of us who came in closer touch with him in his committee work, our loss is indeed great. One early learned, in close association with him, to have for him a warm friendship, by reason of his simple, modest, considerate, patient character. The impression that one received in coming closer to him was that in any undertaking in which he was interested his dominating purpose was to help it along in any way within his power. He gave himself freely to the services of many causes in this city, political, municipal affairs, and a variety of public and private charities. Truly in the words of Oliver Goldsmith, this friend of ours had 'Learned the luxury of doing good.' Those of us who knew him intimately in associations on committees (and that was the privilege of the speaker) learned to appreciate the courteous way in which he respected the judgment of those who opposed him. Here again one must credit him with believing the saying of Emerson, that 'life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.' In Mr. Seligman's death, the business community has lost a banker of the highest probity and ability, the city has lost a devoted and intelligent citizen, and this Chamber has lost a warm supporter, and its members a kind and affectionate friend. It is indeed fitting that we tender to the members of his family, that beloved circle in which all the warmth and loving qualities of our friend's nature found fullest scope,—our sincere sympathy, and assure them how high was our appreciation of him.

"We live in deeds, not in years; in thoughts, not breaths,

In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.'

Mr. Seligman belonged to a great and noble race which has rendered imperishable service to the world for thousands of years, and left a literature full of beautiful, and loving, and helpful thoughts. I think it was Mr. Beecher, years ago, in preaching on a text from the Psalms, in that beautiful imagery of which he was such a master, said that some of the Psalms were like a bird flying through time, singing a song of comfort, or inspiration, or admonition; and it may not be fitting, Mr. President, to recall one of those Psalms as we remember this dear friend of ours who belonged to that noble and great race.

"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.

"But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night.

"And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

Mr. R. Fulton Cutting spoke as follows: "I wish to add a few words to those which have been already uttered in tribute to the memory of Isaac N. Seligman. It has been my privilege to be closely associated with him for

many years and in many ways. I have had unusual opportunity to measure his value to this community and the loyalty of his friendship. Despite his sixty-two years, he was a young man, for he had the enthusiasm of youth for the noble ideals that captured his imagination and enlisted his active and generous service. Recognizing early the unequalled possibilities of his philanthropy inherent in good government, he gave his zealous co-operation to every endeavor to express conscience and practical efficiency in political administration. His counsel, energetic service, and contributions were among the best assets of the movements for political reform that have particularly characterized the history of the city, state, and nation for the past three decades. You will remember that when Mr. Bryce wrote the 'American Commonwealth' he chose the City of New York to illustrate the disastrous effects of 'boss government' that seemed to result from the exercise of popular sovereignty in American municipalities. If he should rewrite the 'American Commonwealth' to-day, he would tell a different story of the City of New York, and it would be to Isaac N. Seligman, and men of his type, that our city should be indebted for the nobler picture of its political life that Mr. Bryce would represent upon the canvas. There are few men to whom this city is more greatly indebted for the rescue of its reputation than Isaac N. Seligman. There are few men who have contributed more largely to give New York the scientific, efficient, and honorable administration which it now enjoys. While Mr. Seligman clung tenaciously to the political and economic principles that appealed to his intelligence, he was singularly tolerant in his attitude toward those who differed from him, and political campaigns did not cost him the loss of their confidence and regard. If controversy could only be conducted with the temperament and disposition of Isaac Seligman, the reconciliation of the many differences which now agitate society would be prompt and cordial. Mr. Seligman's activities were significantly with enterprises of social betterment of fundamental nature. In the spirit of Cardinal Manning's famous dictum: 'Domestic Life Creates a Nation,' he discerned the relation between citizenship and the housing of the poor and was one of the founders of The City and Suburban Homes Company, the principal model tenement enterprise of this city. He became its treasurer and gave to it untiring and important service. The appreciation of the comforts and conveniences of the Company's buildings by the 10,000 members of wage earners' families whom they housed, gave him keen satisfaction. His own home was a model one but his enjoyment of it was incomplete without this endeavor to provide similar blessings for others less fortunate than himself. It has been well said,

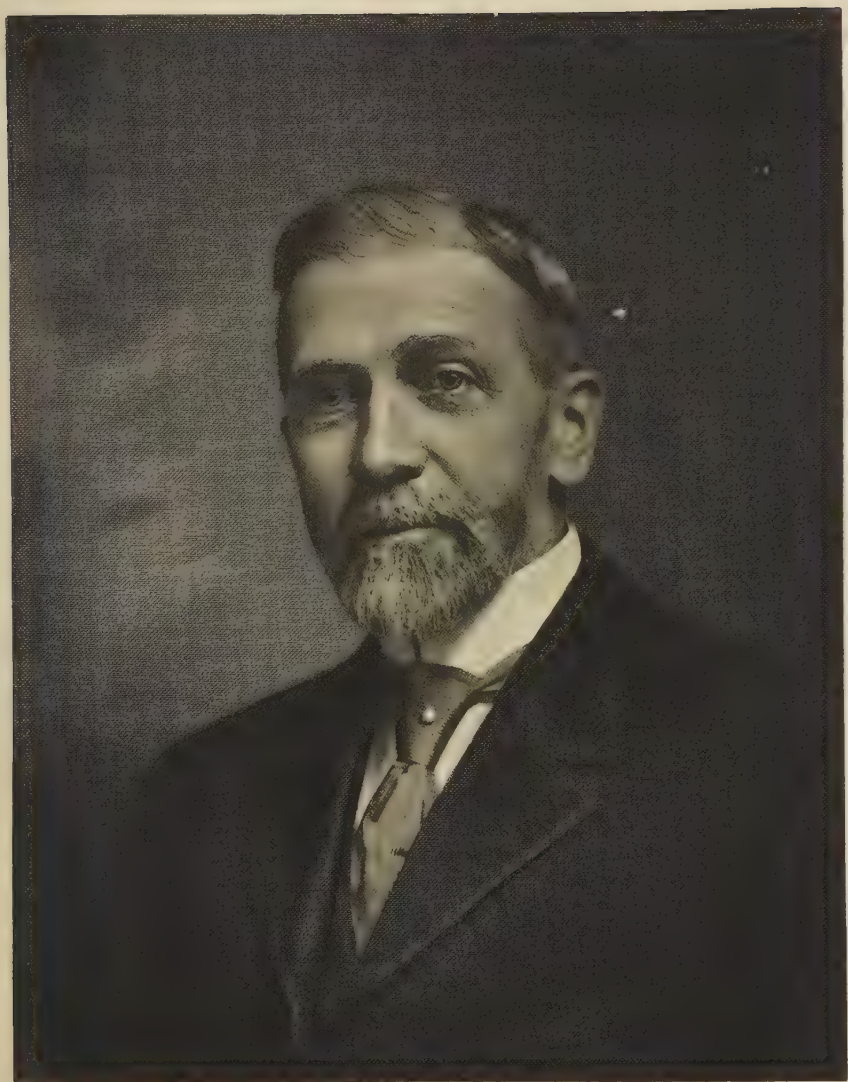
"The richest gifts of nature kept unshared
Became but poverty; goodsunbestowed,
Like fruits ungathered shrivel into blight
That mars the soul's now blossoming."

The sharing of his goods with others was a distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Seligman. He apprehended clearly the obligations of wealth and the extent of his beneficence will only be known at the last great day, for he

never trumpeted his gifts to any audience. Honor to the memory of Isaac Seligman—philanthropist, model citizen, loyal friend.”

RITTENHOUSE, Moses Franklin, lumber merchant, b. near St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, 14 Aug., 1846; d. in Chicago, Ill., 7 Nov., 1915, son of John and Elizabeth (Funk) Rittenhouse. The history of the Rittenhouse family is interwoven with the early chapters of American history. The family, of German-Dutch ancestry, removed to Holland from Germany more than three hundred years ago. In 1682, William and Nicholas Rittenhouse, with several other families, under the direction of William Penn, came to America, and settled at Germantown, Pa. In 1690, Nicholas Rittenhouse built a paper mill in Philadelphia, thereby earning for himself the distinction of having been the first person to engage in the manufacture of paper in this country. His descendant, David Rittenhouse, was the famous astronomer for whom a park is named in Philadelphia. John Rittenhouse, father of Moses F. Rittenhouse, was taken to St. Catharines when still a youth, and became a prominent landowner in that part of Ontario. Moses F. Rittenhouse was educated in the public school near St. Catharines, regularly attending school during the winter and working on his father's farm in the summer. While his early opportunities were limited, he was so strong in personality and so keen in intellect that he learned more from observation and inquiry than many another has learned from a college course. His first position was in the planing mill conducted by B. F. Hand, in Chicago, at a salary of \$3.50 a week. The opportunity for advancement did not present itself readily, and he became a printer's devil in the office of the Chicago "Morning Post." After one month, he decided to return to the lumber business as a tallyman for Geise and Cantine, lumber inspectors. Like most boys of that day, he was trained to work, and he carried to his new duties the habits of thoroughness. He returned home to attend school during the winter months, and in the spring of 1865 again visited Chicago, starting work this time as a measurer and shipper for McMullen, Funk and Company, at No. 10 Canal Street. One year later Alexander Officer purchased the interests of John F. Funk and Jacob Biedler, and the firm style became McMullen and Officer. Young Rittenhouse was then promoted to the management of the branch yard at Lake and Jefferson streets. In the same year, in order to equip himself for greater responsibilities, he entered the class in bookkeeping at the Eastman Business College, Chicago. Here he remained two years, and upon completing the course, accepted a position as bookkeeper for the wholesale lumber firm of B. L. Anderson and Company. From April, 1868, to April, 1883, he filled various positions with the J. Biedler and Brother Lumber Company, advancing from salesman to general manager and then to treasurer. Mr. Rittenhouse had managed to save a few thousand dollars, and at the end of that period conceived the ambition to enter the lumber business. Consequently, on 1 May, 1883, he formed a partnership with Jesse R. Embree under the firm name of Rittenhouse and Embree, opening a yard at the corner of 35th and Ulman streets, Chicago.

Soon after they opened branch yards at various points, including that operated under the name of the South Side Lumber Company; they erected a planing mill and a dry kiln, and operated twelve lumber machines of the most modern character. In 1890 they began stocking hardwoods, which soon constituted an important branch of the business. In April, 1892, the business was incorporated as the Rittenhouse and Embree Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and Mr. Rittenhouse was made president. During the first year the new corporation sold more than 7,000,000 feet of lumber, and established a department for the extensive handling of maple flooring and hardwood finish, in addition to yellow pine. In 1895 Mr. Rittenhouse sold his interest in the South Side Lumber Company to Mr. Embree, and purchased the latter's holdings in the Rittenhouse and Embree Company, which had grown by this time to one of the largest lumber concerns in the middle west. In 1898 the operations of the Rittenhouse and Embree Company were extended to the vast lumber areas in Bayfield County, Wis., where Mr. Rittenhouse purchased 100,000,000 feet of standing timber and erected a sawmill at Washburn which was operated until 1903. In addition to his numerous enterprises in the middle west, Mr. Rittenhouse established a lumber yard in Pueblo, Colo., in 1880, under the firm name of H. Junea and Company, which he operated in conjunction with a retail yard in Omaha, Neb. In February, 1901, he was chosen president of a corporation organized to clear 70,000 acres of yellow pine timber and he built and operated a sawmill with a capacity of 150,000 feet of lumber a day. Mr. Rittenhouse was also vice-president of the Chandler Lumber Company and the 63rd Street Lumber Company, which were later absorbed by the Rittenhouse and Embree Company; president of the Arkansas Lumber Company, of Warren, Ark., and the Geo. P. Derickson Company, of Minneapolis; vice-president of the Arkansas Trading Company; treasurer of the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company, and director of the Richton Lumber Company, the Ostrander Lumber Company, and the Drovers Deposit National Bank. In 1903 he was elected president of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago and the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association of the United States. He was also a member of the Illinois Manufacturers Association party which made a tour of inspection of the Panama Canal in January, 1912. Mr. Rittenhouse was a member of the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Yacht Club, South Shore Country Club, Bankers' Club, and the Hamilton Club. In 1890 he bore half the expense of a handsome two-story brick schoolhouse near St. Catharines, Ontario, and the Rittenhouse Library is in this building. Four years later he purchased two acres of land opposite the school and erected a two-story building which is used as a music and lecture hall, with a seating capacity for 400 persons. Mr. Rittenhouse also donated land for an experiment station in St. Catharines; built three miles of fine macadam road, and was instrumental in inducing the Grand Trunk Railroad to establish a station at Vineland, Ontario, from which more fruit is being shipped than from any other station in that section of the



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M. Fr. Rittenhouse

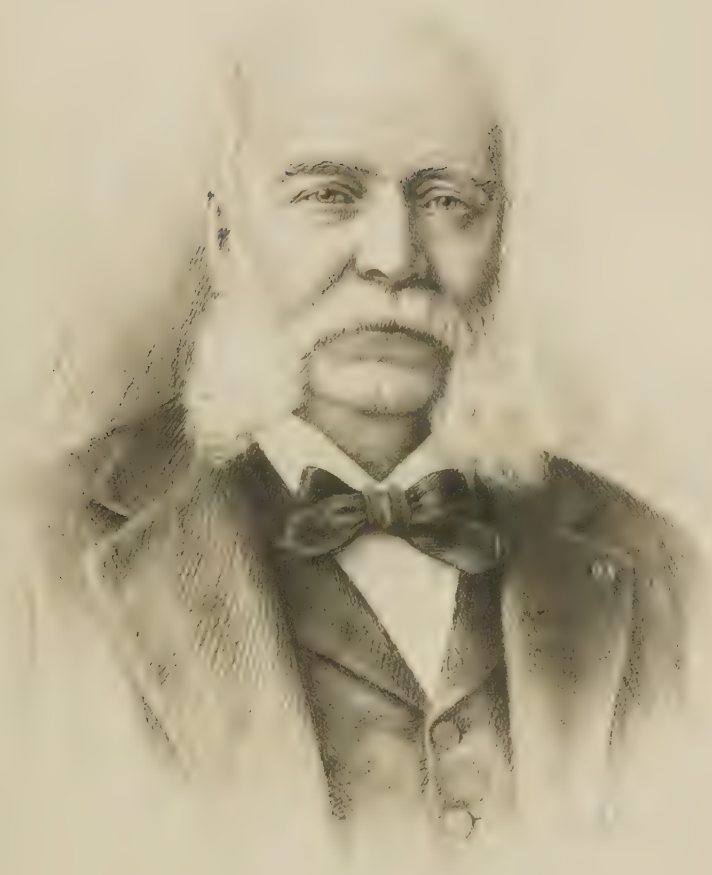
country. The following tribute is paid Mr. Rittenhouse by Prof. H. E. Kratz of Chicago, a friend of long standing: "Mr. Rittenhouse deserves great credit for amassing by strictly honest and straightforward methods, a very large fortune. He was a master in organizing and successfully handling large business interests. While great credit is due him for his wonderful abilities in that direction, he was even greater in his mastery of himself, and in the overcoming of his limitations. In this mastery of himself and in rising superior to his humble surroundings, his life is an inspiration to every young man, born under like circumstances, and a model worthy of the closest imitation. Inheriting a delicate constitution, he rigidly compelled himself to observe the laws of health and was able to work indefatigably in his chosen vocation. Handicapped by a limited education, he early formed the reading habit, read with a purpose systematically and thoughtfully, and became one of the best informed men on general lines. Recognizing that he was deficient in his grasp of figures, he so thoroughly disciplined himself along that line that he became almost a prodigy. At Washington, on the occasion of the appearance before the then Secretary of State Bryan of the Chicago Waterways Commission, of which he was a member and also treasurer, Mr. Rittenhouse became the spokesman of the Commission, because he had at his tongue's end all the figures pertaining to the depths, widths, volumes, rapidity of currents, etc., of the various straits connecting the Great Lakes. He set for himself the task of mastering the intricacies of the lumber industry. He steadfastly gave every energy to the accomplishment of this purpose, always employing such strictly straightforward business methods that he was made, by his competitors in business the honored President of the Chicago Lumberman's Association. Not only was Mr. Rittenhouse great in his mastery of himself for the accomplishment of business ends, but he was even greater in his private life. Millionaires, in their successful chase for wealth, have usually ridden over and brutally disregarded the feelings of their competitors. They thus have developed in themselves habits of aggressiveness and selfishness which have robbed them of those fine qualities of the perfect gentleman. Mr. Rittenhouse, in his accumulation of his large fortune, always treated his competitors fairly and was remarkably thoughtful and considerate of the feelings of others. He was happiest when sharing his wealth in an unostentatious way. The locality where he was born was generously aided by him by the erecting of a splendid school building. Its grounds were laid off by a landscape artist. He was the real pioneer in the School Garden Movement, and donated valuable libraries to several schools. He also built for this community a large hall and purchased a park, in order that their social life might be enriched. In that same locality, he purchased a model farm of ninety acres and gave it to the government of Ontario, to be used as an experimental fruit farm. He was a constant advocate of the good roads movement, and had constructed some miles of macadamized road both in Ontario and in Pennsylvania. Mr. Rittenhouse was a very practical philan-

thropist." The following extract from the "Resolutions" passed by the Committee on Waterways of the Chicago Association of Commerce is thoroughly merited: "Embodying the best in American citizenship and unswervingly loyal to every trust, public or private, honorable as honor itself, none who knew him ever questioned. He was as gentle as a woman and as brave as his convictions were strong. Embodying a type of manhood we all admire, his only retreat was sounded by the Great Leader. We pledge loyalty to his Memory and our resolve to carry forward his vision of American ideals." The following tribute comes from the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago, his business competitors: "We point with pride to the life of our dearly beloved friend and associate, which was a bright example of business integrity and uprightness, a life of devotion to high ideals and the betterment of his fellow man, and one which has left a legacy to the world in the respect and love engendered in the hearts of all whose privilege it was to know its contact." In December, 1871, Mr. Rittenhouse married Emma Stover, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was survived by his widow and three sons—Edward F., a farmer in Illinois; Charles J., who was engaged with a lumber company in Honolulu, and is now with the Rittenhouse and Embree Company, and Walter, who was for many years in charge of a missionary hospital in Namkham, India, and is now a resident of San Diego, Cal.

WOODFORD, Stewart Lyndon, diplomat, soldier, orator, and lawyer, b. in New York City, 3 Sept., 1835; d. there, 14 Feb., 1913, son of Josiah Curtis and Susan (Terry) Woodford. His earliest American ancestor, Thomas Woodford, from whom he is eighth in descent, came from Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1635, and located at Dorchester, Mass. Later, he emigrated to the Connecticut colony, and became one of the founders of the city of Hartford. His great-grandfather, William Woodford of Farmington, Conn., was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; and his grandfather, Chandler Woodford, of Avon, Conn., served in the War of 1812. His mother was a native of Suffolk County, N. Y., and through her Mr. Woodford was a descendant of one of the original settlers of Southold, L. I. He prepared for college at the Columbia Grammar School in New York City, spending his freshman and senior years at Columbia University, his sophomore and junior years at Yale, and was graduated at Columbia in 1854. In that year the university celebrated its one hundredth anniversary, and although Mr. Woodford had been awarded the valedictory, he was granted, instead, the unique distinction of delivering a special centennial oration. Having chosen the law as his profession he studied for three years, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. His active interest in politics dated from this time, and he early identified himself with the Republican party. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and in December of that same year was chosen special messenger of the electoral college of New York to carry the Lincoln note to Washington. After his election to the presidency, Mr. Lincoln offered Mr. Woodford a federal judgeship in the territory of Ne-

braska, but the honor was declined. Early in 1861, however, he did accept the post of assistant United States district attorney for the Southern District of New York, and in that capacity was head of the bureau conducting all blockade cases, and such litigations as grew out of the war. He resigned, in 1862, to enter the army. He enlisted as a private in the 127th New York volunteers, but was almost immediately promoted to the captaincy of his company. At the second call for troops, following McClellan's peninsular campaign, Captain Woodford traveled over Suffolk County, everywhere rousing men by his patriotic addresses, and his appeals to the pride of men in the conduct of their forefathers in the war for independence. When Governor Morgan, then New York's executive head, heard of the young man's work, he offered him the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment. Captain Woodford accepted the appointment, and saw considerable active service in the army, also acting as judge advocate-general of the department of the south, as provost-marshal-general, and later, as chief-of-staff to General Quincy A. Gilmore, then commander in Charleston, S. C. Following the capture of Charleston by the Federal forces, Colonel Woodford became its first military governor. Later he was transferred to the command of Savannah, Ga. For gallantry in action he was promoted to the rank of colonel and brevet-brigadier general. The list of brigadiers being at that time filled, he was assigned to duty as of brevet rank by special order of the president. To General Woodford belongs the distinction of having been the first officer to command colored troops during the Civil War. The appointment was accepted by him in spite of threats of personal violence. At the end of the war he resumed the practice of law in New York City. He was offered the Republican nomination for judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined the honor. In 1866, however, at the solicitation of the leaders of the Republican party, he re-entered public life, being nominated and elected lieutenant governor of the state. Two years later he declined the nomination for Congress, and in 1868 was the Republican nominee for governor. In this election he was defeated by John T. Hoffman, although, according to his friends, he had been elected and counted out. This contention received full confirmation in the anti-mortem confessions of William M. Tweed and A. Oakley Hall. In 1872 he served as elector-at-large and president of the electoral college of New York, and, later in the same year, was sent to Congress from the third congressional district of Brooklyn. In 1877 President Grant appointed him United States district attorney for the southern district of New York; and he was reappointed in 1881 by President Garfield. By the same chief executive he was also offered the choice of three foreign missions, all of which he declined, because of his preference for continuing in the practice of the law. General Woodford acted as a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1872, 1876, and 1880. In the last two he was one of the most prominent candidates for the vice-presidency, but withdrew in favor of William A. Wheeler in 1876, and in favor of Chester A. Arthur in 1880. In 1875

he participated in the hotly contested gubernatorial campaign in Ohio, where he conducted a series of joint debates with Gen. Thomas Ewing, the leader of the Democratic party of that state. At this time General Woodford advocated the resumption of specie payment; his activity resulting in the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as governor of Ohio by the small majority of 5,000 votes. This decision in favor of sound money was of far-reaching historical importance, as it established the financial policy of the two great parties and restored the credit of the nation. For some years following this General Woodford devoted most of his time to legal practice as a member of the firm of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee and Wallace. He was also an official of several important corporations, and a member of the New York Produce Exchange. In 1896 Governor Morton appointed him one of the commissioners to frame the charter of Greater New York. In that same year, during the famous sound money campaign, he came forward again as an ardent advocate of safe and honest currency. As permanent chairman of the Republican state convention at Saratoga, he delivered the keynote speech, later speaking throughout the country in behalf of sound money. This splendid work brought him so much into national prominence that, in 1897, President McKinley appointed him United States minister to Spain. Owing to the complications regarding Cuba, this post was considered the most responsible in the entire diplomatic service. It was in June, 1897, that General Woodford started on his mission, proceeding first to Great Britain, where he consulted with Ambassador Hay, then to Paris, where he had interviews with General Horace Porter and Andrew D. White. His credentials were presented to Queen Christina of Spain in San Sebastian. Among his earliest communications to the Spanish government was one tendering the good offices of the United States to the end of securing a permanent peace in Cuba. The offer was not accepted. The new liberal cabinet, under Sagasta, made strenuous efforts to pacify the Cubans, by withdrawing General Weyler, and establishing a form of autonomous government in the island. General Woodford greatly distinguished himself by his coolness, firmness, and tact in meeting the delicate and complicated situation growing out of the unfortunate letter of Señor Polo Y. Bernabe and the closely following destruction of the battleship Maine. Both these incidents served to further inflame public opinion in America, and required the utmost self-control in order, if possible, to maintain peace. He was the most conspicuous of the small minority who tried to prevent war between the United States and Spain; laboring with all his energy to influence President McKinley against popular clamor. It was on 5 April, 1898, that General Woodford sent a moving dispatch to the President—which was not laid before Congress—giving positive assurance that the Spanish government was at that time willing to grant two out of our three demands, with the other one virtually certain to be yielded later. The Minister added: "I believe that this means peace, which the sober judgment of our people will approve and which must be approved at the bar of final history."



Wm. L. Wrayson.

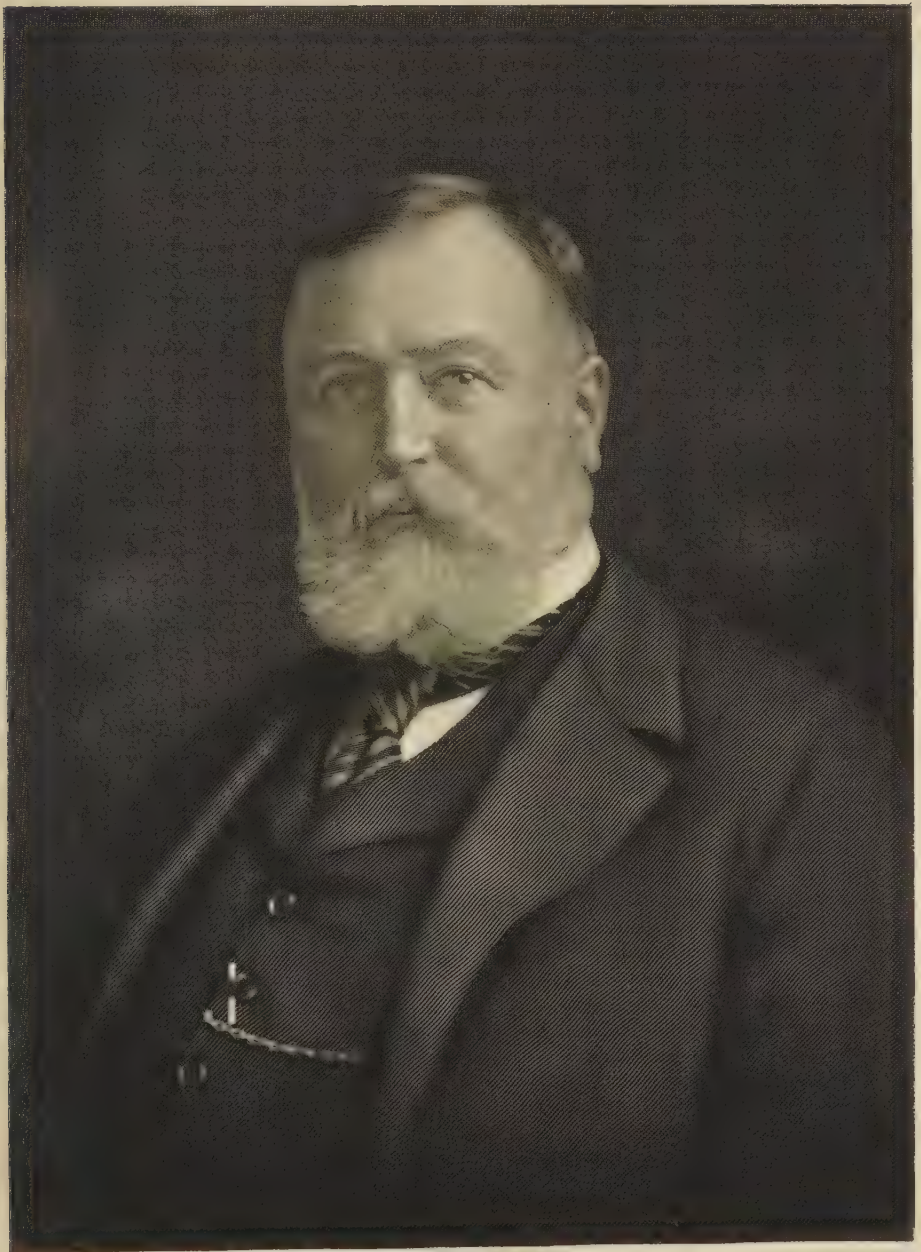
On 7 April, 1898, at Madrid, General Woodford published the following statement: "I work for peace and to appease the pessimistic rumors of these last days. I still hope that peace will be maintained between Spain and the United States, and that very soon it will be established even in Cuba, based on absolute justice with protection of the great American interests existing in the island and with the maintenance of the honor of Spain." General Woodford's policy of authorizing the Spanish government to publish in full all negotiations, conducted by him, excited the surprise of the diplomats, and has become famous in history as the "new American diplomacy." He remained in Madrid until 21 April, 1898, when he was informed that diplomatic relations were severed, and received his passports before he had had an opportunity to present the ultimatum of the United States that, within forty-eight hours, Spain should relinquish all claims to sovereignty in Cuba. Illustrative of his good will and personal courage two anecdotes of General Woodford are told in connection with his departure from Spain. One story has to do with the last interview between General Woodford, as United States minister to Spain, and the Spanish minister of foreign affairs. The war was on. As a diplomat representing the enemy the general was persona non grata. But, as a man, he had so endeared himself to the high officials of the Spanish government, by the great courtesy and frankness with which he had conducted the trying negotiations preliminary to the war, that, as soon as the cold formality of severing diplomatic relations ended, the Spanish minister shook hands with the American, and then, as General Woodford picked up his overcoat, the Spaniard took it from him, saying: "General, let me help you put your coat on. It may be the last thing I will ever have the pleasure of doing for you." But the Spanish people did not know General Woodford as well as their minister of foreign affairs. For as his train was approaching the Spanish frontier a mob stoned the railway carriage in which they thought he was riding. The windows of another car were smashed and several members of the party had their faces cut by broken glass. With General Woodford was a young man who had been acting as one of the secretaries at the American legation. At Tolosa the police boarded the train, demanding to see the American minister, and insisting they had orders and full authority to arrest this secretary, on the ground that he was a Spanish subject, and as such should not leave the country. The young man's arrest at that time would have meant his probable death at the hands of an infuriated mob. Realizing this, the general pushed his protégé into a compartment of the carriage, shut the door, and then standing guard, explained to the police, and the civilians crowding in behind, that the young man, though a Spaniard by birth, was a naturalized British citizen, and that they could not have him unless they first went over his dead body. The police were cowed into submission by the man of sixty-three, and the Spaniard went over the border in safety. General Woodford publicly maintained in Boston in October of that year that our government could have secured the withdrawal of Spanish rule from Cuba, "Without

the firing of a shot or the loss of a life." This may have seemed an extreme statement at the time, but when, three years later, the full story of his diplomatic negotiations and dispatches was published by the government, his contentions were confirmed. On his return to the United States President McKinley offered General Woodford a commission as major-general, which was declined. He continued titular minister to Spain until September, 1898, when he resigned. As a member of the New York State Republican convention of 1898, which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for governor, and chairman of its committee on resolutions, he reported the platform announcing the position of the party in New York on the Cuban question. He was again active in the campaign of Governor Hughes, whom he placed in nomination for the presidency at the Republican convention in Chicago. In 1909 came General Woodford's notable service to his country, when he was appointed president of the Hudson-Fulton Commission. More than any other man he contributed to make this celebration a success, thereby adding to our national renown abroad, and increasing the cordial relations between Europe and the United States. At its close General Woodford was sent abroad as special ambassador to visit those countries which had been represented by battleships during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and to present to their rulers gold medals commemorative of the event. He was decorated by the German Emperor with the Prussian Order of the Crown of the first class; was granted audiences by the president of France, the kings of Italy and England, and received special honors from the Queen of Holland. At another time he was also decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Rising Sun, second class, the highest decoration conferred upon foreigners. Of sturdy Puritan stock General Woodford always upheld the best traditions of his race. He was a true American, faithful to his country and his state. Whether fighting in sunshine, or upholding, in disaster, a cause in which he believed, he was always the same brave soldier and generous adversary. An orator of rare eloquence, his voice was constantly raised in behalf of the movements which tend to make life better, morally or practically; and, wherever there was any struggle for right or reason, he was always heard with power and effect. Into his private life, pure, beautiful, and serene, he brought the same shining principles of justice and honor which he had upheld throughout a long public career. While engaged in many and diverse undertakings, none ever knew him to do a mean or unworthy action. None ever heard him say an unkind word. His was a rare spirit, a fine flower of our American manhood. General Woodford was commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Sons of the Revolution; of the Society of Colonial Wars; of the Grant Post of Brooklyn; of the New York Chamber of Commerce; also of the Pilgrim Society, Lawyers', University, Century, Lotos, and Republican clubs of New York, of the Union League and Hamilton clubs of Brooklyn, and of the New England societies of both New York and Brooklyn.

For many years he was a trustee of Cornell University; a director in the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and general counsel and director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Columbia, Trinity, and Yale universities; LL.D. by Trinity University and Dickinson and Marietta Colleges, and D.C.L. by Syracuse University. He was a member of the Delta Psi and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities. In 1857 he married Julia Evelyn, daughter of Henry T. Capen of New York, and, in 1900, Isabel, daughter of James A. Hanson.

BARRON, Clarence Walker, publisher, financial expert, farmer, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 July, 1855, son of Henry and Elana (Noyes) Barron. His father (1822-99) was well known and greatly respected in Boston commercial circles having been commonly called "Honest Harry Barron." Through his mother Mr. Barron is the descendant of early colonial settlers, and traces relationship to Governor Carver of Plymouth. He was educated at the English High School of Boston, where he completed the course in 1872. Even at this time he evidenced literary skill and strong powers of analysis by taking the first Lawrence prize for essays, both in 1872 and 1873, on the subjects of "Transcontinental Railways," and "Civil Service Reform." He later took advanced courses in chemistry, physics and mathematics, and during his vacations and other spare time mastered stenography. Beginning his business career as a stenographer in association with J. M. W. Yerrington, the veteran Boston court reporter, Mr. Barron made an easy transition into journalism and before he was twenty was writing notable articles on business and economics. He secured his first news "beat" during the first week of his reportorial career, in this very line of economics which was to be the chief interest of his later life. A cub reporter for the Boston "Daily News," he was sent to cover an assignment judged to be quite in keeping with his own unimportance—that of a meeting of the Social Science Association, usually a tiresome and poorly attended function. On this occasion, however, luck was with the young newspaper man, for Wendell Phillips unexpectedly happened in and engaged in a heated discussion with Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Gamaliel Bradford, and Edward Atkinson concerning the economic difficulties following the panic of 1873. After battling for hours the discussion was suspended to be resumed the following week. One newspaper, the Boston "Daily Advertiser," took notice of the event as a "wandering into technicalities" quite beyond the ken of the layman. Mr. Barron, however, made good use of his stenographic experience—at a time when stenography was little in use among reporters—and by a verbatim report of the proceedings caused the newly established daily with which he was connected, to go back to press with a second edition. Quite suddenly, Mr. Barron, with his article "Wendell Phillips on Finance" had popularized the study of finance and the next week of the discussion, the hall was unable to accommodate hundreds who sought admission. In 1875, Mr. Barron became connected with the Boston "Evening Transcript," an association, which in the

capacity of reporter and financial editor he was to continue for the next eleven years. His engagement on the "Daily News" had been only a temporary one taken while his position with the "Transcript" was materializing. It was on this newspaper, one of the high class publications in this country, that he began his real journalistic career. He spent a large part of his time searching for data on taxation, exports, and business subjects. With an inborn taste for figures and finance, wherever he was sent, he naturally sought the causes and effects of the economic situation. In this connection the following account written by one of Mr. Barron's associates of that period is interesting and illuminating as an indication of his future achievements: "If he was sent to the State House he (Barron) naturally got into the office of the tax commissioner and struggled with him over problems until into the evening. If he was sent to look into the produce market he sought the economics behind it. If he was sent for commerce figures he wanted to know what they meant in dollars and cents benefit to the people of Boston Barron always landed with both feet and settled his problems away down to the ground because he sought for controlling factors in financial fundamentals. It was not many years before he was assigned exclusively for financial reporting. Here he made a record for daily financial reports that startled the town. If respectable people were marketing lands through a land company at ten to forty times their assessed valuation Mr. Barron dug the facts out of the assessor's office and let the people know what they were buying. Respectable bankers protested, but Barron always produced the facts and the record, and therefore the 'Transcript' came to declare that Mr. Barron was always right. The circulation of the staid old 'Transcript' increased 15 per cent in a short time, directly traceable to Mr. Barron's financial articles." By the year 1887 Mr. Barron had well established in his mind the idea of the financial bulletin as the most valuable means of financial information—that a knowledge of financial transactions and conditions was necessary, and that the up-to-the-minute publication is a more valuable source of information than the daily publication "after the market." The idea made a strong appeal to financial men and Mr. Barron's subscription list immediately included all the bankers in Boston. The result of this effort was the Boston "News Bureau," of which Mr. Barron is still the editor and publisher. It has been for thirty years the leading journal of its kind, and is still (1921) the financial authority of New England. In 1896, Mr. Barron extended his field of publication to Philadelphia, where he established the Philadelphia "News Bureau," which he still conducts. In 1901, by acquiring control of Dow, Jones and Company of New York, publishers of news bulletins in the financial district, operators of several hundred electric page news printers, and publishers of the "Wall Street Journal," Mr. Barron became the head of that important financial news organization. Mr. Barron is versatile in his journalistic talents and in addition to the leading financial newspapers of the country, conducts several advertising agencies. He is the author of several books



Clarence W. Barron

and articles including "War Finance as viewed from the Roof of the World in Switzerland," "The Mexican Problem," "The Audacious War," "Twenty-eight Essays on the Federal Reserve Act," etc., and "A World Remaking, or Peace Finance." Recognized as one of the greatest financial authorities in the United States, his opinions command respect and consideration in the highest quarters, not excepting the government. His twenty-eight articles above mentioned set the tone for the banking interests of the country in the acceptance of the Federal Reserve Act by explaining and expounding it. He assisted in eliminating the objectionable political features from the measure and the doubtful proposal for the government guarantee of bank deposits. His book "The Audacious War" was the result of an investigation of conditions in England and France in 1914, soon after the opening of the World War. He was practically the first of important financial men to undertake this mission and his articles, published in his financial journals, were regarded by contemporaries as the most authoritative and interesting as well as the best written articles that had come from the war zone. Early in 1917 Mr. Barron went to the oil fields of Mexico on a similar tour of investigation and published a series of articles in relation to the Mexican problem and the political and business position of Mexico, which were later issued in book form as "The Mexican Problem." Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia University who wrote the introduction of this book says: "These articles are a clear and wise economic picture of Mexico beyond any others I have read." Mr. Barron's perceptions are accurate and his depth of insight into character not only of people but of governments, true, a combination which makes of him an interesting chronicler and an authoritative writer in his chosen fields of investigation. His style is lucid, brilliantly eloquent, and picturesquely descriptive of all he sees and thinks. In his book, "The Mexican Problems," he says: "This old globe is now belted with battle in the greatest war that ever was or ever can be, to settle the problem of the brotherhood of man and of nations. When the smoke shall have cleared away, there will be a new day for the whole world, and a new meaning to Christian brotherhood, as there will be for the first time in human history a brotherhood of nations. The idea that Mexico is a land to be exploited by foreign princes passed away with Maximilian. The idea that it is to be exploited for the benefit of the United States must soon go, if it has not already gone, by the boards. What is wanted is a clear path to extend help to Mexico—Mexico in its normal disorder, moral, social, financial and political. America was opened in the desire for mental freedom. Here was born political freedom, destined to encircle the world in a little more than a hundred years. Here, too, was struck down the shackles from human hands laboring in slavery. From freedom of hand and mind America must go forward, is going forward, in freedom with heart pulsating for universal political freedom. Human liberty can be maintained on this planet only by co-ordination of hand, of mind, of heart. The heart of America is now expanding east, west, and

north; Japan and Australia, west; Canada and the British Isles to the north; France, Italy, Russia, our Allies, east. Can we forget Mexico, our nearest brother south? And she has so much to give us: fruit of the tropics, mineral and oil wealth of a continent compressed into an isthmus, capacity for the happy, healthful, helpful labor of, not fifteen million, but fifty million people! And we have so much to give her, the fruit of our political, social, mental and machinery progress; our arts, chemistry, and financial and commercial systems! Of natural wealth she has abundance. Of helping hands, kindly direction, and organization she has woeful need. And who is neighbor to him that hath need?" Mr. Barron's chief recreation is farming. Altogether he has twenty-five farms and parcels of land in Cohasset and Hingham, Mass., with modern large barns where he employs a large staff. He is one of the largest farmers of New England, and a leading owner in the United States of registered Guernsey stock. He also holds the blue ribbon for certified milk. He is a member of the Algonquin Club, Boston; India House, New York; Hudson River Country Club; and commodore of the Cohasset Yacht Club. He married, 21 June, 1900, Mrs. Samuel Waldron (Jessie M. Barteaux), who died 23 May, 1918. Mr. Barron adopted her two daughters by her previous marriage, Jane Wallace, Waldron Barron (Mrs. Hugh Bancroft) and Martha Waldron Barron (Mrs. H. Wendell Endicott). Mrs. Endicott died 22 Oct. 1916.

STRAUS, Simon William, banker, philanthropist, and author, b. at Ligonier, Ind., 23 Dec., 1866, son of Frederick and Madlon (Goldsmith) Straus. His parents were German by birth. His father, who was born of poor parents, came to this country in 1849, and in two and one-half years had saved \$500, with which he started in the mercantile business in Ligonier, Ind. This he continued until 1869. He then turned the business over to his brothers, and opened a bank which was continued until 1882, when he moved to Chicago and started in the mortgage loan business. In 1884 S. W. Straus joined his father's organization in Chicago, and, in 1888, was admitted as a partner. In 1895 the elder Straus was compelled to retire from business on account of ill health, and, upon his death in 1898, the name of the organization was changed to S. W. Straus and Company, Incorporated. Mr. Straus spent his early youth in Ligonier, Ind., where he attended the public schools. Later he attended public schools in Chicago, the Hughes High School of Cincinnati, O., and a business college in Chicago. The business of S. W. Straus and Company Inc. under the administration of its present chief executive has grown rapidly from the start made in Chicago, and has become of national scope; with branch offices in several of the principal cities of the United States, in addition to the main executive offices in New York and Chicago. Both in Chicago and in New York the company owns and occupies its own quarters. In the former city the large Straus Building is located at Clark and Madison Streets, while the Straus Building in New York, a monumental structure, completed in May, 1921, is located at Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. It is twelve stories in height with an exterior of limestone, with

granite base and trimmings of Belgian block marble. The structure, by reason of its massive lines and graceful imposing façade, has gained recognition as one of the distinctive features of the great business thoroughfare of the American metropolis. Under the guidance of its president, S. W. Straus, Inc., has become an active factor in the upbuilding of our great American cities, and has been potent in practical application of the principles of constructive thrift. The direct instrumentality of these developments has been the Straus Plan, a system of investment safeguards originated by S. W. Straus. Always, from the very beginning of his business career, the idea of the coordination of the principle of thrift and investment in a manner that would prove helpful to the borrower and lender alike, was in his mind, and, as his business unfolded, and the name and prestige of the house increased in importance, he made practical application of his theory. To Mr. Straus personally must be credited the development and perfection of the entire Straus Plan. This is a definite system of safeguards, applying the most fundamentally sound and fully tested principles of finance to the protection of investment funds. Under the Straus Plan a large mortgage loan on a high grade office building, apartment building or commercial structure, is divided into a number of bonds which can be sold to individual investors—thereby permitting the bondholders to participate in mortgage investments of the highest quality, such as formerly were available, because of the great size, only to banks, insurance companies, and other large institutions. One of the fundamental principles of the Straus Plan is that value depends chiefly on earnings, and it contains a number of ingenious and effective safeguards, which cause the earnings of the mortgaged property to be applied directly to the payment of the bonds, both principal and interest. The most striking of these safeguards, which has been widely adopted or imitated, is the system of compulsory monthly deposits. Under this system the borrowing corporation must make twelve equal monthly deposits, the sum total during the year being sufficient to meet the current year's principal and interest requirements on the bonds. Every six months the bond coupons are cashed from the moneys so deposited, and each year, in a similar way, a part of the bonds are paid off and cancelled. Through this system of serial maturities the bonded indebtedness thus is steadily reduced from the earnings of the mortgaged property, the entire loan being retired in this way in fifteen to twenty years. This feature is of further interest in that it represents the first successful effort to put into practice the French system of amortization in the field of real estate lending in the United States. That the Plan represents an effective system of safeguards is best evidenced by the fact that in nearly forty years no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any security bought of S. W. Straus and Company, Inc. Through the successful operation of the Straus Plan large building operations in the leading cities of America have been developed and great industrial corporations have been given rightful assistance in financing their requirements in connection with enlarging the scope

of their operations. Thus it will be seen that through the Straus Plan the investor with limited means is enabled to participate in the development and upbuilding of the cities of the country, on the same footing as the investor of large amounts, and that a large reservoir of investment capital has thus been made available for building purposes. Through the operations of the Straus Plan there is exemplified, therefore, the whole range of the aims and purposes of the company which have been epitomized in the following terse statement: "Fulfilling the vision of its founder, this institution serves, and will continue to serve, its double function in providing safe investments for the funds of the public and the upbuilding of this nation's permanent prosperity. Promoting thrift, encouraging systematic accumulations, providing for such accumulations a form of investment unimpeachably conservative; and giving to each investor, large or small, a real, vital, and profitable part in the material improving of the nation's great cities. This is our work."

THE THRIFT MOVEMENT

Mr. Straus has not confined his activities to the business of making money, and has used freely the wealth which he readily accumulated by the exercise of an unusual talent for business for the benefit of others. His philanthropies have been many and important, but the greatest service he has rendered humanity is embodied in his campaign for the practice of thrift—until recently a term which meant to the average mind habits that are mercenary, miserly, even usurious. Here and there, a man dared to assert the righteousness of thrift, or to preach its doctrine, and some of the great ones of the race had dared to practice it. To Mr. Straus an insight into the real meaning of the word came early, his first inspiration being derived from his parents. He says: "My father was, in his early days, a poor man, but he knew the value of economy, and out of a very meager income he saved the pennies and the dollars until, in the course of time, he had enough laid by for a business beginning. In these larger activities he practiced the same prudent habits, moving cautiously and carefully, being satisfied with a slow but steady growth. Above all things else, he had a keen appreciation of integrity—not alone its moral value, but the direct financial benefits that accrue from it. . . . Fundamentally the whole secret of my father's success was thrift. He and my good mother knew what it meant to live within their means, to spend money carefully, and to save wisely." Mr. Straus' first thrift efforts rose in his own business experience and led through a series of small disappointments to the great degree of success already recorded. From the management of a business enterprise, which was founded upon these early impressions of the value of thrift, the founding of a great social movement, which applies these principles to every day life, was but a natural evolution to one of Mr. Straus' altruistic temperament. The first tangible step in the thrift movement was the formation of a business profit-sharing and thrift society for employees. In addition to the activities of this society were developed other welfare plans founded on thrift. On 13 Jan., 1914, the first formal meeting of the American Society for



FROM A PAINTING BY JOSEPH KLEITZOH

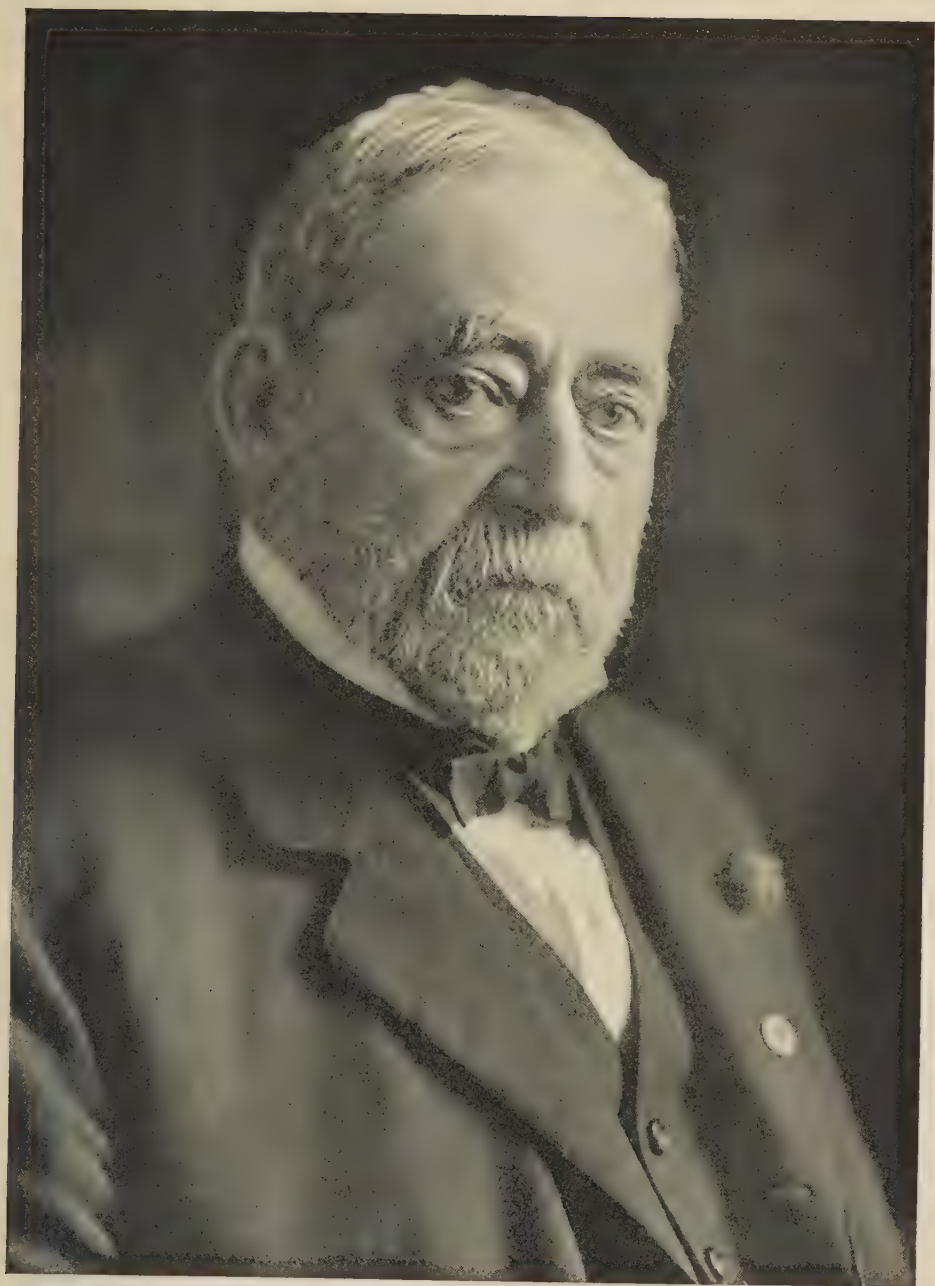
J. M. Thayer

Thrift was held in Chicago. The activities of the society included the encouragement of school gardening, a movement which later became one of the great factors of American war-time thrift, and which during two seasons of the so-called war gardens added \$850,000,000 worth of food to our supply. Shortly after the organization of the American Society for Thrift, Mr. Straus was appointed special collaborator for the United States Bureau of Education, receiving this appointment from Mr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education. In the fall of 1914, the American Society for Thrift received an invitation from the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco to conduct an international congress for thrift at the Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. This Congress, which opened on 11 August of that year, marked the first time that a body of men and women ever came together for the purpose of definitely inaugurating a national thrift movement along broad educational lines. On that date Governor Hiram Johnson issued a proclamation, designating this opening day as "Thrift Day," and requesting the people of the state to devote the day to the study and contemplation of the subject of thrift. Since that time thrift has become such a vital part of our national life that its official observance has become very much a matter of course. The international congress for thrift was in session for three days, Mr. Straus making the opening address which was, in part, as follows: "Within the walls of Festival Hall, here on the grounds of this magnificent exposition, we are gathered this week to take counsel together respecting plans and methods by which we may lay a foundation for the thrift of the coming America—and by thrift is meant thrift in its broadest sense—the kind that makes better men and better women, and better children—the thrift that will build a better nation. This movement for thrift has become necessary as a result of the eternal law of supply and demand. It has come because of the necessity of combating the growing extravagance of the age, both as individuals and as nations. Thrift work may be divided into three classifications—individual, national, and international, and national thrift is almost wholly dependent on individual thrift. Laying aside a few dollars each week does not necessarily make one a thrifty person. Thrift means so much more than merely saving money—it means personal efficiency—it means plans—it means self-control—it means foresight—it means prudence—it means sane and legitimate self-confidence—it means all that makes for character. It is as far removed from miserliness on the one hand as from extravagance on the other. As we build the ideals of thrift, we build character. Thrift in its national aspect tends to the elimination of the vast waste which now exists in our country; waste in resources—waste in production—waste in distribution—waste in expenditure—waste in unemployment—and just as thrift builds up the best in the individual character, so it must build up the best in national character—but as national thrift must depend largely on individual thrift, it becomes our patriotic duty to be thrifty. If we love our flag and all that it stands for—and all that we

know it must stand for, in the decades that are to come we will be thrifty, for thrift is patriotism—the patient, plodding heroism that comes in the everyday life of our citizens. Turning to the international field, we find the climax of all waste—war—which means waste in lives—in suffering—waste in fields trampled in the ground—homes buried in the dust—hill and valley given to the torch and the bomb—and may I not say, perhaps, in its broadest sense, the greatest of all—the waste of human love and the brotherhood of man. The world peace propaganda is, after all, only an international aspect of the thrift movement. But it is in the field of individual endeavor that the American Society for Thrift must find its most available opportunities for success. It was Robert Louis Stevenson who said: 'Happiness consists in earning a little and spending a little less'—but thrift as we understand it in its broadest sense, must go further than this. There must be thrift of health—thrift of time—thrift of energy—as well as thrift of money. President Wilson covered the ground well when he said: 'If a man does not provide for his children—if he does not provide for all who are dependent upon him—and if he has not that vision of conditions to come, and that care for the days that have not yet dawned, which we sum up in the whole idea of thrift and savings—then he has not opened his eyes to any adequate conception of human life. We are in this world not to provide for ourselves alone, but for others, and that is the basis of economy—so that thrift and economy supply the foundations of our national life.' It is the propagation of thrift of this kind that the American Society for Thrift is striving to bring about. And let us emphasize again that there is no thought of encouraging avarice or tight-fistedness; no encouragement of the false economy that comes from hoarding money, withdrawing from circulation funds which should be used for the upbuilding of communities and the development of business industries. Thrift is the elimination of wasteful habits, the expenditure of time, money, and energy to the ends of good and worthy accomplishment, money expended wisely, not unwisely, time spent in helpful pursuits, and energy prudently expended in a conquest of noble success. There was need for thrift in the sturdy days of Benjamin Franklin. There never has been a time in the history of America when thrift has not been expedient, but to-day it can be truthfully said that there never has been a time in the history of our beloved country when the necessity for national and individual thrift was of such crying intensity. So this Congress for Thrift has duties which, if conscientiously performed, will make this convention historical, because the future of America can be safeguarded only by the thrift of its people. . . . And it is this aspect of thrift that elevates the mission of this organization beyond the plane of mere financial economy—for when a man practices thrift he not only fortifies himself in material things against old age, sickness, or adversity, but he adds strength and equipment to his entire character. After some years spent in a study of this question both in this country and in foreign lands, the following conclusion has been reached: The one best way to make sure that the American of

to-morrow will be thrifty is to begin to-day teaching lessons of thrift in the schools. National thrift depends wholly upon individual thrift. The child of to-day is the man of to-morrow. Make the child of to-day thrifty and the nation of to-morrow will be a thrifty one. It is not meant by this that there are not other fields of endeavor. Men and women who have led their lives of wastefulness and extravagance can, through an educational propaganda, be greatly benefited. But it is only through the child that we can lay the foundation and build a superstructure that will hold secure against the storms that are bound to come in succeeding generations. We know the habits of childhood have a greater influence on the life of the individual than any other element. We know that the teachings of thrift in the schools of America, public and parochial, cannot fail in making the coming generation thrifty. True, there will be individuals who will disregard these teachings, but if a certain amount of time each day is devoted to thrift teachings in the schools of this country, there will be a greater benefit to the coming generation than any of us here to-day dare dream of. We know also how the child, learning its lessons in school, carries these teachings home to the parent, also, to set a worthy example to the child; so that while teaching thrift to the child we are indirectly carrying the same message to the parent. And so let us hope that you will make one of the chief functions of this Congress the outlining of a plan for the teaching of thrift in the schools of America. The American Society for Thrift is the only organization in existence in this country which has for its object the direction of Americans in habits of thrift; we have the opportunity now to inaugurate this movement. Let us counsel together here to see if we cannot devise some plan by which there will be at once introduced into the schools of America a thrift curriculum. . . . There is another phase of this work to which it is fitting to allude at this time. This Congress for Thrift should take steps to secure the support of the pulpit. While rightful opposition to more holidays in America may exist because they tend to habits of wastefulness, this society should, nevertheless, go on record as endorsing and encouraging a plan for the setting aside of one Sunday each year when thrift shall be preached from the pulpit and taught in the Sunday Schools. So we trust that this Thrift Congress will accomplish two definite objects at least; formulate an introductory plan for the teaching of thrift in the schools of America, and begin a propaganda for the setting aside of one Sunday a year to be nationally observed as 'Thrift Day.' We might discuss many phases of this work—there is so much to be done, so many things that can be done of a helpful and beneficial nature—but it is best to devote our energies in the way that will produce the most substantial results. Every word we speak in behalf of thrift may find lodgement in some heart, and lead the recipient into more thrifty ways. But let us be thrifty in our teachings of thrift. Let us not waste our energies, our time, our resources, our opportunities. In reasoning here together, we may find that there are other plans that seem more feasible and more practical than the two sug-

gested; but let us not waste our time in desultory or purposeless deliberations. Let us have a definite line of work, and then we shall be successful. It is an honor to the American Society for Thrift that you are here, but thanks are but a small reward. Each of you sitting here to-day is helping to make history. This meeting marks a new milestone in our national progress and the nation of the future will not forget you who are here to-day. And in the days that are to come, when America, this beloved land of ours, goes on as the leader of nations, with peace, happiness, and prosperity smiling upon its people, it will be said we are a happy people, we are a prosperous people, we are a peaceful people—because we are a thrifty people." Following the recommendations of the international congress for thrift, a communication was sent by the American Society for Thrift, and to the National Education Association, in session in Oakland, Cal., asking that a committee be appointed, to be known as the Committee on Thrift Education. The suggested committee was authorized by the National Education Association on 16 Aug., 1915, and at once started upon its duties making investigation of the methods of teaching thrift, which included two essay contests on the subject, an outline of method by which the principle of thrift may be taught in our public schools, by teachers and pupils respectively. Much public interest in the work was thus excited, and a foundation was laid for further educational progress of the movement. The contest essay idea spread over the country, culminating in one held in New York City, under the auspices of the Board of Education of Greater New York, in affiliation with the American Society for Thrift, in which contest a series of 156 prizes aggregating \$1,000 were given. Among the earlier activities of the American Society for Thrift was the inauguration of the plan of a national thrift day, which work was approached through the governors of the various states, who acted upon the suggestion previously made by Mr. Straus, that the Sunday before Labor Day be designated as a special Thrift Day. Later than this, owing to the tremendous needs of the war, every day became a "National Thrift Day." At a meeting of the National Education Association held in Pittsburgh in July, 1918, it was decided that a thrift commission be appointed forthwith as part of the National Commission on the Emergency in Education. The first meeting of the National Education Association, after the creation of the National Committee on Thrift Education, was held in Detroit, in February, 1916. Mr. Straus was invited to deliver an address before this body in connection with the work of the committee. As the closing thought of an address brilliantly conceived and written he said: "Let us remember one thing—that by thrift education we not only can influence the nation of to-day, but we can revolutionize the nation of to-morrow. It is indeed fortunate that the National Education Association, the greatest educational body in the world, has taken up this question for investigation. As a direct result of the work of this organization a great change will come to the America of the future. In the days that are to be, we shall be a nation not only rich in dollars but



Forman Strong

rich in character—a nation known not for the extravagance of its people, but a nation honored as of old because its sons and its daughters are strong in character and good deeds; a nation capable of meeting any crisis that may arise, because it is a nation made up of stalwart men and steadfast women, who, like those of other Americans of Colonial Days, were sturdy and strong in all things. And out of that strength came the birth of the Republic whose triumphs we cherish, and whose future it is our duty to make secure, through educational, individual preparedness." The results of these initial beginnings in the thrift movement inaugurated by Mr. Straus are now the common property of the nation, and are so widespread and multitudinous that it is impossible to give space to them in a necessarily limited article. In a comprehensive volume, under the title, "History of the Thrift Movement in America," Mr. Straus has brought his views so clearly and eloquently before the National Education Association and the National Council of Education that the book has been introduced into the public schools of the country. Mr. Straus, as president of the American Society for Thrift, is now devoting much time and energy to the enlargement of the Society. Mr. Straus married, 25 April, 1893, Hattie Klee, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have three children: Madeline, now the wife of Herbert Spencer Martin; and Louise and Harriet Straus.

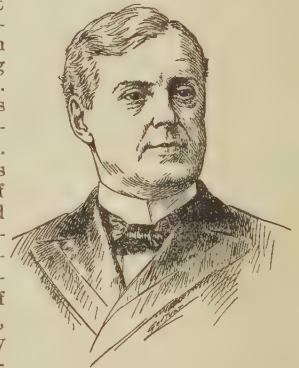
CHESEBROUGH, Robert Augustus, manufacturer, b. in London, England, 9 Jan., 1837, son of Henry Augustus and Marion Maxwell (Woodhull) Chesebrough, both native Americans. His father was a prominent dry-goods merchant in New York City, and resided at No. 7 Bridge Street, then a fashionable neighborhood. The family is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most public-spirited and influential in the United States. His earliest paternal American ancestor, William Chesebrough, emigrated to this country from Cowes, England, with Gov. John Winthrop on 29 March, 1631, settling in Boston, Mass. Here he filled several important positions, and in 1634, was chosen high sheriff. In 1651, he obtained a grant from the Connecticut government for about 2,300 acres of land, which was confirmed by the general court at Pequot. Soon after, he built a homestead on this land, where now stands the present city of Stonington. William Chesebrough was chosen the first representative to the general court, in 1664, to adjust boundary disputes. The line of descent comes through his son, Nathaniel Chesebrough, and his son Robert Chesebrough, a dry-goods merchant and founder of the Fulton Bank, and grandfather of Robert A. Chesebrough. Through his mother, he is a descendant of William Maxwell, founder and president of the Bank of New York, the first financial institution established in this state, who participated with distinction in the Revolutionary War. The Maxwells were earls of Nithsdale and barons of Herries. James Homer Maxwell, son of William Maxwell, married a daughter of Jacobus Van Zandt, the patriot, whose family was driven from New York by the British. Miss Van Zandt, as a bride, had the honor of opening the first inaugural ball

as the partner of General Washington. Their son, William H. Maxwell was the titular earl of Nithsdale at the time of his death in 1856. Mr. Chesebrough's mother was a daughter of Richard M. Woodhull, and a grandniece of General Woodhull, of the American army, who fell in the battle of Long Island. His brother, the late Col. William H. Chesebrough, was commissioned in the regular army by President Lincoln in 1861. He took part in numerous battles throughout the war, and then was appointed second secretary of the U. S. legation at London. He died in London, in 1905, while acting as London agent for the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company. Robert A. Chesebrough was educated in private schools of New York City, and at Peugnot's French Academy. Soon after graduation he began the study of chemistry. In 1858, although he had just come of age, he began the refining of crude oil in a small way, in the city of Brooklyn. His crude material was cannell coal, obtained principally from mines located on the Kiskeminitas River, near Pittsburgh, Pa. Prior to this, the product of various refiners of crude oil from cannell coal in Boston, Scotland, under the name of "Kerosene," was in general use in the United States and Great Britain. In 1861, the production of petroleum grew to such large proportions, and the cost of producing and refining it was so small comparatively that the production of crude oil from cannell coal came to an end in this country. In 1870, while engaged in making a series of experiments in distilling and filtering petroleum, Mr. Chesebrough discovered and patented the product now known as vaseline. In 1876, the present Chesebrough Manufacturing Company was incorporated with Mr. Chesebrough as its president. This office he held until 1908. In 1880, the business of the company ceased to be the production of kerosene and paraffine oil from petroleum, and after this period was confined to the manufacture of vaseline and its products exclusively. This valuable commodity and its various products have since found markets all over the world, with branch offices in London, Paris, Berlin, and Montreal. In 1881, the business had expanded to such an extent that new quarters became necessary and Mr. Chesebrough erected the huge office building known as the Chesebrough Building at No. 24 State Street, New York City. It has since been replaced by the Battery Park Building, and a new Chesebrough Building erected. This building which was erected under its owner's personal supervision, was notable for its appliances for heating and ventilating, which were for the most part his own special inventions, and attracted much attention among builders and architects in the metropolis. He was the first to make use of exhaust steam in place of direct steam for heating radiators, now in use all over the world. About this time Mr. Chesebrough became active in realty transactions and in time acquired large tracts of property in and about New York City. In the Battery Park district he became the owner of much property, and through his own efforts, aided by his son, William H. Chesebrough, he transformed the plots covered with filthy warehouses, tenements, and saloons into an important steamship and office center. Since

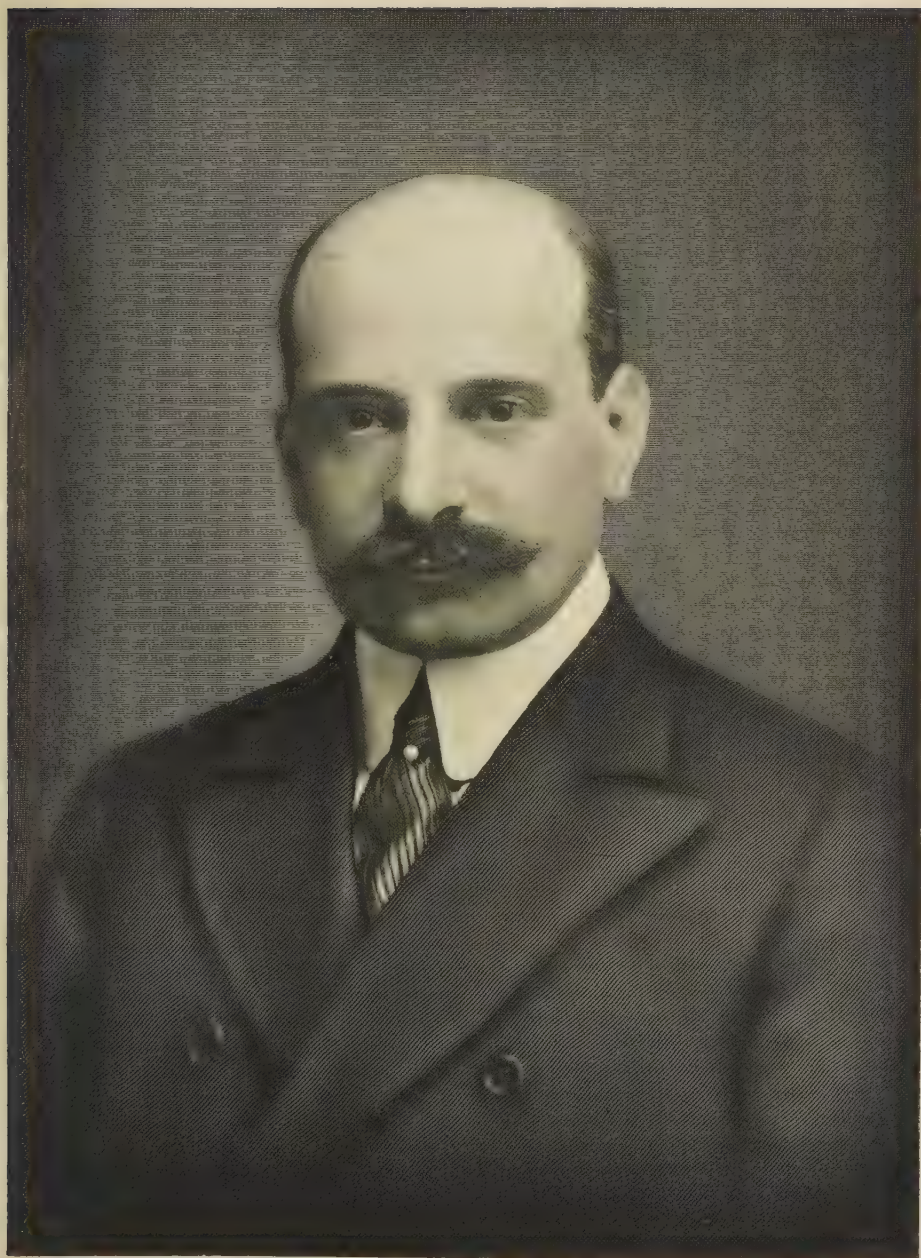
1881, Mr. Chesebrough has been president of the Chesebrough Building Company, and is director of the South Ferry Building Company. He was always vigorously opposed to the use of Castle Garden as an immigrant depot, and, as the originator of the New York Real Estate Exchange, was influential in inducing Congress to remove the immigrant bureau to Ellis Island; and to erect the new Custom House on the present Bowling Green site. He was also one of the building committee of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and was at one time its vice-president. Mr. Chesebrough also owned and developed large tracts of land, about 1,500 city lots, in the Bronx, located near former estates of well-known New Yorkers, among which were the Arnold, Hoe, and Casanova properties. The latter purchased in 1884, was well known as the "House of Mystery," because of its secret passages and tunnels leading to the bay, and had more than eighty rooms. All of this section, which, when Mr. Chesebrough began investing, was the site of beautiful summer homes, is now (1921) with its large waterfront, a level plain covered with workshops and miles of railroad track and worth many millions of dollars. Mr. Chesebrough has always been interested in public affairs, and in 1894 was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by George B. McClellan (later Mayor of New York) by a majority of 1,300 votes. His defeat was due largely to a circular issued by his opponents, the day before election day, stating erroneously that he was opposed to bicycles on the public streets. He was chairman of the citizen's committee appointed to investigate alleged frauds and irregularities in the street improvement commission of Long Island City, N. Y., and, following his exposure of mismanagement, Patrick Gleason was defeated as candidate for the mayoralty of that city. In 1878, Mr. Chesebrough urged the United States government to provide a representative display of American products at the Paris exposition, but finding the federal authorities slow in taking action, he called a meeting of Americans who wished to exhibit in Paris. Through the efforts of Frederick R. Coudert, of New York, he obtained from the Duke Descazes, of the French cabinet, permission for displays by American exhibitors without governmental action. Influenced by this movement, the state department took up the matter, and the American exhibit was made under its sponsorship. Mr. Chesebrough was in former years a member of many clubs, including the Union League, Manhattan Athletic, and the Exchange clubs. In 1890 he was president of the Down Town Republican Club. In his younger days he was an enthusiast on horseback riding. He is fond of good literature and is the author of a volume of poetry entitled, "A Reverie and Other Poems." He has also written many technical articles in line with his researches as to the origin and formation of various coal products. One of these, "The Origin of Petroleum and the Coal Measures," published in November, 1917, caused wide comment among geologists and experts in the petroleum industry. Holding that natural gas is the parent of petroleum and of all coal measures, Mr. Chesebrough directly opposes the theory held

by most scientists. But time and developments in the petroleum industry are gradually strengthening his position, and it now seems more than likely that Mr. Chesebrough's study and work may prove of the greatest benefit in augmenting the production of an increased quantity of gasoline from cannel coal. Mr. Chesebrough married, 6 April, 1864, Margaret, daughter of Dennis McCredy, of New Rochelle, and sister of the wife of Frederick R. Coudert. She died in 1887. There were four children: Robert M. Chesebrough (died June 4, 1910); William H. Chesebrough (died Dec. 3, 1917); Frederick W. Chesebrough; and Marion M. Chesebrough, who is the wife of George Howard Davison of Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

GREIST, John Milton, manufacturer and inventor, b. in Crawfordsville, Ind., 9 May, 1850; d. at New Haven, Conn., 23 Feb., 1906. His father, Joseph W. Greist, was among the early gold seekers and went across the continent in the first years of the discovery of gold in California, dying there in 1856. His mother was Ruth Anna (Garretson) Greist. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Quakers. His education was obtained in the district schools of his neighborhood, supplemented by wide and well directed reading.



At the age of eleven the death of his father caused him to assume a man's responsibilities. In 1865, at the age of fifteen, Mr. Greist entered the field of industry in which he was destined to achieve so great a success as a salesman of sewing machines, in Plainfield, Ind. In 1870, he began the manufacture of sewing machine attachments in a modest way in Delavan, Ill., but soon removed to Chicago, where he organized the firm of J. M. Greist and Company. Here he continued the manufacture of attachments, conducted a general business in sewing machine supplies, at the same time giving much time to the development of labor-saving devices and appliances for sewing machines. The rapidly growing demand for his sewing-machine attachments brought about the necessity of concentrating upon these, and Mr. Greist soon abandoned his general sewing machine supply business for the manufacture of attachments, under the name of the Chicago Attachment Company. In 1883 he patented and produced some valuable devices for ruffling, tucking, and hemming, the patents for which he sold to the Singer Manufacturing Company. After three more years spent in research and invention, he produced buttonhole attachments, which again brought him a valuable contract with the Singer Company. In 1886, Mr. Greist removed from Chicago to Bayonne, N. J., where he assumed the management of the attachment department of the Singer Manufacturing Com-



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pany. In 1889 he removed to New Haven, and organized the firm of J. M. Greist and Company. A year or two later he removed to Westville, Conn., a suburb of New Haven, and organized the Greist Manufacturing Company. He built up his trade rapidly and steadily in spite of frequent infringement of his valuable patent rights, which he was compelled to protect through law suits. He secured nearly one hundred patents and originated many other inventions. The articles manufactured by this company are supplied to every sewing machine manufacturer in this country, and to most of those in Europe, and additions have been made in the factories until nearly 800 persons are employed in them. Mr. Greist was kindly, just, conscientious, and generous. He loved nature, and in 1901, after building his beautiful home, "Marvelwood," in Westville, Conn., he became interested in acquiring woodland. During 1903-04 he secured one tract of 700 acres which he inclosed and improved but left open to the public. He was fond of athletics, and did much toward the success of the Edgewood Baseball Club, one of the most prominent of such organizations in the state. While he took no active part in politics, he was an ardent Republican, and was vice-president of the Union League Club. Mr. Greist married, in Aug., 1870, Sarah Edwina Murdock, who died 14 Aug., 1897. Of their four children, three survive: Percy Raymond, president and general manager of the Greist Manufacturing Company; Charlotte Ruthanna, and Hubert Milton, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University (1905), now secretary and superintendent of the Greist Manufacturing Company. On Oct. 10, 1899, Mr. Greist married Mary Fife Woods of Pittsburgh, Pa.

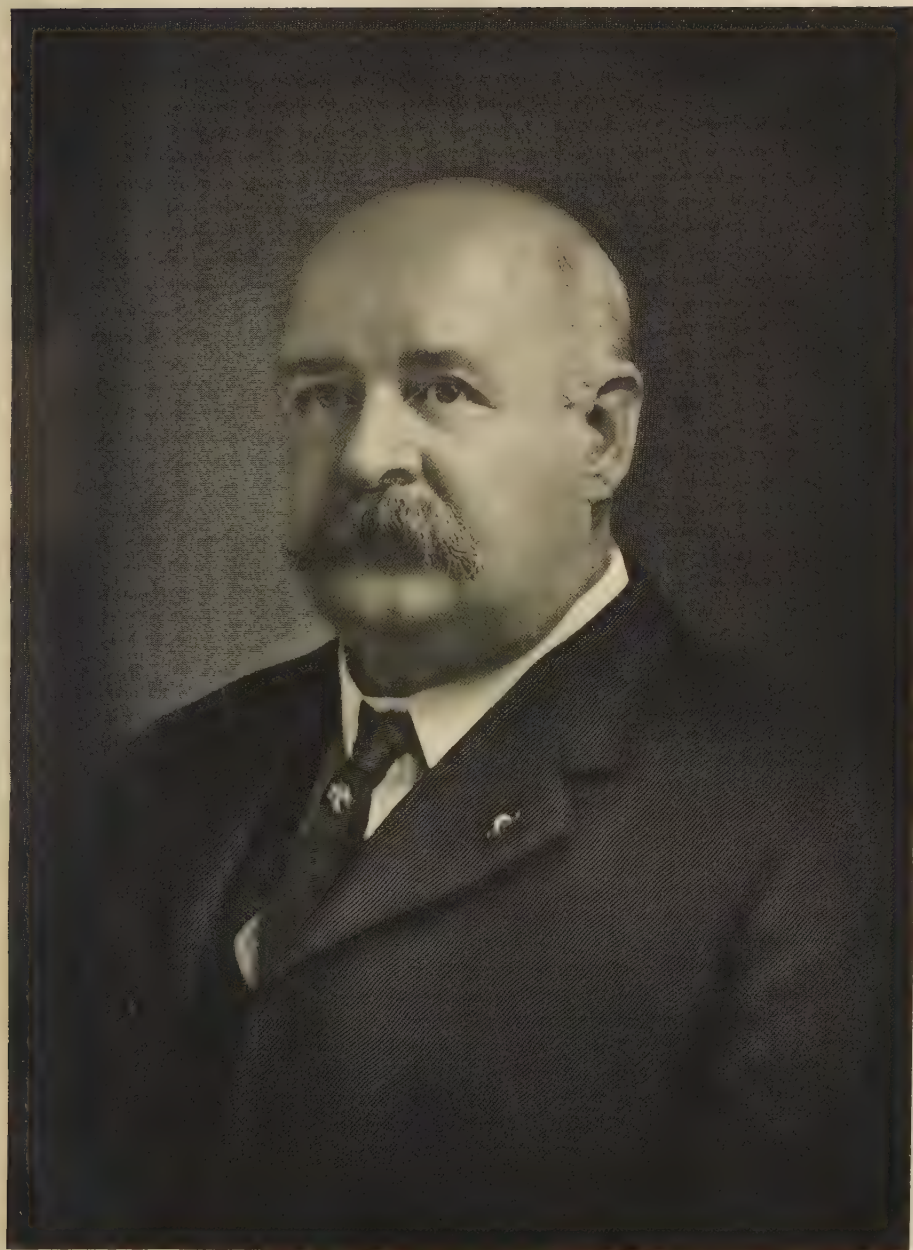
WARBURG, Paul Moritz, banker and author, b. in Hamburg, Germany, 10 Aug., 1868, son of Moritz and Charlotte Esther (Oppenheim) Warburg. The family traces its genealogy back to a remote period of German history. About 1780 his great-grandfather founded the banking house of M. M. Warburg and Company in Hamburg, which has since been conducted by the family. In fact, no outsiders have been admitted to membership in the firm, the sons being trained to maintain and expand the business. Young Warburg's training was thorough. On his graduation at the Gymnasium in 1886, he entered the employ of a Hamburg commission house, to absorb the rudiments of the commercial branch of business. He then spent a year in the family banking house, familiarizing himself with the mechanics of banking, preliminary to the study of its principles abroad. The following two years he spent with a London banking firm, and a few months with a stock brokerage house. In 1891 he proceeded to France, and acquainted himself with the banking methods of that country. His training in practical banking, now well advanced, was concluded in 1893 by a tour of Japan, China, India and the United States. He then returned to his native country, and was admitted to partnership in his father's firm. He displayed rare capacity for business, and his broad conception of modern banking soon enabled him to become a dominant figure in Hamburg financial circles. He was one of the active promoters of the League of German Bankers, and

in 1901 he was elected to the Municipal Council of Hamburg. After 1893 he made yearly visits to the United States, and in 1902 located permanently in New York, where he became a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. His ability quickly gained recognition in American financial circles. Almost immediately he perceived that our monetary system needed revising, but fear of appearing presumptuous prevented public expression of his views. Their accuracy, however, was confirmed by the panic of 1907, in which call money—loans made from one day to another—advanced to over twenty per cent. Such occurrences were impossible under European banking systems; so there was no reason, in his mind, why the causes of them in this country should not be eliminated. Disaster attended that financial upheaval; in fact, utter collapse was averted only by the assistance obtained by J. P. Morgan from the United States treasury. But however admirably that laudable achievement met the emergency, Warburg saw that it was merely treating a symptom, not the cause. Bankers and economists with whom he discussed the problem were impressed with his views and urged him to publish them. He was reluctant; but the moment was opportune and the persuasions of his friends overcame his aversion to public attention, and in January, 1907, he issued the first of his numerous articles on monetary reform, "Defects and Needs of Our Banking System." It criticised the American banking system, which for its liquidity relied almost exclusively on loans on the stock exchange, and did not provide for a machinery that permitted of the ready sale by banks of commercial paper. The creations of a modern discount market was one of his cardinal demands. Another essential principle was the centralization of reserves—by the creation of some sort of a central banking organization which he outlined shortly afterwards in his essay, "A Plan for a Modified Central Bank." Out of the several attempts at monetary reform by various bodies during the generation that preceded Warburg's activity no single plan had evolved that approved itself to the country. Their efforts had been directed to securing what was called asset currency, to be issued by the national banks in addition to the existing national bank, bond-secured circulation. But, when Mr. Warburg entered into the consideration of the subject, he argued that securing the elasticity of the currency was only a side issue, and that it would follow as a natural consequence from the adoption of the two fundamental principles mentioned above; that is, centralization of reserves and creation of a discount market. In his "United Reserve Bank of the United States," he holds that the real pith of modern banking is the question of reserves, and that the essential weakness of the American system is the extreme decentralization of cash reserves, resulting, in time of stress or trouble, in every individual bank attempting to secure its solvency, in disregard either of the welfare of other banks or of the needs of the community. He concentrated on this idea, and finally convinced all students of the question that, without some method of combining the scattered reserves of the individual banks, no essential progress could be

made. He has recurred to that theory in all his subsequent speeches and papers. By 1910 he had riveted national attention, and he soon became the dominating influence in the agitation for monetary reform. Warburg's aid was enlisted by Senator Aldrich in the preparation of the Aldrich bill, and he is generally recognized as the author of its fundamental principles. This bill failed to pass Congress, of which President Taft had lost control. Two years later, however, in President Wilson's administration, the same principles were written into the Federal Reserve Act—The Owen-Glass Law. The Federal Reserve Act and the Aldrich bill differ in many minor respects; but the chief difference, and the one that developed the most discussion, is that the former would create twelve central reserve banks, whereas the latter provided for one central Reserve association with fifteen branches. Warburg finally endorsed the Federal Reserve Act, but strongly urged a system of no more than six Federal Reserve banks. During the consideration of the Owen-Glass bill he wrote: "From the point of view of securing a strong system and of safeguarding a possibility of developing effective discount markets there should be only four"; and experts in America and abroad coincided with his views against attenuating the system to twelve central banks. Leading financiers of Europe, including the presidents of a number of European central banks, of whom he inquired while the Owen-Glass bill was under consideration, "all agreed," he wrote, "that one central bank would be the best means of developing a discount system. While a majority insist that this is the only way, a few concede that there is possibility of developing a discount system with several central banks. But all agree that in that case there must be as few as possible and that they must be tied together in an effective way by a business management free from political influence." Although the Federal Reserve Act has provided, through political expediency, twelve central banks, the Federal Reserve Board, which it also created, functions in effect as the link that unites them into a real central bank system. But it depends largely upon the wisdom with which the board exercises its great powers, whether we shall be able to secure most of the advantages of a central bank, without any of its dangers. The general belief that Paul Warburg was, in some way, connected with the passage of the Federal Reserve Act is confirmed in Professor Seligman's introduction to "Banking Reform in the United States," issued by the Academy of Political Science. "I fancy," he says, "that it is known only to a very few exactly how great is the indebtedness of the United States to Mr. Warburg. For it may be stated without fear of contradiction that in its fundamental features the Federal Reserve Act is the work of Mr. Warburg more than any other man in the country." From his own inclination Mr. Warburg had profoundly studied the subject; and it is no disparagement of other American bankers to say that he is acknowledged to be the ablest authority on national and international banking principles in the country. It was natural, then, that President Wilson, apprehensive lest the efficacy of the Federal Reserve Act be impaired, tendered him

the vice-governorship of the board. Inspired by his sense of public duty, Warburg accepted the office, and severed all his business connections in this country and abroad, sacrificing, as was estimated, an annual income of \$500,000 for one of \$12,000. He was the first of the conspicuous business men of the country to be called into public life, and, although the appointment met with popular approval, certain politicians and bankers opposed it. It violated the tradition of those days, which considered prominence in big business, especially Wall Street, a disqualification for public office; and before confirming it the United States Senate instituted an inquiry. The efforts of his opponents did not avail, however; for not only did President Wilson frown on the proceeding, but the committee, whose apprehension was so obviously factitious, was reproached by the press of the country. The following, from the "World" (N. Y.) is a specimen comment: "Generally recognized as a master of the theory and practice of banking, Mr. Warburg's ambition to serve the public was not balked by the great personal sacrifice that official position in his case involved. He had a right to expect instant confirmation. Instead, he was subjected to a mean suspicion of his motive and a bigoted hostility on account of his German birth and recent citizenship." Mr. Warburg first refused to go before the Senate committee, but finally, when the war broke out, and in deference to the President's wish, he appeared. The opposition was soon withdrawn, but the inquiry was not too brief to confirm the reasons for Mr. Warburg's willingness to serve as stated by his friends—that he was actuated solely by public-spirited motives. His tenure (1914-18), two years as member, and two years as vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was marked by a display of ability that justified his appointment, and his retirement was received with expressions of regret throughout the country. Nor was his retirement for selfish reasons; he would have continued to sacrifice his personal interests and remained, but he questioned the propriety of accepting a new term because the United States had entered into the war against Germany. In his letter of retirement to President Wilson, four months before the expiration of his term, he said: "Certain persons have started an agitation to the effect that a naturalized citizen of German birth, having near relatives prominent in German public life, should not be permitted to hold a position of great trust in the service of the United States. (I have two brothers in Germany who are bankers. They naturally now serve their country to the utmost of their ability, as I serve mine.) . . . These are sad times. For all of us they bring sad duties, doubly hard, indeed, for men of my extraction. But, though, as in the Civil War, brother must fight brother, each must follow the straight path of duty, and in this spirit I have endeavored to serve during the four years it has been my privilege to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board. . . . May your patience and courage be rewarded and may it be given to you to lead our country to victory and peace." For the purpose of convenient reference President Wilson's reply follows in full:

"My Dear Mr. Warburg: I hope that my



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delay in replying to your letter concerning your retirement from the Federal Reserve Board has not given you an impression of indifference on my part, or any lack of appreciation of the fine personal and patriotic feeling, which made that letter one of the most admirable and gratifying I have received during these troubled times. I have delayed only because I was hoping that the Secretary of the Treasury would be here to join me in expressing the confidence we both feel, alike in your great ability and in your unselfish devotion to the public interest. Your retirement from the Board is a serious loss to the public service. I consent to it only because I read between the lines of your generous letter that you will yourself feel more at ease if you are left free to serve in other ways. I know that your colleagues on the Board have not only enjoyed their association with you, but have also felt that your counsel has been indispensable in these first formative years of the new system which has served at the most critical period of the Nation's financial history to steady and assure every financial process, and that their regret is as great as my own that it is in your judgment best now for you to turn to other methods of service. You carry with you in your retirement from this work to which you have added distinction, my dear Mr. Warburg, my sincere friendship, admiration, and confidence, and I need not add, my cordial good wishes.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

While serving on the Federal Reserve Board Mr. Warburg also became a member of the International High Commission, in which capacity he accompanied Secretary McAdoo to South America to popularize the American banding system and to foster trade relations. The mission was highly successful. In 1914 the Academy of Political Science compiled all his essays up to that date into a volume under the title "Banking Reform in the United States." His cogent, lucid treatment of the subject created such a demand for the work that the issue was quickly exhausted. Since then the following additional papers and addresses have been published: an address before the Pan American Financial Congress, Washington, 1915; another before the Twin City Bankers' Club, St. Paul, 1915; another delivered before the Alto Commission Internacional, at Buenos Ayres, S. A., 1916; a paper on "The Federal Reserve System and the Banks," read before the New York State Bankers' Association, Atlantic City, 1916, which was later published and distributed by the association; another on "Government and Business," delivered before the Commercial Club of Chicago, 1917; one upon the trade acceptance feature of the Federal Reserve Act, read before the Trade Acceptance Council, Chicago, 1917; a paper titled "Capital Issues and Municipal Debts and Their Relation to War Financing," issued by the Academy of Political Science, 1918; and a pamphlet, "Save and Subscribe— and Save the Country," 1918, an economic treatment on financing the war, to stimulate interest in the Third Liberty Loan. In these addresses Mr. Warburg consistently urged amendments, step by step, granted by Congress, which should enlarge the powers of member

banks, particularly in granting acceptances, and which would widen the note-issuing power and concentrate the scattered gold in the Federal Reserve banks. These changes enabled the Federal Reserve systems to accumulate more than two billions dollars gold during the war, and thus gave the system the power to stand the strain caused by the financing of the war. Mr. Warburg was the first chairman and organizer of the capital issues committee, and is recognized as the author of the war finance corporation act. Mr. Warburg has not resumed business activity since his retirement from the Federal Reserve Board. Upon assuming the duties of that office, besides his withdrawal as a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, he resigned his directorships in the following corporations: National Bank of Commerce, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, National Railways of Mexico, Wells Fargo and Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Not only have many institutions been the object of his generous bounty, but he has been active in many charitable and public-spirited movements. He gave \$60,000 to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, making possible the Heinsheimer Memorial, in honor of his former business associate, Louis A. Heinsheimer. He has also been vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, of the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Academy of Political Science; treasurer of the Solomon and Betty Loeb Home for Convalescents, the New York Foundation, Institute of Musical Art, National Employment Exchange and of the New York Child Labor Committee; director of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, Germanistic Society of New York, Deutsches Lehrer Seminar, Charity Organization Society, and the New York School of Philanthropy. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Cosmos, and Chevy Chase clubs, of Washington; the Mid-day, Recess, and City clubs, of New York, and the Rumson Road Country Club. The degree of Doctor of Commercial Science was conferred upon him by the New York University. Mr. Warburg married 1 Oct., 1895, Nina daughter of Solomon Loeb, one of the founders of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. They are the parents of two children: James Paul Warburg, Ensign, Naval Aviation, and Bettina Warburg, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College (Pa.).

GALE, Charles William, b. in Norwich, Conn., 1 July, 1846; d. there 21 May, 1919, son of David Lord and Lydia M. (Phillips) Gale. On the paternal side he was in direct line of descent from Rev. Benjamin Lord, Governor John Hayes, Governor George Willis and Edmund Gale who settled in Cambridge, Mass. in 1642. On the maternal side he was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, Rev. Thomas Thacher, Rev. Peter Thacher and Rev. Ralph Partridge. He was also a descendant of William Backus, Thomas Bingham, Thomas Bliss, Hugh Calkins, John Calkins, Richard Edgerton, William Hyde, Thomas Leffingwell, John Post and John Reynolds, founders of Norwich. He was educated in the public schools and at Norwich Free Academy, and began his business career at an early

age. His first position was with the Adams Express Company, when hours were long and duties arduous. Here his faithful service and pleasing personality soon attracted the attention of the officers of the Thames National Bank, of which Franklin Nichols was president and Charles Bard, cashier. It was through the influence of Mr. Bard that Colonel Gale began his career as a banker, 2 Sept., 1863. He began as messenger boy, but his advance was rapid. In 1870 he was appointed assistant teller, and became teller in October, 1871, holding that position until 1 May, 1889 when he assumed the duties of the newly created office of assistant cashier. In 1902 he was made a member of the board of directors; in January, 1894, was appointed cashier, and 30 Nov., 1918, was elected vice-president, which office he held at the time of his death, having been the executive officer of the bank for over a quarter of a century. Colonel Gale was the second senior corporator of the Chelsea Savings Bank. For many years he was a member of the Connecticut Bankers' Association, and had been its president, its treasurer, and a member of its executive committee. Not only was Colonel Gale called upon for advice on financial matters but his counsel was sought by societies and organizations of varied interests. He was one of three trustees of the Buckingham Memorial for the Civil War Veterans by whom he was greatly beloved. From 1878 to 1881 he was president and treasurer of the Norwich Pistol Company. He was a member of the Arcanum Club for many years and served as its president for two years. The Y. M. C. A. and its work for men interested him greatly and he was a trustee of the local organization. He was a member of the Citizens Corps and of the board of jury commissioners for New London County. In early life Colonel Gale was interested in military affairs. Being under age alone prevented him from taking active part in the great struggle between the North and the South. Later on he became a member of the Connecticut National Guard, serving four years. On 1 Sept., 1865, he enlisted as a private in Company B., Third Regiment, and was made second lieutenant, 13 May, 1867. On 7 July, 1868, he was appointed adjutant of the regiment on the staff of Colonel J. J. McCord. In 1870 when Colonel McCord was promoted Major General and given command of the First Division, C. N. G. he invited Adjutant Gale to become Assistant Adjutant General on his staff with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He received his honorable discharge 1 Aug. 1871, and retired from active military life. In later years Colonel Gale was often asked to be Grand Marshal of the day upon most important occasions, notably in the great military and civic parade, 4 July, 1909, in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the town of Norwich when President William H. Taft was its honored guest. Colonel Gale was chairman of the United War Work Fund Campaign for Norwich District, including Norwich and sixteen other towns, in which over \$100,000 was pledged on an original allotment of \$60,000. He was also local treasurer for several months of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund. Politically, Colonel Gale was a Republican, and an active party worker. He was instrumental in organ-

izing numerous campaign companies, and during the Blaine campaign, in 1884, recruited the famous Lancers composed of many of the leading business and professional men of the city. While not ambitious for office, he took great interest in public questions and in every movement looking to betterment. He served as city clerk from 1878 to 1886. Colonel Gale was also active and distinguished in Masonic affairs. He was raised in St. James Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., 12 Sept., 1878; exalted in Franklin Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., 25 March, 1879; received into Franklin Council No. 3 R. & S. M., 1 May, 1879; knighted in Columbian Commandery No. 4, K. T., 14 Nov., 1879, and was eminent commander in 895-96. He was a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies to the thirty-second degree, and for some years held office in Van Rensselaer Council of the Princes of Jerusalem and the Connecticut Consistory. He was also a member of Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Bridgeport. At the annual meeting of the Supreme Council for Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, held in New York in September, 1917, he was advanced to the Honorary thirty-third degree. In addition he was a member of the Corporation Council, representing the Norwich Chapter of the Rose Croix, and was also a trustee for the bondholders of the Masonic Temple Corporation. Colonel Gale was a prominent and active member of the Central Baptist Church of Norwich for over fifty years, giving to it unstintingly his time and talents. He organized and conducted for twenty years a chorus choir, entirely without compensation to himself or the members. The money thus saved was put into the fund for purchasing an organ, although he remained in service long after the organ was paid for. In this choir he drew around him numbers of young people who were glad to serve with such a leader, many of them becoming active and strong members of the church. He also organized and conducted the church orchestra which was so popular in the eighties. Some of the best musicians in the city acquired a better taste for music and incentive for further study under his leadership. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Music Committee of the church, and also chairman of the Board of Trustees. In his later years, Colonel Gale's interest was centered in the City Bible Class for Men, which was organized in 1912 by Rev. Peter C. Wright, then pastor of the church. He was made president, and held that office until his death. This is the largest class of its kind in the state of Connecticut, and drew together men from all walks of life. It has been an active force in carrying out high ideals of Christian brotherhood and service in the community, and its influence has ever been felt in foreign lands. While not professionally a musician, Colonel Gale was a great lover of good music and had a keen appreciation for the best in song and instrument. When the Norwich Music Association was formed, he was honored by being asked to become its first president. It was due in large measure to his careful guidance that the association became a potent factor in local musical circles.



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Colonel Gale was twice married, first in June, 1868, to Charlotte E. Main of Brooklyn, Conn., who died 23 Aug., 1906; second on 23 June, 1913, to Gertrude, daughter of the late Henry B. and Anna W. Hakes of Worcester, Mass.

STRAIGHT, Willard Dickerman, financier, diplomat, and soldier, b. in Oswego, N. Y., 31 Jan., 1880; d. in Paris, France, 1 Dec., 1918, son of Henry H. and Emma (Dickerman) Straight. He was descended through his father from Captain Thomas Straight, who came from England in 1656, and settled at Watertown, Mass. His mother was a daughter of Col. Willard Dickerman, who was descended from a manufacturer in the first New Haven colony. His father was for a number of years a member of the faculty of Oswego Normal School and was the originator of various pedagogical methods, now incorporated in the regular course of all normal schools and regarded as standard. Mr. Straight's boyhood was spent in his native city. He attended Bordentown Military Academy and Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1901, after a course in architecture. Soon after his graduation, he accepted appointment to a position, under Sir Robert Hart, Bart., S. C. M. S., in the office of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Nanking, China, later being transferred to Peking. He early mastered the Chinese and Japanese languages, which proved an inestimable advantage in his various business affiliations in the Orient. He remained in this service until February, 1904, or shortly after the opening of the Russo-Japanese War, when he became correspondent for Reuters and the Associated Press, dividing his activities between Japan, Korea, and Manchuria. During his brief newspaper career, his genuine knowledge of the countries with which he dealt enabled him to do work that was appreciated and praised. His first post with his own government followed the ending of his journalistic endeavors. He was appointed American vice-consul and private secretary to the American minister at Seoul in 1905. Temporarily he terminated his far eastern connections, when, in 1906, he became private secretary to the American minister at Havana. About this time the relations of China and Japan over the status of Manchuria had become a matter of international concern, and America's "open door" policy in the Far East was one of the important diplomatic issues confronting the administration at Washington. By reason of this state of affairs the United States established a consulate at Mukden, and Mr. Straight was placed in charge as consul general. Here he served until 1908. As a proof of his personal courage he figured in a fight with a large number of Japanese, and acquitted himself so creditably that the matter was made a subject of comment throughout the world. During his stay at Mukden he rendered notable services to American business men against the apparently unfair discrimination in favor of Japanese interests. His work in this connection afforded perfect proof of his tact and judgment. About this time the late E. H. Harriman made a tour of the Far East, in connection with his plan for a transportation system around the world; involving, in the first place, the purchase of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. He sought the aid of Major Straight's knowledge of Far East-

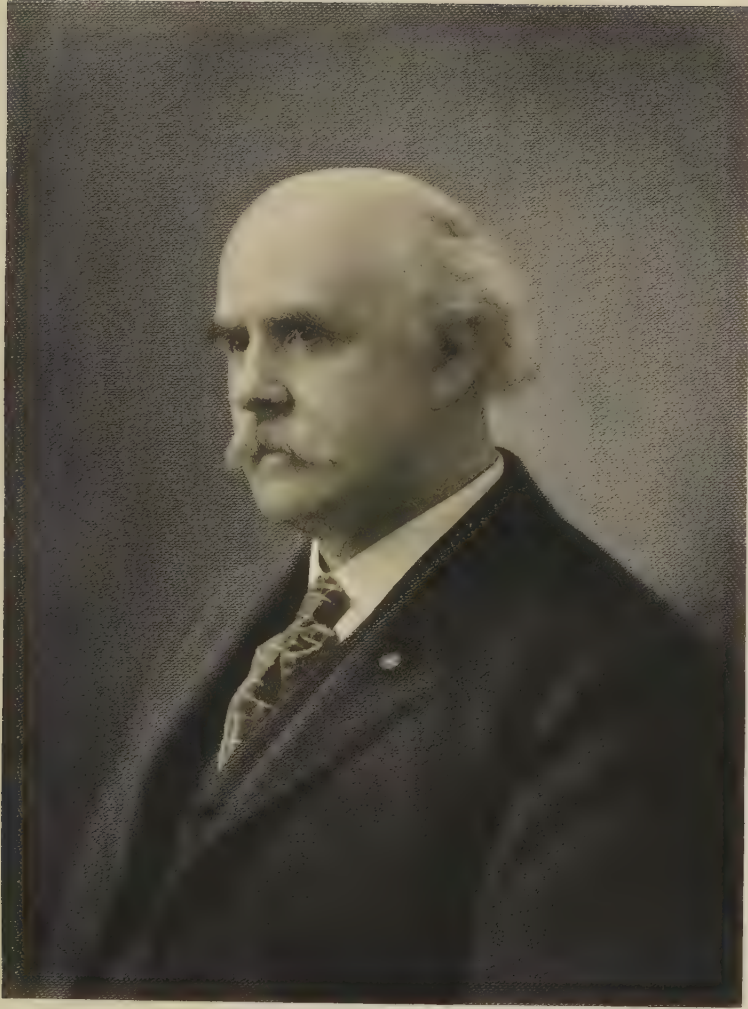
ern affairs. This particular proposition, however, was not consummated because of the death of Mr. Harriman, but it led, indirectly, to the formation, in 1909, of the American group of bankers, consisting of J. P. Morgan and Company, the National City Bank of New York, the First National Bank of New York, and Kuhn, Loeb and Company, to undertake railroad and other enterprises in China and Manchuria, in co-operation with several European powers. Mr. Straight's negotiations were successful, but American participation in a syndicated loan was thwarted, because the government withdrew its support from the enterprise. He returned to the United States in the latter part of 1908 to become acting chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs in the State Department, and there remained until June, 1909. In the meantime, several prominent financiers, notably, J. Ogden Armour, William E. Corey, Robert Dollar, Joseph B. Grace, James J. Hill, William L. Saunders, Theodore N. Vail, Beekman Winthrop, Charles A. Stone, Ambrose Monell, Frank Vanderbilt, and James A. Stillman had formed an association, with the object of obtaining "a place in the Oriental sun" for American capital, and endeavoring to secure legitimate rights and concessions in China. The leaders in this undertaking, impressed with the success with which Mr. Straight had conducted the Chinese negotiations for the American bankers some years before, offered him the vice-presidency of the organization, which had been incorporated as the American International Corporation. Under his management, it built and equipped railroads and manufacturing plants, and laid the foundation for mining on a gigantic scale. During this period the Hukuang Railroad and the Currency Loan agreement were negotiated. Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Straight became associated with the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, with which he remained for several years, and then announced his retirement to take up the study of international law. He served as chairman of the committee on foreign commerce and the revenue laws of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and was active in its deliberations. Major Straight entered the army immediately following the entrance of America into the war. Prior to that, in 1915, he had been one of the leading spirits in the Plattsburg maneuvers, and in 1917 was made commanding major in the Adjutant General's Department of the United States Reserve, stationed first at Governor's Island, and later at Fort Sill, the great artillery center in Oklahoma. From the latter post he was called to Washington to undertake the organization and administration of war risk insurance. In December, 1917, the War Department, recognizing his peculiar qualifications, because of both business and diplomatic achievements in foreign lands, sent him to France with the expeditionary forces to direct the war risk work. When that work was accomplished, he attended the General Staff College, and immediately upon completing his course, was assigned to duty with combat troops abroad. He was in active service up to the time of his illness. While on a war mission with Col. E. M. House, Major Straight was stricken with influenza, and in three days died in the Hotel de Crillon, Paris. Men

prominent in the government and in financial affairs mourned his death at the early age of thirty-eight, and paid feeling tribute to his worth and work. Major Straight married, in Geneva, Switzerland, 7 Sept., 1911, Dorothy Payne, daughter of the late Wm. C. Whitney, of New York. She first met Major Straight while on a trip around the world, when she visited Mukden. After their marriage they lived in Peking, but, after but five months residence there, on account of an uprising of soldiers, they were forced to flee from their home by bandits and robbers. They escaped personal injuries, but lost much of their treasures, including wedding presents and personal effects prized for their association. Major Straight was a lover of all kind of outdoor sports, especially polo. He and Mrs. Straight entertained much at their estate on Long Island. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and of the Cornell University Club and the Recess Club of New York City. He was a member of the Royal Yacht Club of London; also a fellow of the Royal Biographical Society, a member of the American Asiatic Association, and the Pan-American Society; a trustee of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, of New York, vice-president and trustee of the Public Education Association of New York, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Nautical Geographical Society and the American Historical Society. Major Straight was survived by his wife and three children, Whitney Willard, Beatrice, and Michael Straight.

BOODY, David Augustus, banker, b. at Jackson, Me., Aug. 13, 1837, son of David and Lucretia (Mudgett) Boody. He received his early education in the schools of his native town, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. While engaged as a school teacher he began to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He practiced his profession for a short time in Camden and later in Portland, Me. In 1862 he removed to New York and began his business career in the office of his uncle, Henry F. Boody, New York agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. At the end of two years he was admitted to partnership; but in 1865 opened an office on his own account as a stock broker; became an active member of the New York Stock Exchange and held the position of governor of the Exchange for many years. His success was immediate and has been continuous, and the firm of Boody, McClellan and Company, of which he is the senior partner, is regarded throughout the country as one of the soundest financial houses in New York. Upon coming to New York Mr. Boody selected Brooklyn as his place of residence, and has since been closely identified with its civic and political activities. He has always been an active Democrat, was a delegate to the three conventions that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency, and has gained a wide reputation as an orator of sound reasoning on the tariff and on financial questions of the day. He was elected to Congress in 1891, but resigned to become mayor of Brooklyn, which office he filled until 1894, and distinguished himself by his dignified and capable treatment of all public questions. During his administration he procured the acts of legislation resulting in the

establishment of the Brooklyn Public Library and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and has been president of the Library and director of the institute ever since their charters were granted. The acquisition of the land for the museum on Eastern Parkway and the appointment of the commission for the widening and improvement of the Shore Road were subjects of his active interest while mayor, and it was also during his term that the plan to tax city railways on a basis of gross receipts per mile was put into effect. Mr. Boody has always taken a keen interest in all educational and charitable institutions. For thirty years he has been president of the Berkeley Institute, is vice-president of the Home for the Blind, and was one of the board of trustees for erecting the Young Men's Christian Association building in Brooklyn. He is a member of the council of the University of New York, and for untiring efforts in the cause of education the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College. At one period of his business career Mr. Boody was president of the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, and was president of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn for some time before his election as mayor. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the People's Trust Company since its organization, and is also one of the board of the United States Title and Guarantee Company. He is president of the New England Society of Brooklyn, and his clubs are the Montauk, Hamilton, and Brooklyn Civic. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and was for many years a trustee of the Memorial Church of Brooklyn. On 1 June, 1862, he was married at Orono, Me., to Abbie Harriet, daughter of Henry Treat of Frankfort, Me., whose ancestors settled in Connecticut in early colonial days. Their children are: Henry T., Maud L. (Mrs. Maud Boody Cary), Charles A., Alvin and Edgar Boody.

SCOFIELD, Levi Tucker, architect, engineer, sculptor, b. in Cleveland, O., 9 Nov., 1842; d. there, 25 Feb., 1917, son of William and Mary (Coon) Scofield. His grandfather, Benjamin Scofield, lived in New York until 1816. In that year he went west with his family, and located in the small frontier settlement of two hundred inhabitants which has since developed into the city of Cleveland. The grandfather, a carpenter and a builder, planned and built some of the first larger buildings of the growing city. William Scofield, his son, followed the same trade; later becoming one of the most prominent contractors and builders of the city. He constructed some of the central business blocks, which still stand as he completed them. Levi Tucker Scofield spent his boyhood in his native city, attending public school and acquiring an elementary knowledge of his father's profession by assisting in the office outside of school hours. Having a natural inclination toward work of this character, he decided to prepare himself for the higher branches of the profession. Already at a very early age he began to take advantage of such facilities as were offered in the city for the study of architecture and engineering. But these were somewhat limited, and at the age of seventeen he went to Cincinnati to continue his studies. On the outbreak of the Civil



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War, less than two years later, he returned to Cleveland, and joined his friends and former schoolmates in their response to the President's call for volunteers for the defense of the Union. He enlisted as a private in Battery D., First Regiment of Ohio Light Artillery, but before he could see any active service his term expired, in 1862. Immediately he accepted a commission as a second lieutenant in the 103rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Later, in the fall of 1864, he had attained to the rank of captain and was in command of his company. Captain Scofield saw much active service in the field. He was with the troops engaged in the pursuit of Kirby Smith and of the famous raider, Morgan, and served under Gen. Burnside in the march across the Cumberland Mountains into Tennessee. He participated in the siege of Knoxville, in the engagement which resulted in the repulse of Gen. Longstreet. Already, in the early part of the war, young Scofield had attracted the attention of his superior officers by his special knowledge of and aptitude for field engineering, and, in June, 1863, was assigned to this kind of work, together with three other architects who later became prominent. These were Dankmar Adler, then a captain of artillery, Major J. R. Willetts and Major W. I. B. Jenny, the two latter later becoming engineering experts on the staffs of Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman. For two years he continued in engineering work, except for a brief period, in March, 1864, when he was made provost marshal of the Twenty-third Corps. Soon after this he was appointed aide-de-camp and engineer on the staff of Gen. J. D. Cox. During the Atlanta campaign he was in the battle at Resaca, and in various other engagements in the same region, also in the siege and capture of Atlanta. Later he participated in the Battle of Franklin, the most serious engagement of the Nashville campaign, which terminated in the capture of the city and the pursuit of Hood. Early in 1865 he joined in the operations in North Carolina, and was present at the capture of Raleigh and the surrender of the Confederate army under Johnson. At the close of the war, after being mustered out of the military service, Mr. Scofield resumed his professional studies, for a time in New York, where also he was engaged as an architectural draughtsman. Finally, having completed his preparation, he opened an office in Cleveland. Before many years he was recognized as the head of his profession in that part of the state. He designed and built a multitude of private and public structures. Already, early in his career, he had shown a marked talent for sculpture, which, unfortunately, was never developed by special training. Yet, by practice during his leisure hours, he attained such a high degree of technique in this field of artistic expression that he distinctly deserves consideration among some of the best American professionals. What he lacked in training and finish he made up in imagination and a rough-hewn power. Mr. Scofield leaves behind him many enduring monuments to his architectural skill, among them being the Cleveland House of Correction, the Ohio State Reformatory in Mansfield, the North Carolina State Penitentiary, the Columbus Insane Asylum, the Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home in Xenia, O.,

the Cleveland High School, and, above all these, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, in the public square of Cleveland, by far the most magnificent structure of its kind in the State of Ohio. In this work of art and architectural skill Mr. Scofield expressed himself at his best, for it was a labor of love and enthusiasm. For almost eight years he devoted himself to the designing and building of this edifice, not only planning the structure itself, but designing, arranging, and executing the sculpture which makes of the monument an artistic masterpiece. Eventually he gave much more than his time and energy to this task of love, for when the plans were completed the county refused to face the entire expense of erecting the monument, whereupon Mr. Scofield paid the deficit from his private means, to the extent of almost \$58,000. "Those seven strenuous, busy, creative years were the most delightful of his life," says the "Western Architect," in reviewing his life, on the occasion of his death. "The conception of the general design, the modeling of figures and groups, their casting and placing, with the final result, the approval of the veterans that came from all parts of the state to view it, gave to him that pleasure which only comes to the artist who has accomplished his work and found it good. He was too much of an artist not to know that the statuary lacked that idealistic quality supposed to mark the art value of such works, but when a veteran, on viewing the groups surrounding a cannon, remarked: 'That's our old battery!' he knew he had accomplished that which no amount of training in the ateliers of Europe would have produced, the realistic picture of the incident the bronze was designed to commemorate." The monument was finally dedicated on 4 July, 1894. By a vote of the commissioners a bronze bust of the designer and builder was placed over the south door of the interior, in recognition of "his brilliant services as an architect and sculptor to the people and the commissioners." Only one other living soldier was so honored; Gen. James Barnett, the ranking officer in the Union armies from Cuyahoga County, whose bust was placed over the north door, facing that of Mr. Scofield. Another work of high artistic merit by Mr. Scofield was the state monument, known as "Our Jewels," which was placed in front of the Ohio Building at the World's Exposition in Chicago, and later transferred to the capital grounds in Columbus, where it now stands. As must be obvious in a man who could give seven or eight years of his leisure time to a public work of love, Mr. Scofield was possessed of a quiet but ever burning enthusiasm that was inspired from within rather than from passing incidents which might temporarily excite the emotions. This same quality was manifest in his attitude toward his fellow men, causing him to be regarded with a deep affection by those with whom he came into intimate contact, as with the men of his company during the war, who affectionately termed him "Old Topog," in recognition of the work to which he had been assigned. In later years he gained a similar warmth of feeling on the part of his professional colleagues, to which was added a deep respect for his professional and artistic abilities. Mr. Scofield was a member of the Military Order

of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and he was the first architect in Cleveland to become a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, being one of the six oldest members of the Institute just before his death. He was also the last survivor of that famous social organization of Cleveland known as the Ark, which flourished there before and during the Civil War. On 27 June, 1867, Mr. Scofield married Elizabeth Clark Wright, daughter of Marshal Wright, of Conneaut, O. They had five children: William M., Sherman W., Harriet E. (Mrs. Winthrop G. Bushnell, of New Haven, Conn.), Donald C. Scofield, the latter being killed in a railroad wreck in 1905, and Douglas Franklin Scofield, who died in 1911 while in command of a company in the engineers battalion of the Ohio National Guard en route to President Roosevelt's inauguration.

SCOFIELD, Elizabeth Clark, social worker, philanthropist, b. in Conneaut, O., 9 Feb., 1845; d. in Cleveland, O., 2 Jan., 1914, daughter of Marshal and Sarah Ann (Jacobs) Wright. In 1847 the family removed to Dorsel, and in 1853 to Jefferson. In 1857 they moved to Kingsville, where she attended the Kingsville Academy, at that time one of the foremost educational institutions in the middle west. Reared in an atmosphere of culture, she early acquired an ambition to follow a musical career, more especially as she showed marked talent in that direction. Of such limited facilities for study as were to be found in the small town she took full advantage, but at the age of twenty she came to Cleveland to continue her musical studies. Here she became acquainted with Captain Levi Tucker Scofield, an engineer officer, recently mustered out of the Federal service and destined to fill a high place in the architectural profession of the state. On 27 June, 1867, they were married and Mrs. Scofield settled down to her household and social duties in Cleveland. She gradually began taking a very prominent part in the social life of the city and became especially active in social welfare and philanthropic work and in church circles. And while she was prominent in all civic movements for better social conditions, she became more especially interested in the welfare of young workingwomen. This tendency she finally expressed in founding the Educational and Industrial Union, an organization which had as its object the fitting of young girls for the industrial conditions of city life. Eventually the work of the organization was taken over by the Young Women's Christian Association and merged with the larger body, and Mrs. Scofield's public activities were devoted from within the Association. For some years she was its treasurer and vice-president, and, during the year before her death, she was its president. She took a very prominent part in the Association's campaign for raising the funds, with which to build its present large quarters at East Eighteenth Street and Prospect Avenue, being head of the committee having this important task in hand. Mrs. Scofield was also active in Baptist circles, and it was through her initiative that the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio was founded. Of this institution she was for many years treasurer and gave freely toward its financial support.

The Phyllis Wheatley Home, in which young colored women are sheltered and trained, is another institution which owes its existence, in part, at least, to the efforts and support of Mrs. Scofield. For a while she was president of the Baptist Women's Ohio Society, and when the foreign mission jubilee celebration was held in Cleveland, Mrs. Scofield was unanimously chosen as the presiding officer of the occasion. She became widely known all over the country for her special aptitude in social work, being possessed of executive ability to a marked degree. As a result she was offered positions of a national scope, notably as president of the National Women's Association and of the International Young Women's Christian Association, but these honors she declined; her personal interest being too strongly centered in the social problems of her own city and state. Of all her philanthropic interests Mrs. Scofield's name is most closely associated with the activities of the Young Women's Christian Association. On the occasion of her death the following tribute was paid to her memory in the form of a memorial resolution, adopted by a committee of the Association: "For twenty-five years her life had been interwoven with the activities of the Association, and her faithful and self-sacrificing service in the various positions which she filled helped in a large measure to bring its projects to fruition. . . . In every emergency she was strong and resourceful; she never swerved and her quiet words of counsel always stilled troubled hearts and gave courage for more consecrated and determined effort." Aside from her social work Mrs. Scofield was prominent in the musical circles of Cleveland. As a result of her early training and her natural talent, she was an accomplished vocalist, but she also devoted a great deal of energy toward rousing a public appreciation of good music in the community. She was a charter member and soloist of the Cleveland Vocal Society, and was the principal organizer of the Rubinstein Club, being its honorary president at the time of her death. Mrs. Scofield's was a strong personality which always exercised a dominating influence. Had she chosen to follow an independent career, and her talents and abilities full scope, she would undoubtedly have been a leading figure in the field of her professional activities; but she clung to the belief that by devoting her best efforts to the rearing of her children a woman best serves society. Undoubtedly, also, in the remarkably successful career of Captain Scofield, her husband, must be observed the results of her influence and inspiration, as is the case in the life work of many of our foremost men of mark. So keenly was Mrs. Scofield's death felt by the people among whom she had spent so much of her life's effort that her funeral assumed a semi-public character. She was the mother of four sons—Donald L., Douglas L., William M., Sherman W. Scofield, and one daughter, Harriet, now Mrs. Winthrop G. Bushnell, of New Haven, Conn.

ELIOT, Charles William, educator and author, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 March, 1834, son of Samuel Atkins and Mary (Lyman) Eliot. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, entered Harvard, of which his father had been treasurer for many



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years, and was graduated A. B. in 1853. For the next three years he was tutor in mathematics and student chemistry in that university for five years (1858-63); he was assistant professor of mathematics and chemistry at the Lawrence Scientific School, then spending two years studying chemistry and thoroughly investigating educational methods in France, Germany, and England. On his return to the United States he filled the chair of analytical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from 1865 to 1869, except for about a year (1867-68), spent in France continuing special researches. In 1869 he was elected president of Harvard University, and in 1909, on completing forty years of eminently distinguished service, retired with the title of president emeritus. Dr. Eliot has received many marks of honor from learned institutions and societies at home and abroad and from foreign governments, in recognition of his notable accomplishments in the advancement of learning, and of his labors for the promotion of a broader humanitarianism in the social and political relations of mankind. Among these distinctions are the degrees of LL. D., conferred by Williams and Princeton (1869), Yale (1870), Johns Hopkins (1902), Tulane University of Missouri and Dartmouth (1909), Brown (1914), Harvard (1909), and of Ph. D. by Breslau, Germany (1914). The decorations awarded him include those of officer of the Legion of Honor (France), Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, first class (Japan), Royal Prussian Order of the Crown, first class, and Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He is also a corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France and of the British Academy, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the American Philosophical Society. He has been honorary president of the National Conservation Association, a member of the General Board of Education, trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, and member of the International Health Board, and has lent his weighty assistance to the work of many other humane undertakings. In 1919 the American Academy of Arts and Sciences voted him its first gold medal, as a recognition of special distinction. Dr. Eliot's long life has been one of continuous devotion to the increase of knowledge and the propagation of higher conceptions of civic and social standards, primarily among his fellow countrymen, but also through them, in the wider field of the thinking world. Gifted with a rare talent for analysis and co-ordination, his early and exhaustive studies in mathematics and chemistry confirmed a mind naturally predisposed to clear thinking and orderly action, while his intellectual grasp and native sympathy for all human aspirations enabled him to apprehend the means most likely to advance the purposes inspiring him and also to employ most effectually his energies in their accomplishment. To a tireless industry are united an absolute sincerity, a simplicity of manner and a loftiness of ideals that preclude any suggestion of selfish ambition or desire for popular acclaim. Imbued with an intense New England spirit, derived from the example and

traditions of a long line of Puritan ancestors, Dr. Eliot brought to his life's work their love of freedom and dominating sense of duty, without taint of intolerance or narrowness of vision. Associated through so many years with most of this country's and many of the world's greatest minds, his own was ever receptive; his faith in the accuracy of his own convictions did not carry with it the dogmatism of the doctrinaire. His fame as the foremost educator of his time, using the word in its most comprehensive sense, rests chiefly upon his conversion of the oldest of American colleges into one of the most vital of the world's agencies for the diffusion of mental culture and of the obligations attending its acquisition. The growth of Harvard University doubtless would always have corresponded with the nation's development in population and wealth; it remained for Dr. Eliot so to refashion, inspire, and expand it that it became an exemplar for other progressive institutions of learning and a power for incalculable good to the country and the world. To achieve this it was necessary to overcome much rooted prejudice and an intellectual jealousy of classical traditions, fearful of innovation and sceptical as to the wisdom of exploring wider mental horizons. Its accomplishment demanded not only courage, faith and high executive powers, but a profound appreciation of the relation of the potentialities of education to the practical, as well as the spiritual, needs of modern life. These qualities Dr. Eliot possessed, and with them a vision and organizing faculty enabling him to build up the new Harvard on lines capable of indefinite expansion, so that it should not only respond to all desirable progress around it, but should itself be the source of animation and direction for the increase of helpful knowledge and the growth of social unity. Whether it were easier to execute such a program by the establishment of a new institution, free from the trammels of tradition, or to transform one which for nearly two centuries and a half had varied but little from a standard that was conventional, however highly conceived, may be argued. Dr. Eliot took the old Harvard, with its long rolls of men eminent in every walk in life, illustrious for patriotism, piety, services to the state and the larger humanity, and its prestige of high aims and right living, and infused into it the spirit of what was best in the modern world of teaching. By introducing the elective system of studies, instead of a prescribed curriculum, opportunity was given for the expression of individual initiative and adaptation, and by adding new departments and opening new fields of study a choice of the whole range of present day learning was offered the student. Besides the older branches of knowledge, there are now open to him such diverse subjects as sociology, pedagogy, journalism, business organization and problems and all the other many themes whose importance today challenges that of the more formal studies of the past. In addition, by the interchange of lecturers with foreign universities, the student is offered the means of acquainting himself with the progress making throughout the intellectual world and applying its conclusions to the conditions surrounding him here. Obviously so comprehensive a reform, amounting

to revolution, was only possible through the staunch support of those interested who shared the views and confidence of its head. This Dr. Eliot had throughout his labors, and the place occupied by Harvard in the educational world of today is a tribute to that confidence, while the part it plays, through its thousands of graduates, in every field of human endeavor, testifies to the wisdom that planned and the ability that executed the transformation of the most venerable of our colleges into a type of all that is most modern. Many other institutions are now conducted on similarly generous and effective lines, to the benefit not only of their own student bodies, but of the commonwealth. To Dr. Eliot belongs the credit of realizing the need for such a many-sided educational force in the United States and having the genius and resolution to create it. With his release, in 1909, from the burden of the active presidency of the university, Dr. Eliot was able to dedicate his energies to stimulating public interest in certain subjects which he considered of fundamental importance to the state. Among these were the adaptation of educational methods, beginning with the public schools, to the practical needs of existing social conditions; reform in the civil service; harmonizing the conflicting pretensions of capital and labor; ameliorating social inequalities as an essential to true democracy and the removal as far as possible of all causes likely to supply motives for war. On these topics and others of a scientific or sociological nature he has written extensively and made many addresses. As a speaker, he is forceful, direct, logical, and happy in his choice of words; as a writer he is graceful, clear, concise, and vigorous, employing a sound reasoning and concentrating attention on the purpose in view. These characteristics, added to the authority attending one of Dr. Eliot's distinguished achievements, give to his advocacy of the cause he is championing or the topic he is discussing an effectiveness of presentation that carries a strong appeal to the wide and varied audiences to which his written or spoken words have been addressed. He does not value either rhetorical or oratorical refinements; his aim is to deliver his message convincingly. His conceptions of right and wrong are free from confusion, his religious faith simple and serene. To him the welfare of his own country, as of the world, lies in a genuine democracy, freed from class jealousies and rivalries, governed by respect for just laws and promoting the advantage of no fraction of the people at the expense of any other. The power to achieve this ideal, he believes, rests in the diffusion of an education designed to meet the manifold material needs of our present complex civilization and to strengthen and sustain its moral fiber. Therein will be found, he contends, safety and progress for the community and the fullest development for the individual. In his books, "The Happy Life," "The Training for an Effective Life," and "The Durable Satisfactions of Life," he has indicated wherein he believes the things worth living for are to be found. An ardent and even jealous lover of his country, as his fathers were before him, Dr. Eliot considered that with the recurrence of each war the advancement of civilization was by just so much

impeded; peace, he held, implied orderly progress without impairment by friction. For several years before the breaking out of the World War in 1914 he had written and spoken much on this topic, and while on a journey around the world, in 1913, made a personal study of the relations then existing between China and Japan, and their consequence to other nations, embodying his observations in a report to the Carnegie endowment for international peace under the title, "Some Roads Towards Peace." He argued for peace by the elimination of the causes of war; not by refusing to fight when the cause was just. When Germany began hostilities by invading Belgium, Dr. Eliot's sympathies were with the smaller nation and her Allies, and he exerted his influence in their behalf, so far as the moral issues involved were concerned. With the entry of the United States into the struggle, he took the ground that, for the security of mankind, the war must be prosecuted until the central powers changed to a responsible constitutional form of government, and advocated for this country the establishment of a large and democratic military force and universal training. At the same time he urged that no proper occasion should be lost for the discussion of terms for a just and binding peace and that vindictiveness be eliminated from the programme of any peace conferences. After the defeat of the German coalition, Dr. Eliot became a warm champion of a League of Nations, less as a partisan of any particular document having that end in view, than as believing in such a covenant as a long step towards the alliance of all the democracies of the world in which, he contends, the ultimate safety and liberty of mankind shall be found. The wide range of Dr. Eliot's interests and labor may be gathered from the titles of his books and other publications. Among his books besides those already quoted, are: "Manual of Qualitative Analysis" and "Manual of Inorganic Chemistry" (jointly with Prof. Francis H. Storer); "Four American Leaders," "Educational Reform," "Five American Contributions to Civilization," "The Future of Trade-unionism and Capitalism in a Democracy," "More Money for the Public Schools," and "The Road Towards Peace." His printed addresses and contributions include, among many, "Academic Freedom," "Civil Service Reform," "The Conflict Between Individualism and Collectivism," "Education and Efficiency and the New Definition of the Cultivated Man," "The Finite of Medical Research," "Lawlessness," "Living Books and Dead," "Massachusetts, an Old and Prosperous Democracy and a Safe Social Order," "Church Activities Toward Social Welfare," and "The Working of the American Democracy."

LANCASHIRE, James Henry, physician, financier, b. in Lanark, Ont., Canada, 22 Aug., 1858, son of Henry and Jane (Stead) Lancashire. His father was a native of London, England, but came to Canada at the age of eight with his parents, who settled in Montreal. On reaching the estate of manhood he entered the Presbyterian ministry. Shortly after the birth of the boy he removed to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where the son attended the local public schools. Later he



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became a student in the Stanton Institute and of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. His professional training was attained in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated with his diploma in 1883. He thereupon returned to Saratoga Springs and began his practice as a physician. In this vocation, however, he continued for barely one year, when he abandoned that calling and went into the lumber business. This change was followed by immediate success. Quietly, but persistently, he continued his commercial career, gradually extending his interests into other fields of industry, notably the railroad business. Of late years Mr. Lanchashire has settled in New York City and in Manchester, Mass. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Bankers' Clubs, of New York City, of the Algonquin and Brookline Country Clubs of Boston, of the Essex Country and the Manchester Yacht Clubs of Manchester, and of the Detroit and the Country Clubs of Detroit, Mich. In October, 1883, Mr. Lanchashire married Sarah Hale Wright, daughter of the prominent lumberman and financier, Ammi W. Wright, of Alma, Mich. They have had four children: Harriet, Ammi W., Helen, and Lila Lanchashire.

LANCASHIRE, Ammi Wright, naval officer, b. in Saginaw, Mich., 28 June, 1887; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Sept., 1918; the only son of Dr. James Henry and Sarah Hale (Wright) Lanchashire. He was the grandson of Rev. Henry and Jane (Stead) Lanchashire, and of Ammi Willard and Harriet (Barton) Wright. He spent one year at Lawrenceville Preparatory School and three years at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Yale Scientific School in 1911. During the succeeding summer, he made an extensive tour in Europe, studying economic conditions, with particular reference to business and banking. After his return he began his business career in the Old Detroit National Bank, and about six months later became connected with the Detroit Trust Company. He then associated himself with his father in the investment business. In the autumn of 1915 he accompanied the war correspondent, E. Alexander Powell, on a trip to England and France. On 5 July, 1917, he received a commission as ensign, and was assigned to duty in the cable censor department, New York City. He keenly felt that after the war there would be two kinds of men—those who had bomb-proof positions, and those who had not, so in the spring of 1918 he applied for sea duty, and was transferred on 6 June to the United States steamship "Kansas." After four months' training on the "Kansas," he was assigned to regular duty. While the ship was in the Philadelphia navy yard he contracted influenza which developed into pneumonia, and he died in the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia. Ensign Lanchashire had the happy faculty of acquiring friends among all whom he met, and his loss takes from the world a mirthful spirit that will be greatly missed. In his will be devised \$20,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, to be used in such manner as seems most advisable to the trustees. He was a member of the Yale Club, New York Yacht Club, Bankers' Club, Sleepy Hollow Club,

Knollwood Club of New York, Racquet and Curling Club, Detroit; and the Revels Island Club of Virginia. Besides his mother and father, he is survived by three sisters, Mrs. E. Lawrence White, Mrs. Umberto Coletti and Miss Lila Lanchashire.

HOUSE, Edward Mandell, diplomat, b. in Houston, Tex., 26 July, 1858. His father was Thomas William House, and his mother before marriage was Mary Elizabeth Shearn, one of the well-known jurists of Texas. He was the youngest of seven children. The elder House arrived in Texas when it was still a part of the Mexican Republic. He fought under General Burleson, Sam Houston's lieutenant, in the victorious revolution of 1836, which resulted in the foundation of the Republic of Texas. He was a man of strong will and great business capacity, and prospered financially, acquiring large holdings of sugar cane and cotton lands and many slaves. He was also a private banker. The younger House was born when Texas was still a "frontier state," and grew up at a time when the Alamo and San Jacinto were fresh in memory. Sam Houston himself was still living. He was elected Governor of Texas the year after the younger House was born. Young House grew up a hardy, sturdy child, as was natural from his environment. He learned to shoot and ride a bronco. It is difficult to believe today, when his quiet manner and slight form are considered, that there are few Texas rangers who are better shots with the revolver or rifle. When he was still young he suffered a fall from a swing which caused brain fever, and left him rather delicate. A few years later, he sustained a heat stroke which so weakened him to climatic conditions that it became imperative that he should seek another location for the greater part of the year, and it was decided that he should be educated in the North. He decided to attend Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven and prepare for Yale. His old school-mates today are quick to pay tribute to his many lovable qualities and his insatiable and thorough study and mastery of any subject that interested him. Even in his teens, they also say, he showed ability as a "pacifier" in student rows, the same ability to smooth out difficult situations in large affairs and undertakings that later made him noted. As several of his companions at Hopkins Grammar School decided to attend Cornell, young House gave up his plan to go to Cornell and switched with them. He entered college in 1877 with the class of 1881, but his father's death in 1880 compelled him to leave college after he had completed less than three years. One important aspect of his college life was the important friendships he made, and which gave him the entrée during his vacations and holidays to the most exclusive homes at Washington under the Grant and Hayes administrations. He was frequently at the White House with other students who were members of prominent families. Already he found himself in an atmosphere of statesmanship, which was to help guide the course of his future activities. When he returned to Texas, he was obliged to give this up for a time as there was the large estate of his father to be settled. In its division among the various members of the family he received as his share the cotton

plantations. Although he has been referred to as the "Austin banker," he never engaged in the banking business, nor was he ever a ranchman. It is also true that he has paid little attention personally to the details of managing his agricultural holdings, preferring to have this done under his general supervision by men he could rely on. This has given him much leisure time for politics. It must be understood that he has never "played politics" from a sordid motive. He has not been "in politics" for what he could get out of it. His fortune, which nets him more than a comfortable income, is sufficient for his modest needs. He has been a politician, in the best sense of the word, for what he could accomplish, constructively, and "worth while." He has never sought or cared to hold public office. His disinterestedness undoubtedly had much to do with his power in political affairs in Texas when he was still a young man, living, after his marriage, in Austin. In 1892, James A. Hogg, who had been governor of Texas for two years, was seeking re-election on a radical platform, his opponent being George Clark, a conservative. House's sympathies were with Hogg, whose chances of election did not appear to be good, and House was asked to manage the Hogg campaign. Previously, he had attracted considerable attention in political circles for the vast information he had quietly acquired concerning men and conditions. A campaign committee was appointed which ostensibly managed the campaign, but behind the committee, directing all its work, was House. This has invariably been the method pursued by him in political affairs. He has kept out of the limelight but he has ruled others who were seemingly "campaign managers." His sagacity elected Hogg governor and made him famous among the biggest men in political circles. His fame spread to other states, and while he continued to be a power in Texas politics, electing three other governors and causing the enactment of much beneficial legislation, he was laying the groundwork of his power in national politics that enabled him to pick his own candidate for the Presidency in 1912, in spite of an unwilling Democracy. Incidentally, the title of "Colonel," for which he never has cared, was bestowed on him by Governor Charles Culberson of Texas, when he was made a member of the Governor's staff. It was in 1910 that Col. House first became interested in Woodrow Wilson, at a time when the future president was Governor of New Jersey, and had repudiated the machine politicians of the state in his insistence for constructive legislation. Col. House was delighted with his fearlessness and was working in his interests as a potential presidential candidate a long time before Mr. Wilson ever heard of the Texan. It was in the fall of 1911 that Colonel House suggested to the Governor of New Jersey that he address the state fair at Dallas. The speech, which was a demand for political progress, made an excellent impression. Not long afterward Col. House was informed by a mutual friend that Governor Wilson wanted him to manage his presidential boom. The men met by appointment in New York City several times and it was not long before all the strategy and political wisdom of House was being evoked

in the interests of the New Jersey governor. He continued to remain in the background as a political force throughout the campaign, which resulted in the election of Mr. Wilson over Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft; his name seldom appeared in the newspapers, and little was heard of his activities as a campaign general, but when the election was over the conviction spread that the masterly tactics of the man from Texas had had greatly to do with the victory achieved by the New Jersey governor. In the fall of 1912, Col. House closed his house in Austin and engaged an apartment in New York City, so that he could be in fairly close communication with President Wilson. There were frequent conferences and soon Col. House had become known nationally as "chief advisor" to the President, a title he has since, unofficially, retained. Many are the important pieces of national legislation he is reported to have assisted the President in framing and engineering through Congress. In May, 1914, three months before the World War started, President Wilson sent Col. House to Europe, as his personal representative, to see if the threatened conflict could not be averted. It was Col. House's endeavor to convince the governments of Germany, France, and Great Britain that unless an attempt was made by them to "iron out" their misunderstandings, the safety, not alone of their own peoples but of the world, would be endangered. Col. House went straight to Berlin and conferred with the various German leaders, through arrangements made by Ambassador Gerard. He had a momentous interview with the Kaiser, during which he urged that every effort be made by the German ruler to avert war. He went to France and conferred with President Poincare and other French statesmen. He went to London and conferred with the men who were guiding the destinies of Great Britain. His efforts to stave off hostilities might have been successful, but on June 28 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated by a Serbian lunatic and the excuse for war that the militarists of Germany had been seeking had presented itself. As future developments demonstrated, war was inevitable. There was no indication during the summer and fall of 1914 that the United States was to be drawn into the war and the chief problem considered by President Wilson and Col. House at that time was the economic strain of the war on this country. But during the winter of 1914-15, President Wilson thought it advisable again to send Col. House to Europe for the purpose of feeling out the minds of the leaders on both sides and of sizing up the general situation. Col. House also was to ascertain if there was not some means by which the use of the submarine in warfare could be restricted or even the entire plan of maritime warfare and reprisals adjusted. Col. House sailed from New York on the Lusitania. The newspapers had it that he had gone abroad to assist Herbert Hoover in co-ordinating the work of Belgian relief and as this conveniently disguised the real purpose of the trip, the report was not contradicted officially. But on his arrival in London, a fresh report started in the United States that he had gone abroad to see if he could not bring the combatants to peace, and it was necessary



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for President Wilson to make an unofficial denial of this. In the meantime, Germany had begun a submarine offensive and had declared the waters around the British Isles, within certain specified degrees of latitude and longitude, to be a war zone through which neutral could venture only at its own peril after Feb. 18. Great Britain did not take this threat seriously, but in the course of two or three weeks, in conversation with leading British statesmen. Col. House strove to impress on them his own conviction that the new submarine peril was a grave one. This was borne out by events that followed. On the afternoon of Jan. 30, 1917, Col. House, who had returned to the United States, was summoned by President Wilson and told of a note received from Germany in reply to one the President had sent urging a League of Peace. In her note Germany announced that she was going to begin on Feb. 1, unrestricted submarine warfare in the zone about the British Isles, and undertook to specify a route through which a restricted number of American ships might pass. The next day Col. House again conferred with the President on the proper course for the United States to pursue. Two days later the President addressed Congress, announcing the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. From that time until the war, in which the United States was at last forced to participate, was over, Col. House played an important part in its conduct. His knowledge of conditions abroad and his acquaintance with the leading statesmen of the Allies and of Germany were of great assistance. During the summer of 1917, the President received many cabled requests from abroad for Col. House's advice and aid, and in September it was suggested that he make another trip to Europe. He consented and made a suggestion to the Allies that was of great value—that a regular commission of experts in the several fields of food and fuel distribution, munitions, shipping, man-power and military and naval strategy, should be appointed, with himself at the head of it to attend the projected Inter-Allied War Conference at Versailles. This was the genesis of the American War Council, the first American Mission that ever sat in European councils. After attending the first meeting of the Council and helping to pave the way for the later evolution by which centralized staff command of the Allied armies and the formation of an inter-Allied reserve army were accomplished, Col. House visited Gen. Pershing and the American army in France and then returned to the United States. He continued to make his influence felt at home and abroad in the interests of the United States in particular, and the Allies in general, in the conduct of the war from that time on, and there was no surprise when President Wilson, on Nov. 29, 1918, appointed him a member of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, the other members of the delegation being Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Henry White and Major General Tasker H. Bliss. His long study of European conditions and his familiarity with the problems to be solved gave him a notable part in the conference from its inception until its work was concluded, his influence tending to strengthen the diplomatic unity of the Allies. A signal honor was

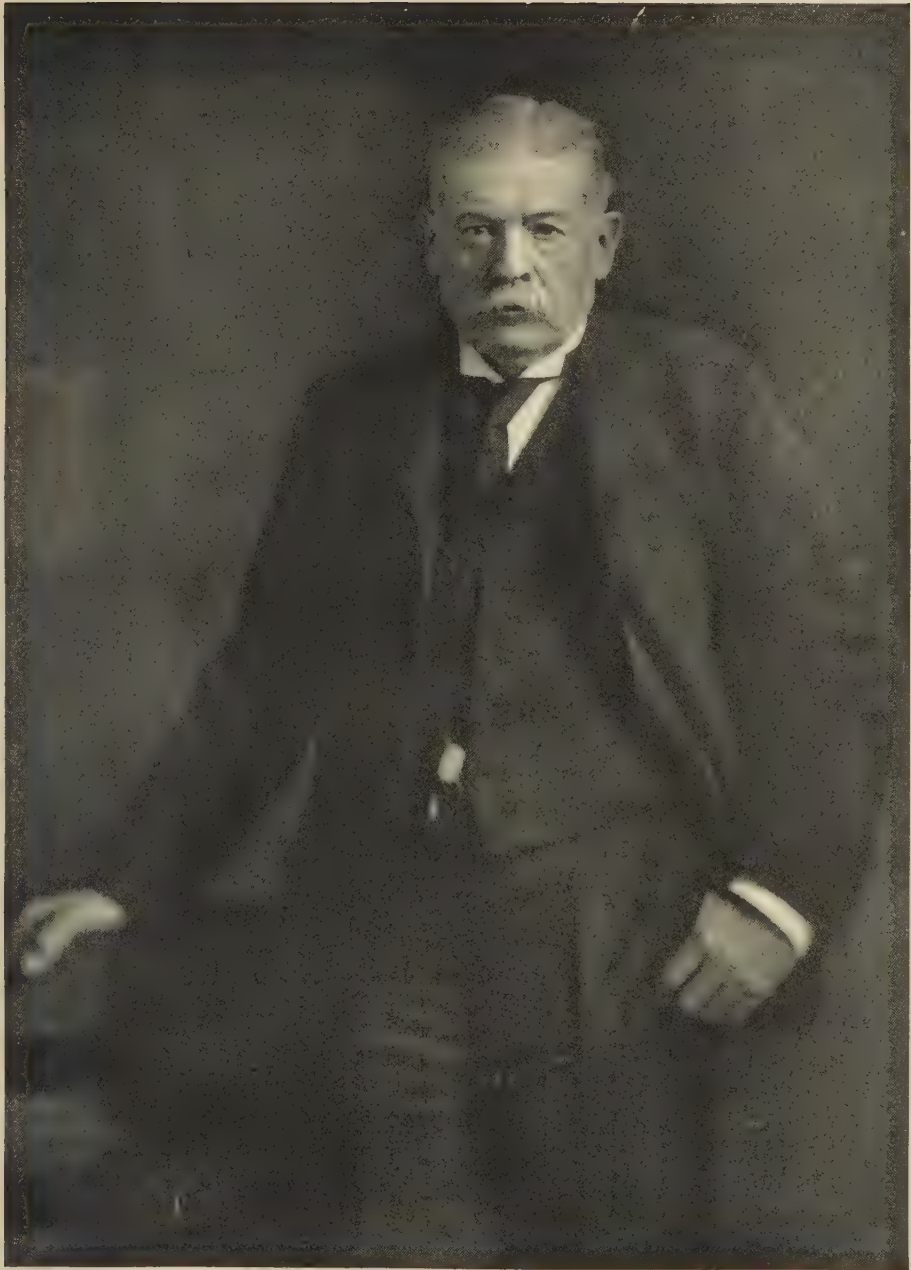
paid him when he was chosen, with President Wilson, to represent the United States on the sub-committee which had in charge the League of Nations project. He ended his services in behalf of humanity during and immediately following the World War with the respect and admiration of all who know what he has been able to accomplish.

MILLER, Edwin, Child, manufacturer, b. at Melrose, Mass., 1 Dec., 1857; d. at Wakefield, Mass., 26 Jan., 1920, son of Henry Franklin and Frances Virginia (Child) Miller. Born of good New England stock he typified that admirable class of sturdy citizenship, public spirit and faithful service. His father (1825-84), a piano manufacturer and organist, established, in 1863, the Henry F. Miller and Sons Piano Company in Boston. The immigrant ancestors of the family, John Miller, came from England, and settled in Dorchester, then Rehoboth, Mass. Other distinguished ancestors were Roger Williams, the famous exiled founder of Rhode Island, Governor Arnold and other representative Rhode Island families; also Joseph Jenckes, of Lynn., Mass., the first iron master in this country. Edwin Child Miller was educated in the Dwight School of Boston, and in the English High School, where he completed his studies in 1875. He then pursued a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was graduated S.B. in 1879. For a time he applied himself diligently to engineering, but in 1881, three years before the death of his father, he became superintendent of the Henry F. Miller and Sons Piano Company, an office filled by him until 1911, when he was made president. It was in his business that a fine combination of integrity and enterprise found scope. His conservatism and high principle helped to make the firm name the synonym for business honor, and with steadfast fidelity he clung to the highest ideas of commercial integrity. With the successful pursuit of trade he combined a generous devotion to the civic interests of his community, losing no opportunity to promote its welfare and progress. In 1893 and 1894 he represented his district in the Massachusetts Legislature, giving to his fellow townsmen the best of his abilities and sound judgment. Mr. Miller was treasurer of the Technology George's County, Md., had, with other issue, Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; president of the Boston Rotary Club, and a member of the United States Naval Institute of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He married, 30 Jan., 1884, Ida Louise, daughter of the Hon. Evarts Worcester Farr, congressman, of Littleton, N. H. Mrs. Miller survived him with three children: Barbara, Henry Franklin (M. I. T., 1910), and Edith Louise Miller.

OLNEY, Richard, lawyer and statesman, b. at Oxford, Mass., 15 Sept., 1835; d. in Boston, 8 April, 1917, son of Wilson and Eliza L. (Butler) Olney. While he was an infant, his parents moved to Louisville, Ky., and there remained until his seventh year, when they returned to Oxford. He was educated at the local public schools and at Leicester Academy, and was graduated at Brown University with high honors in 1856. He received the degree of the Harvard Law School two years later.

Mr. Olney was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1859, and became associated in practice with Judge Benjamin F. Thomas of Boston. After Judge Thomas' death in 1878, Mr. Olney practiced alone, accepting only such professional work as he personally could attend to. His rise in his profession was rapid since his mastery of the law, his clarity of argument, plainness of expression and forceful logic speedily placed him among the foremost of Boston's advocates. He concentrated his energy on matters involving the law of corporations and of wills and trusts. He achieved at a very early date an enviable reputation for his arguments before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and later before the Supreme Court of the United States. The success attendant upon his presentation of his cases brought him constant retainers as both counsellor and pleader in much of the important litigation in his own and neighboring states. For many years he was counsel for some of the chief railway and industrial corporations having interests in New England. Mr. Olney continued actively to practice his profession until the close of his life, with the exception of the time he passed in Washington during President Cleveland's administration. In politics, he was a Democrat, whose convictions admitted of no compromise. Those who believe in the transmission of ancestral traits may find confirmation in the story of his public career, as read in the light of his descent. The founder of his family in America, Thomas Olney, came to Boston from St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, settling at Salem, as a shoemaker. His independent spirit not allowing him to accept the narrow rule imposed by the mother church at Plymouth, he and his wife, unmoved by the penalty of excommunication, threw in their fortunes with Roger Williams, whose doctrine of liberty of conscience and a true democracy appealed to them. With Williams and others Olney became one of the founders of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations. They established in that liberal community the first Baptist church in America. On his mother's side, Mr. Olney came from no more pliable stock, being descended from André Sigourney, a Huguenot, who escaped from France at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and settled in Oxford, Mass., in 1687. Whether consciously or not, Mr. Olney in the course of his public services, embracing as they did events of national and world-wide concern, exhibited qualities of mind and spirit which would have done credit to his combatant forefathers. In the words of one eminently fitted to weigh justly the character of any public servant, "The old Puritan irony, its resolution, doggedness, steady courage, public spirit; its strength, tenacity, and power to hit were abundant in Richard Olney, accompanied with a capacious and crystalline intellect." To these may be added a patriotism which put the honor and might of his country above all other considerations. Except for a single term as member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in 1874, Mr. Olney had taken no active part in politics until Mr. Cleveland, in 1893, invited him to become his attorney general. The two men had summer homes not far apart on Buzzards Bay, both were fishermen. When they

became acquainted, President Cleveland believed he saw in his neighbor the qualifications necessary for the position offered. It is said, however, that when he announced his intention to the statesmen and politicians in Washington, there was a general inquiry, "Who is Olney?" So little was the nominee known in administrative circles. From the assumption of his official duties, Mr. Olney had before him the grave conditions of unemployment and dissatisfied labor caused by the commercial and industrial depression then prevalent in the country. In his opinion, as in that of President Cleveland, any temporizing with lawlessness or disorder was doing the discontented elements no service, while it involved a profound injustice to the law-abiding mass of the population. Mr. Olney showed his sense of values when, by merely enforcing the regulation which forbade visitors from invading the grass plots in the Capitol grounds, he broke up the "siege of the Capitol," which Coxey, and his "army" of radicals and malcontents, proposed to maintain until their alleged wrongs were redressed. In more serious crises, his one rule of conduct was that the laws must be upheld. A strike of the workmen at the shops of the Pullman Company at Pullman, Ill., spread to most of the railways of the country, and was accompanied by much disorder, culminating in what came to be known as the "Debs rebellion" in Chicago. There large mobs, comprising many thousands of strikers from other plants, and of the unemployed and lawless, defied the municipal and state authorities, committed outrages of all kinds and effectually obstructed the operations of the railways radiating from that city. Mr. Olney held that their acts, by interfering with the carriage of the mails and interstate commerce of the country, constituted an assault upon the sovereignty of the United States. He applied for and obtained an injunction from the United States Circuit Court inhibiting the strikers from continuing their obstruction. President Cleveland ordered a force of federal troops to Chicago to support the enforcement of the Court's decree, the strikes there and throughout the country were broken, and the menace of a concerted outbreak of violence disappeared. Similar use of the army was made by President Hayes in the nation-wide railroad strikes of 1877, but in that case the Federal Government intervened to suppress what it considered an armed insurrection. In the Debs case, Mr. Olney maintained that the federal authority was supreme in all matters affecting the conduct of its mails and interstate traffic. The Supreme Court upheld his contention, and Mr. Olney received high praise from the press and general public for the independence of his attitude, and from his fellow lawyers for the force and skill of his arguments. On the other hand, his course was assailed bitterly by the labor unions of the day, which clamored for his removal or impeachment and denounced what they termed his "government by injunction"; alleging that it catered to the moneyed interests. Mr. Olney's insistence that the law is paramount to all individual and class interests was, however, quite impartial as between the rival pretensions of capital and labor. In 1894, the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad having announced their pur-



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pose to discharge all employees who continued membership in a railroad brotherhood after a given date, the brotherhood applied for relief to the Circuit Court in Philadelphia. As the receivers were officers of the federal courts, the matter was within the cognizance of the attorney general's office, and Mr. Olney, after hearing both sides of the controversy, addressed a letter to the court defending the cause of the employees affected, and advocating the right of wage-earners to strengthen their economic position by proper organization. His phrase, "Organized labor now confronts organized capital," enunciated an economic condition which he thought it futile to debate, and whose merits he deemed it improper to prejudge. He believed arbitration to be the best method for settling conflicts between these opposing interests, and in 1895, at the request of the committee on labor of the House of Representatives, drafted a bill providing for the arbitration of disputes between railroads and their employees, and regulating the relations between the receivers of railroad properties and those in their service. The act of June 1, 1898, was based upon this draft. Mr. Olney's aloofness from all partisan or partial interest in the conduct of his office was again demonstrated in the position he assumed with relation to two measures which were the subject of heated national discussion. In response to a demand for the enforcement of the anti-trust law, he held that, in its defective shape prosecutions under it could not be conducted successfully; a conclusion harshly censured by the labor element. When the constitutionality of the Income Tax was before the Supreme Court, his arguments in its favor were so forcible as to lead the opponents of the act to claim that he was seeking popularity with the masses. It was thus his good fortune, in discharging his duty as he saw it, to incur the displeasure of both the classes whose unrestrained ambitions could only succeed at the expense of the community as a whole. In June, 1895, on the death of Walter Q. Gresham, President Cleveland made Mr. Olney secretary of state, a nomination destined to reflect lasting honor on both. The two men had not a little in common in their character; definiteness of purpose, directness of language, simplicity of method, freedom from personal ambitions, indifference to popular clamor, above all an abiding love for and faith in their country. The circumstance made for effective co-operation at a season when divided counsel would have been a calamity. Among the matters of international interest awaiting dispatch by the Department of State when Mr. Olney took charge, several were of pressing importance. The Cuban situation was increasingly acute, involving a growing tension in our relations with Spain, notwithstanding which he succeeded in negotiating with that country a settlement of the long-disputed Mora claims, which had been a stumbling-block to previous administrations, and that in a way that saved Spain's susceptibilities. Later on, when the foreign relations committee of the Senate recommended the passage of a resolution urging the recognition of Cuban independence, Mr. Olney advised President Cleveland to take no action under it, as the conduct of the nation's foreign affairs was lodged by the Constitution in the Presi-

dent, and any intervention by the Senate was in excess of its powers. The issue, from Mr. Olney's viewpoint, was not one of sympathy, but of upholding the law, and should so be treated. What is known in diplomatic history as the Venezuela Boundary dispute afforded Mr. Olney the opportunity to exhibit his high qualities as a statesman and secured his fame as one of the ablest of American secretaries of state. The controversy between the government of Great Britain and that of Venezuela concerning the limits of that republic with British Guiana had existed for many years, during which Venezuela repeatedly invoked the friendly influence of the United States. A discovery of valuable gold deposits in the debated territory and a consequent inrush of British subjects, who ignored the claims of the republic and took possession of the country as British, accentuated the dispute and led to renewed appeals to the United States by Venezuela. This government exerted its good offices to induce Great Britain to submit the question to arbitration, but was met by the response that in the opinion of that country there was nothing to arbitrate. By the end of 1894 the differences between the two contestants had reached an acute stage, and President Cleveland, in calling the attention of Congress to the subject in his annual message, urged that formal efforts be made by our government to obtain the consent of the interested parties to arbitration, as in his judgment the policy of the United States should be defined. The Congress accordingly passed a joint resolution, 22 Feb., 1895, urgently recommending arbitration to the two countries. This action and the importance given to the matter in the President's later message served to arouse public feeling against what was popularly described as an assault on the sanctity of the Monroe Doctrine, and when Great Britain persisted in declining to arbitrate what she considered her rights, popular sentiment ran very strongly against her. Mr. Olney set forth the position of the United States in his communication of 20 July, 1895, to Ambassador Bayard, arguing at great length and with vigorous frankness that the dispute directly affected the United States, inasmuch as any enlargement of British territory or sovereignty at the expense of Venezuela would be an infringement of this country's time-honored policy as expressed in the Monroe Doctrine, and against any such action the United States must protest. Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Minister, in his reply, maintained that the Monroe Doctrine had been enunciated for a specific condition of world politics that long since ceased to be of interest, that it had no present force, that the United States was in no way concerned in the boundary dispute and any intervention by it therein was unwarranted. The issue could not be more clearly defined. Mr. Olney declared, "To-day the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interpretation"; Lord Salisbury said the Doctrine had no standing in international law and the Venezuela dispute was Great Britain's private affair. In submitting this correspondence to Congress, President Cleveland asked authority to appoint a commission to investigate the merits of the

whole controversy, and concluded his special message by saying that the United States Government would "resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela. . . . In making these recommendations, I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly recognize all the consequences that may follow." It is said that the original draft of this document shows it to be mainly the work of Mr. Olney. Whatever its authorship, the carefully weighed words were interpreted by the American people generally as indicating the virtual certainty of war with Great Britain, and war could not be averted had the British government been as inflexible as our own. Instead, it rendered the American Commission every possible assistance in its investigation, and before the Commission's report was ready Lord Salisbury withdrew his refusal and agreed to submit the whole boundary question to an international tribunal for arbitration. It was generally reported and believed at the time that this change of position was due to the personal efforts of Queen Victoria, who looked with horror on the prospect of the two great English-speaking peoples entering into war over what she considered an inadequate motive. The award of the arbitrators, rendered in 1899, was in the nature of a compromise. It was accepted by both principals, and to that extent vindicated the attitude of President Cleveland and his Secretary of State, but Mr. Olney's chief triumph was the universal recognition that he had converted the Monroe Doctrine from an historical document into a living issue in American foreign policy and clothed it with a force and scope it never before possessed. His success in this critical diplomatic contest left no ill-will in the minds of either the British government or people, and Mr. Olney was able before retiring from office, to negotiate with that government a comprehensive Arbitration Treaty providing for the settlement by that means of future disputes. The fact that this Treaty was afterwards defeated in the Senate did not affect the broad principles of statesmanship and humanity on which it was framed, or diminish the high praise given Mr. Olney for the wisdom and skill shown in its negotiation. With the close of Mr. Cleveland's term, in March, 1897, Mr. Olney resumed the practice of law in Boston. While taking no active part in politics, his talents with both speech and pen were at the service of his party in any emergency, and he was deeply interested in the movement for good government in Boston. Though rejecting the free-silver heresy, he supported Mr. Bryan's candidacy in 1900, but in 1906 opposed that leader's attitude towards railroad rate-making legislation, claiming that it led to government ownership. In 1904 Mr. Olney was nominated for the presidency by the Massachusetts delegation at the Democratic National Convention. In 1906 he led the policy holders of the New York and the Mutual Life Insurance Companies in their successful contest for radical reforms in those corporations. He took a prominent part in the public discussions concerning "free tolls"

on the Panama Canal, holding that the question, so far as it affected other nations, should be decided by arbitration. During the presidential campaigns of Judge Alton B. Parker and Woodrow Wilson he made a number of notable addresses in their support, and his defense of President Wilson's administration, in 1917, had a far-reaching effect at a critical time. Mr. Wilson offered him, in 1913, the post of Ambassador to Great Britain, and, in 1914, that of Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, under the new Banking Law, but Mr. Olney felt constrained to decline both offers for personal reasons. In 1915 he accepted the appointment of American member of the International Commission under the treaty between the United States and France. Until his final illness, he continued diligent at his law practice. During the World War, Mr. Olney was an ardent champion of the Allied cause. He followed with intense interest every phase of the struggle, and anxiously awaited the time when the United States should throw her great strength on the side of freedom and right. The news that President Wilson had declared a state of war to exist with Germany was communicated to Mr. Olney on the evening of 6 April, 1917, when lying on what proved to be his death-bed, and was received by him with deep content as the realization of long-cherished hopes. Shortly after he sank into a state of semi-consciousness from which he did not again awake. Mr. Olney received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard and Brown Universities in 1893, and from Yale in 1901. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical and of the American Philosophical Societies and a former Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; was for many years one of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; also president of the "Franklin Foundation" in Boston from the time of its incorporation in 1908 until his death, and was actively interested in the work of its school, the Franklin Union.

HERRESHOFF, J. B. Francis, chemist, engineer, and inventor, b. at Bristol, R. I., 7 Feb., 1850, son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. The earliest American representative of the family was Charles Frederick Herreshoff (b. 1763), who came from Germany in 1787, and located in New York City. There, until 1801, he was engaged in business with a certain Mr. Goch, being afterward associated with John Brown of Providence, R. I., in the development of extensive realty holdings—the "John Brown Tract"—in Herkimer County, New York. In the same year he married Mr. Brown's daughter, Sarah, by whom he had three daughters and three sons; the fifth of their children having been Charles Frederick, 2nd (b. 1809). Sarah (Brown) Herreshoff was a direct descendant of the Rev. Charles Brown, a native of England (emigrated in 1638), who was an early settler of Providence, a subscriber to the original "compact" for the government of the city (1638); one of the four framers of the colonial laws adopted in 1640; one of the thirty-nine signers of the first charter (1644), and first pastor of the Baptist Church (1642) which he served until his death (1650). From him the line of descent runs through John Brown (1630-1706) and his wife, Catherine Holmes;



J.B. Francis Herreshoff

through their son, Rev. James Brown (1666-1732) and his wife, Mary Harris; through their son, James (1698-1739), one of the founders of the famous commercial firm of the Browns, and his wife, Hope Power (1702-92); through their son, John Brown (1736-1803), a prominent merchant and iron founder, an early abolitionist, and a member of Congress (1799-1801), and his wife, Sarah Smith (1738-1825). The last named were the parents of Mrs. Sarah (Brown) Herreshoff and grandparents of Charles Frederick Herreshoff, 2nd., a farmer, manufacturer, and amateur yacht designer, who, in 1833, married Julia Ann, daughter of Joseph Warren and Ann (Lane) Lewis of Bristol, R. I., granddaughter of Captain Winslow Lewis (1741-1801), and great-granddaughter of George Lewis of East Greenwich, England, who joined the Plymouth (Mass.) Colony in 1633. Of the six sons of Charles F. and Julia Ann Herreshoff, four have attained distinction in chemical and engineering lines. James Brown (b. 1834) was long superintendent of the Rumford Chemical Works of Providence and inventor of several notable industrial improvements. John Brown (b. 1841) established the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company at Bristol, R. I., in 1863, and achieved international reputation as a designer of sailing boats, steam and motor boats, and racing yachts. Nathaniel Green (b. 1848), a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1869), and for several years engaged in expert and experimental work for the Corliss Steam Engine Company, became associated with the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company in 1876, and has won distinction as a naval designer, and as the inventor of useful improvements in naval architecture and steam engineering. J. B. Francis Herreshoff, the subject of the present article, has attained to as great reputation in the fields of chemical and metallurgical engineering, in which, at the present time (1921) he is one of the foremost figures in America, if not in the world. After completing the course at the Bristol (R. I.) high school, he entered Brown University, where he attained such conspicuous standing in chemistry that in his sophomore year he was appointed an assistant instructor. Thereafter he devoted his attention to special research, more or less to the exclusion of other subjects on the prescribed curriculum, and, although not graduated with his class in 1870, left the university a thoroughly equipped chemist and metallurgist. In 1872 he was engaged as chemist by Professor Charles A. Seely of New York City; in 1873 he became chemist for the Silver Spring Chemical Bleaching and Dyeing Company; in 1874, chemist with William M. Habirshaw of New York, and in 1875 became associated with the firm of G. H. Nichols and Company as superintendent of the Laurel Hill Chemical Works. With the incorporation of the Nichols Chemical Company in 1890, he became vice-president, with complete control of practical operations. Since 1900 he has been vice-president of the Nichols Copper Company and consulting engineer to the General Chemical Company, both outgrowths of the original Nichols firm. Mr. Herreshoff's professional career has been rendered conspicuous in the annals of practical science by the several notable inventions and improvements original with

him. In 1883 he was granted letters patent on a furnace for smelting copper, which was a complete innovation in the art, supplanting the older type of brick furnace with a steel enclosed, water-jacketed structure, permitting a far greater efficiency in operation than had ever been attained. Previous to this invention the separation of the matte had been a tedious and uncertain process, producing crude and unsatisfactory results, and attended with constant annoyance from coke and other impurities running into the well. With the Herreshoff furnace there is a movable fore-hearth or well, set on wheels, and so placed that the matte running out of the breast of the smelter passes directly into a hole in the well, eight or ten inches below the molten mass that overflows from the opposite side of the wells. In this manner the air blast is suitably trapped; coke is prevented from running into the well, and the accumulating matte may be tapped off from time to time. This furnace was in very general use in the copper industry until an improved type of horizontal reverberating furnace was introduced, which presented several additional advantages. About 1885 Mr. Herreshoff also made several notable improvements in the apparatus for manufacturing sulphuric acid, especially in making possible its production from metallic sulphates, instead of from sulphur, previously used as raw material. The process included distillation of the crude acid product, followed by results eminently satisfactory, both chemically and economically. By the use of an improved type of Glover tower, designed by Mr. Herreshoff, a greater concentration of the acid was attained than had previously been possible. He also designed an improved Gay-Lussac tower which enabled the use of enormous quantities of sulphuric acid in absorbing, while, at the same time, the elevation to which it must be pumped was very much reduced. In addition to these notable improvements on the chamber process of sulphuric acid notable variations of the contact process, as applied in Germany, especially such as adapted its use to the peculiar conditions found in America. Due to these improvements, he was able to produce highly concentrated anhydrous and chemically pure acid in almost unlimited quantities, and at costs previously impossible. In 1896 he produced his improved ore-roasting furnace, which was another notable contribution to the acid manufacturing industry in rendering available for practical use the vast amounts of refractory ores, particularly iron pyrites, not to be satisfactorily reduced by previous types of furnace. The essential mechanical features of Mr. Herreshoff's improved furnace consisted in the substitution of a hollow air-cooled shaft for the solid shaft used in the old McDougall roasters, also in the Johnson and Gilchrist furnaces, and in using readily removable rabble anus for the rigid attached anus previously familiar. The result was that needed repairs could be instantly effected, without interrupting the operation of the furnace. This furnace greatly increased the available raw material for the manufacture of acid; also rendered pyrites ore a satisfactory source for sulphur in the manufacture of fertilizers and of paper pulp. In recognition of these and other notable inventions and improvements in the chemical industries, Mr.

Herreshoff was made the first recipient of the Perkin Medal awarded in 1908, "to that chemist resident in the United States who has accomplished the most valuable work in applied chemistry during his career." This was an exceptional honor, which, according to the terms imposed in its foundation, should be available only for the recognition of the most conspicuous achievements. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on Mr. Herreshoff in 1890, and the degree of Sc.D. in 1910, by Brown University. Among learned societies, Mr. Herreshoff is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, of the American Chemical Society, of the Society of Chemical Industry, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. He was president of the Brown University Club of New York, and a member of the University Club, the Hamilton Club, and of the New York and Columbia Yacht clubs. He has been three times married: first, in 1876, to Grace E. Dyer of Providence, R. I., second, in 1881, to Emily D. Lee of Philadelphia, and third, in 1919, to Carrie Ridley Enslow of Huntsville, Ala. He has one surviving son: Francis Lee Herreshoff, another son, Frederick Herreshoff, died in 1919, and two daughters, Louise, wife of Charles C. Eaton of Providence, R. I., and Sarah, wife of Luigi Asnada of Bergamo, Italy.

PIERCE, Wallace Lincoln, business man, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 March, 1853; d. there 5 March, 1920, son of Samuel Stillman and Ellen Maria Theresa (Wallis) Pierce. He was the descendant of early residents of Dorchester, Mass., tracing his line through Robert Pierce, who was among the leaders in the founding of that place. Samuel S. Pierce was the head of the grocery and importing house of S. S. Pierce Company, one of the oldest and most famous enterprises of its kind, dating back more than eighty years, when, with Eldad Worcester, he opened the first Pierce store at the corner of Court and Tremont streets, Boston, under the style of Worcester and Pierce. This partnership extended over a period of ten years, at the end of which time Mr. Worcester retired, and Mr. Pierce continued the business under the name of Samuel S. Pierce. The original store was a typical "corner grocery," for as its founder remarked, "If you can't have your grocery on a corner, don't have one at all." And from its inception in 1831, the plan of Samuel S. Pierce has been carried out by the firm in their present retail location in Boston, at Tremont and Beacon streets, in their Brookline location at Coolidge Corner, and in their Back Bay location at Copley Square. Samuel S. Pierce is also quoted as replying to a query as to how much money he expected to make during his first business year, "I may not make any money for the next five years, but I shall make a reputation,"—a statement which has been amply verified by the great business development of later years. Wallace L. Pierce was educated in the public schools of Boston, and, foregoing the advantages of a college education, immediately after leaving school went into business with his father. In 1874 he was made a partner in the firm, at the same time with Charles L. Eaton and Charles H. C. Brown, the firm then becoming S. S. Pierce and Company. In 1894

the business was incorporated as the S. S. Pierce Company, and Wallace L. Pierce became its first president. Walworth Pierce, son of Wallace L. Pierce, became connected with the corporation in 1900, and following the death of his father became its president, the third generation of the family to direct the company's affairs. This, while the success of this great house was at first due to the character of its founder, its ideals have been carried on by each succeeding generation in charge until to-day (1920) the reputation of this firm on the American continent is second to none in similar lines. The goods of this firm are sold and distributed practically all over the world, with customers in St. Petersburg, the Philippines, and the west coast of Africa. These far-away accounts, which needless to say are not solicited, are the result of the reputation established by the firm and entail an annual outlay of more than \$50,000 for express and freightage for outgoing merchandise. As the head of this great organization, Wallace L. Pierce built up the business to enormous proportions, and achieved world-wide fame for the manner in which it was conducted. He introduced many improvements in store equipment and arrangement, and by introducing the system of the delivery of the merchandise to the home of the customer, was responsible for an innovation which proved of inestimable convenience to the buyer. He was also responsible for many other changes and methods of handling goods, which won prestige and great economic gain for the firm, and at the same time greatly benefited the consumer. After being located for sixty-five years at the corner of Court and Tremont streets, it was during Wallace L. Pierce's association with the firm, and under his direction, that the Pierce Building in Copley Square was erected and a branch of the business established there. By him, also, another corner grocery was placed at Coolidge Corner, Brookline. The extensive wholesale salerooms and warehouse in the Central Wharf Corporation Building were established about 1890. In 1892 the parent store moved to its present quarters in the Tremont Building, the final manifestation of the original "corner grocery." Hence it appears that the greatest growth of the corporation was the result of Wallace L. Pierce. During his long business career Mr. Pierce accumulated numerous other business interests, aside from the management of S. S. Pierce Company. He was for some years president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company and was chairman of its board of directors. He was also a director of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and personally superintended the erection of the handsome new home of that company. He was a director of the Second National Bank, Home Savings Bank, American Surety Company, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was at one time vice-president and member of the New England Grenfell Association, and was a trustee of the Republican Institution of the Town of Boston and a director of the Proprietors of Mount Auburn Cemetery. Mr. Pierce was well known in Boston for his warm support and interest in various philanthropic and charitable organizations of the city, serving in these as an officer and giving generously both of his



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time and his means. He also contributed generously to unorganized charity in various forms and aided any good cause which appealed to him as worthy. Suffering and distress always affected him strongly. He was especially interested in the unfortunate who lay ill or disabled in hospitals and institutions and gave his own active services to the bettering of their condition. He served as a trustee of the Robert B. Brigham Hospital, also of the Children's Hospital, the Boston Lying-in-Hospital, and of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In this connection a close friend said, upon hearing of the death of Mr. Pierce: "If I were asked to name the salient characteristic about Mr. Pierce, I should say it was his democratic spirit and the catholicity of his gifts and his interest in the needy. He was the kind of man who is friendly to everybody. He was human. All these days that he has been ill recently, I have been asked almost daily by cabmen and policemen whether Mr. Pierce was gaining. So it was not only his business and his club associates who will miss him, but many friends in more lowly walks of life." A business associate of long standing paid him the following tribute: "He left more friends in Boston and vicinity, and especially among the poor, than any other man of his station in life I ever knew." Yet almost all of Mr. Pierce's charitable work was done personally and unostentatiously, and if one met him and mentioned that they had heard that he was helping out some person, sometimes an old friend or employee of his family, he would vigorously deny the fact. "It was no one's business as to what he did in that line," he declared, and he did not believe that anyone helped should be talked about. Really, his vocation outside his great business interests was in human beings and human nature, and in helping every way he could to make things better and happier for all. So unostentatious was Mr. Pierce in his gifts of charity that it was only discovered after his death that he was the unknown "Mr. Smith" who, a few weeks before gave anonymously \$100,000 to the Boston Lying-in-Hospital. This was only one of the many benefactions which marked his life and of which the general public knew little. Mr. Pierce was a member of the Union, Algonquin, Exchange, St. Botolph, and Merchants clubs of Boston, and was a member of the Masonic Order. When the National Manufacturers Association held an important session in Boston, a number of years ago, Mr. Pierce was called upon to act as chairman of the committee on entertainment, a function which he discharged with noteworthy efficiency and charm of manner. He married, 7 June, 1876, Stella Louise, daughter of Caleb Clark and Mary (Easterman) Walworth. She died in 1914. In 1916 he married Mrs. Mary Agatha Greeley, daughter of John William and Annie (Young) Day of Milton, Mass. He was survived by four sons, Walworth, Vassar, Parkman D., and John D. Pierce, and by two daughters, Barbara, wife of John D. Pearman of Framingham, Mass., and Virginia, wife of Nelson Curtis, Jr., of Brookline.

HEARST, Phoebe Apperson, philanthropist, b. in Franklin County, Mo., 3 Dec., 1842; d. 13 April, 1919, at Pleasanton, Cal. Her father,

R. W. Apperson, was a Virginian, and her mother a native of South Carolina. Reared among the simplest surroundings, and lacking opportunities of education such as exist for young girls of today, she devoted a large part of her life toward providing for others what she had missed, educational institutions from kindergartens to the highest courses in university training being fostered through her purse and her labors. Her own early education was conducted at home until she was fourteen years old, when she was sent to school in Crawford County, Mo., and later to a "finishing school" in St. Louis. For a time she taught school in Crawford County. After a brief courtship she was married, 15 June, 1862, to George Hearst, late U. S. Senator from California, who was even then beginning the career that made him one of the most noted figures in Western mining, financial, and political circles. Leaving her home in St. Louis, she went west with her husband, the route being by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Often she rode with her husband on his trips into the mountains, and was with him when he located some of his richest mines. Their trips took them into Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and the Dakotas. Brushes with the Indians were not infrequent in Utah. Here, Mrs. Hearst spent months among the early Mormon settlers. With the success of her husband's ventures, she began to devote her time more and more to educational work and went abroad in 1873 and 1878, remaining away a year and a half each time, studying foreign languages and delving into art, music, literature, and science. On returning from her last trip, she learned with surprise that her husband had been elected Governor of California, his election having been kept a secret in order that he might be the first to tell her of it. Later, when he was elected Senator and they had removed to Washington, Mrs. Hearst became actively interested in the establishment of kindergartens in many cities, where they were not a part of the public school system. She established and maintained kindergartens in these cities and also the National Cathedral School for Girls as an institution where the daughters of members of Congress and of officers of the army and navy could obtain a liberal education under Christian influences. The school was presented by her to the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation and was opened in 1900. The total cost of the building was more than \$200,000. One of the finest monuments to herself and her husband is the University of California, at Berkeley, to which she donated a large part of her fortune. It was in 1896, five years after her husband's death, that she wrote a letter to the regents, offering to give money for the erection of new buildings at Berkeley, provided the old and unsightly ones were torn down, and also providing that on open competition among the leading architects and landscape gardeners should be held. Mrs. Leland Stanford had already begun the work of building the fine structures of the Leland Stanford University, and the two women, in a spirit of friendly rivalry, continued their separate work, until California is today possessed of two of the finest institutions of learning in the country. As a result of Mrs.

Hearst's efforts, also, Berkeley is one of the famed beauty spots of the state. Her gifts to the university were in excess of \$10,000,000. These included the Hearst Memorial Mining Building, erected at a cost of \$800,000, and twenty scholarships for women. Mrs. Hearst also built and filled a large free library at Anaconda, Mont., which later she gave to the municipality. At Lead, S. D., her kindergartens have cared for an average of 300 children a year. Of her personal and individual charities, many thousand persons could testify. She maintained a habit, almost up to the time of her death, of opening all the letters addressed to her, because, as she said, she never wanted another to read an appeal that might be intended for her alone. That she was a remarkable business woman was demonstrated by her handling of the large fortune left her by her husband, which, at the time of his death, was estimated to be nearly \$20,000,000. The larger part of the Hearst newspapers have been owned by the Hearst estate, of which she was the executrix, and while her son directed the newspapers, Mrs. Hearst had a large part in handling the finances. Her only child, William Randolph Hearst, born in San Francisco, 29 April, 1863, whose career began when he took over the San Francisco "Examiner," which his father bought in 1886. She was the first president of the Century Club in San Francisco, honorary vice-president of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, regent of the University of California, vice-regent of the California Mount Vernon Association, and honorary president of the Women's Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. Her California home was at Pleaston, Alameda, Cal.

JACKSON, John Peter, Jr., lawyer, b. in Newark, N. J., 6 Feb., 1837; d. in Newark, N. J., 17 Dec., 1880, son of John Peter and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Jackson. On the paternal side he was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, John P. Jackson, was prominently identified with the New Jersey bar, and few men of his State have filled a higher sphere of usefulness. He was graduated at Princeton College at an early age, taking the highest honor; was admitted to the practice of law in 1827; and shortly afterward became connected with the old New Jersey Railroad of which he was vice-president. The first of this branch of the Jackson family to come to America was James Jackson, who, in the year 1746, settled on the banks of the Hudson River. On the maternal side, Mr. Jackson's ancestors were Dutch, and in his direct lineage are found the names of Brinckerhoff, Schuyler and Van-Der-Linde. His mother, Elizabeth Wolcott Jackson (who d. 15 Oct., 1875), was a native of Litchfield, Conn. Her father, Frederick Wolcott, was for forty years the holder of distinguished judicial positions in the State of Connecticut. Her uncle, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., was Secretary of the Treasury under General Washington; Oliver Wolcott, Sr., grandfather of Mrs. Jackson, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; while her great-grandfather, Maj.-Gen. Roger Wolcott, was the first governor of Connecticut. John P. Jackson, Jr., attended the Newark Academy, and was a pupil of Nathan Hedges, a noted instructor; was prepared for college

at Philips Academy, Andover, then under the control of Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, an educator of national repute. After completing his studies there, he entered Princeton College as a sophomore, in 1853, being graduated with first honors in 1856, and at commencement was selected to deliver the master's oration. In 1857 he entered the Harvard Law School, and, upon graduation, won a prize for a thesis on "Abandonment by the Law of Insurance." Mr. Jackson then returned to Newark, N. J., where he began the practice of law, entering the law office of the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, afterward justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1862 and 1863 he served in the lower house of the legislature of New Jersey, receiving in the latter year the complimentary nomination for speaker, when his party was in the minority. He was an ardent Republican in politics, but was always ready to support, without regard to partisan feelings, any measure necessary in his opinion to sustain the honor and safety of the then threatened government of the Union. He was diligent in the discharge of his duties as a legislator, and was influential in securing the passage of many important measures, some of which still remain on the statute books of the State. One of these is the statute which permits foreign witnesses to be examined in other States, upon notice; and another is the statute relating to the protest of promissory notes. From 1866 to 1870 Mr. Jackson was counsel for the city of Newark. He may be said to have been somewhat ambitious politically, but was not zealous in pushing his campaign, for he was not willing to do one important or indelicate act to secure an office. In 1878 he was before the convention of the Republican party as a candidate for Congress from the State of New Jersey, but upon the choice of another candidate gave him his warmest support, and was largely responsible for his election. He was for many years counsel in Essex County for one of the largest corporations of New Jersey; and in 1879, one year before his death, was appointed by the governor of New Jersey as one of a commission to draft a general tax law for the State, a task which required the highest legal attainments. Mr. Jackson was noteworthy for his fine, manly appearance, magnificent physique, and abounding health and vitality. These qualities, combined with his rare intellectual gifts, made his life from the beginning one which justified the hope of a brilliant career. He was not destined, however, to reach its fulfillment; for he died at the age of forty-four years. Of him it has been fittingly said that his life was short, but eminently successful and complete. Of him it may also be said that more truly than most men, all those qualities that go to make a marked man were combined in his constitution. His character was symmetrical. He was learned and successful in his profession; public-spirited and intelligent as a citizen, courteous and polite to all; while his naturally joyous disposition and exuberant spirits gave him the remarkable social qualities which made him beloved by all who knew him. From his childhood his moral tone was pure and high, and he was a professing Christian who carried his religious principles into his professional and



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business life. An extract from a writing found among his papers may be quoted here as eminently descriptive of his life: "Then comes the great practical difficulty, how to live . . . now we must be diligent, industrious, ingenious, but we must also be contented, happy, if possible, cheerful, not too ambitious or proud, least of all envious; make the most of your advantages, but not envy or repine. Aim at gentle and loving dispositions, and to foster the same in our children and friends. Try to help others in every incidental way. Study the laws of physical health and of business success. But most and principally, keep the soul so in tune with the spirit of its Divine Creator that it will early betake itself to Him at all times in life, and readily find its place in His bosom at the close of its earthly existence." At the time of his death Mr. Jackson was a trustee of Newark Academy, secretary of the New Jersey Colonization Society, and counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Delaware and Lackawanna. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Union League Club of New York, and was president of the Essex County Bible Society; a member of the South Park Presbyterian Church of Newark, active in Church and Sunday school and all their associated enterprises. He married 20 Oct., 1868, Clara Gregory, daughter of James G. Gregory, of Jersey City. Of this union there were born five children: Elsie Gregory, wife of Deming Jarves; Laura Wolcott, wife of W. A. F. Ekengren, Swedish minister to the United States; John P. Jackson, officer in the U. S. Navy; Eliot Gregory, John Peter, and Huntington Wolcott Jackson.

SIMS, William Sowden, naval officer, b. at Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, 15 Oct., 1858, son of Alfred William and Adelaide (Sowden) Sims. His father was American, a member of a well-known Philadelphia family, who had married a Canadian woman, who lived at Port Hope. After passing his boyhood in Canada, William's father moved back to Pennsylvania with his family, and was offered a place for one of his three sons in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, when William was seventeen years old. As neither of the other sons cared for a naval career, William undertook the entrance examination. But, owing to his weakness in certain subjects, especially in mathematics and French, he failed grievously and was rejected. It has been well said of him that his life and characteristics ought to be an inspiration for boys who fail. He applied for another trial, worked resolutely to master the subjects in which he was deficient, and won his appointment, and was graduated in 1880. Later he used up a year's leave in going to France to master the French language, which eventually he learned to speak like a Parisian. The Navy heard from him early. Immediately the stripling graduate undertook the first of his reforms which have been so potent in the regeneration of the United States Navy. This was to better the living conditions for midshipmen at sea. He and twenty other midshipmen were cooped up in the narrow, stifling forecabin of an old-time sailing ship. His report on this to the Navy Department being pigeonholed, like most of his pioneer communications, he persisted, demonstrating, by statistics that he had gath-

ered in investigations ashore, that the United States Navy allowed less air-space for its midshipmen than farmers allowed for horses and cattle in a barn. Also he became the first to keep a commissary-store for midshipmen on board, the profits being devoted to the purchase of improvements for their living quarters. For many years there were no prospects of a merit system in the service, and promotion was slow. After thirteen years of hard work and study on various assignments, Sims received the rank of lieutenant, in 1893, which rank he held until President Roosevelt made him a commander, in 1902. There were few precedents for presidential interference with the naval authorities in behalf of an officer no higher than lieutenant. Sims won such promotion by dint of a long series of efforts to lift the Navy out of a seemingly hopeless rut. He spent the two years, 1894-96, in China, where he was stationed again with the Asiatic fleet in 1900-01, after serving as naval attaché at the American embassies in Paris and Petrograd, in 1897, until November, 1900. In China, he was active in making investigations on his bicycle as often as he could get shore leave, always making voluminous reports from the notes he took. On these tours he made the acquaintance of Captain Percy Scott, who commanded a British cruiser in Chinese waters. The two officers found each other congenial and became great friends. Especially did they agree as to the low ebb to which gunnery had fallen in both their navies, because neither could afford its gunners enough practice to perfect their marksmanship, owing to the expensiveness of modern ammunition. Scott unfolded an economical system of target practice which he was preparing to install on his cruiser. This consisted of a long, narrow tube—since called the Morris tube—laid alongside the barrel of a big gun, and shooting through this tube a little 22-caliber gallery-rifle bullet; the big gun being trained on a target set only a few feet away, but made to scale so as to represent any of the long ranges proper to big guns. Thus an exact detailed score could be kept of all the shooting in a target-practice drill; this score precisely representing the score of the big gun practice under corresponding conditions with its proper ammunition. The more Sims contemplated the possibilities of this system, the more enthusiastic he became, and for several years he beset the Navy Department with a series of reports, letters, and recommendations on the subject, thanklessly bombarding a wall of entrenched tradition. There was no chief of naval operations in those days, and the bureau chiefs, independent of one another, could withhold from the Secretary of the Navy at will any of the recommendations from their subordinates. Satisfied with the gunnery as it was, they snubbed Sims's efforts at needful reform by pigeonholing all his communications to them. Scott was making enviable scores in target-practice on his cruiser. Sims drilled his gun-crew with the system until in target-practice it outshot everything else in the Navy. Up to that time all practice was with the big guns at actual targets, the target being a small triangular mark set on some barrel or buoy anchored at the proper distance away. The

target was never examined for hits, and so long as the gunners went through the motions of their firing-drill in good form, they were patted on the back. At this point, after failing to get any attention to his representations to the bureau chiefs, and even sending a series of communications over their heads to the Secretary of the Navy, vainly urging, in language that fell just short of culpable criticism, the trial of the system throughout the Navy, he committed the crowning indiscretion of addressing his criticisms and recommendations directly to the President. For the sake of the greater cause he had at heart, Sims deliberately took a chance on this punishable act of insubordination. He was recalled to Washington at once. Fortunately for the lieutenant, Rear-Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, then assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, had been reading over some of Sims's pigeonholed reports, becoming convinced of the possibility of something substantial in the young officer's contention. After one conversation with Sims, when the latter arrived in Washington, Admiral Winslow became a supporter of his ideas on gunnery, and went to the White House to intercede for him, and secured him an interview with President Roosevelt. While Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt had read some of Lieutenant Sims's communications to the Department from the American Embassy in France, and had not formed a flattering opinion of them. Neither did he now find vindication for Sims's conduct in the latter's oral explanation of his motives. So Sims proposed a trial by ordeal. He requested the President to order a battleship to engage in target practice under battle conditions of steaming and ranges, with a larger target than usual, and if the gunners scored a decent percentage of hits he would stand convicted of presumptuous conduct. Impressed with the fairness of this proposal, the President put at the lieutenant's disposal not only one but five first-class battleships, much to the dislike of the Navy, which was uncomfortably aware of its lack of a scientific system of target practice. For all our pride in American gunnery, during the running fight with the Spanish fleet along the Cuban coast, the unpleasant fact remains that only one shot in one hundred scored a hit. During the Spanish War, Sims was in France buying ships and supplies for the government. The trouble-maker nailed a canvas target, measuring 17x21 feet, upon an abandoned light-house on an outlying reef. For five hours the ships steamed back and forth, firing at this target from various distances without once striking it! Immediately President Roosevelt promoted Sims to the rank of commander and directed that he be placed at the head of the office of naval target-practice with the title of Inspector of Target-Practice. In the seven years following, Commander Sims made his reputation as "the father of target-practice," adding to his introduction of the Morris tube a remarkable increase in the speed and accuracy of big-gun fire, and the perfection of a system of scientific management of all fighting operations on board. Rivalry between gun-crews became keen as the marksmanship records of our ships became publicly known. Sims reduced the time of firing a heavy rifle

from five minutes to thirty seconds, and under his instruction it became a disgrace for a ship to fail to hit a target much smaller than a battleship with at least fifty per cent. of its shots. Just before Mr. Roosevelt quit the White House, late in February, 1909, he saw to it that Commander Sims was given command of a battleship, the "Minnesota," making him the first man of a rank less than captain to command a first-class fighting ship in the modern American Navy. On the "Minnesota" he perfected a system of scientific management several years before this means of efficiency was introduced into railroad operation. Then two chance visitors on his ship, Messrs. Frederick W. Taylor and Harrington Emerson, efficiency engineers, were so astounded at the way he had forestalled their recommendations that they conveyed the news of Sims's improvements to the Navy Department, assuring the authorities that they had nothing better to suggest. His system was then adopted throughout the Navy, his engineering competition rules becoming the standard. Sims had also a great deal to do with the action of the Navy in adopting lattice masts. Another of Sims's hard won naval reforms was the introduction of all-big-gun men-o'-war. He was appealed to by Lieutenant Homer C. Poundstone, who had been vainly trying to get the Navy Department to adopt such a warship, which he had devised. Sims immediately discerned its merits and championed his idea, carrying on a vigorous campaign with the Department through 1903-04, but could not break through the red tape that always stood in the way of naval improvement. His appeal to President Roosevelt again saved the cause, but not until after the British had launched their "Dreadnought," which Sims and Poundstone had anticipated by two years with their paper battleship, "The U. S. S. Scared o' Nothing." It was while Commander Sims was in command of the "Minnesota," during the visit of the Atlantic Fleet to British waters, in 1910, that he committed the "indiscretion" of responding to a toast in London with the prediction that "if the British Empire was ever seriously menaced by an external enemy, he believed that the British could count on every ship, every dollar, every man, and every drop of blood of their kindred across the sea." All the anti-British element in America demanded that Sims be court-martialed, but he escaped with only a reprimand from the Secretary of the Navy. The subsequent sending of Sims to represent the Navy in England was taken as a manifestation of regret for this reprimand. He was promoted to a captaincy in the spring of 1911, when he left the "Minnesota" on his assignment to attend the conference of officers at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., until 1 Oct., 1912. From this date until 4 June, 1913, he was on the staff of the Naval War College. Sims cares nothing for display. He rode to the meetings of the War College on his bicycle. He naturally regards his well-earned popularity as an asset to secure the spirit of comradeship and co-operative loyalty necessary for the effectiveness of the service. When he was married, in 1905, to Miss Anne Hitchcock, daughter of the late Ethan Allen Hitchcock of St. Louis, then Secretary of the



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Interior, all the gun-crews of the Navy, in honor of "the father of target-practice," clubbed together to make him a wedding-present of a magnificent silver plate inscribed with the names of all the gunnery officers. On 4 June, 1913, he left the War College to take command of the torpedo-boat flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet, which he fitted during the next two years and a half for the splendidly efficient service it rendered against the German submarines. On 11 March, 1916, he was given the command of the new dreadnought, "Nevada," and in August of the same year President Wilson made him a rear admiral. Long before this Captain Percy Scott had been made a real admiral, and knighted for introducing the target-practice system into the British Navy that Sims had found so difficult to get adopted by the American Navy. On 6 Feb., 1915, he was appointed commandant of the naval station at Narragansett Bay, and president of the Naval War College at Newport. Soon after this, on the outbreak of the war between the United States and Germany, he was sent as our special naval representative and naval observer to England. When it was determined to send American naval vessels abroad, Sims was made commander of the American naval operations in European waters. He dispatched his torpedo fleet to the war zone an hour after it entered Queenstown harbor. Later, in the absence of the ranking British admiral, Sims was honored by being made acting commander of the Allied naval fleets in the war zone. He was made vice-admiral on 24 May, 1917. He returned to the United States April 8, 1919, having reverted to his regular navy rank of rear admiral two weeks before; and was highly honored by the public and by Congress, both for his brilliant war service and his long series of improvements in the American Navy.

HAMMOND, William Alexander, physician, b. at Annapolis, Md., 28 Aug., 1828; d. in Washington, 5 Jan. 1900, son of John W. and Sarah (Pinkney) Hammond. His father was a physician of Ann Arundel County, Md., whose ancestors were of English origin and had large grants of land in that county from the crown and from Lord Baltimore. His mother belonged to a family whose Norman ancestors went to England with William the Conqueror, and whose names are to be found on the role of Battle Abbey. Her father was Jonathan Pinkney, and her uncle William Pinkney, eminent as a lawyer, a statesman, and an ambassador. The Hammonds and Pinkneys of South Carolina are branches of the Maryland families. When William A. Hammond was about four years old his father removed to Pennsylvania. He obtained his academic education at Harrisburg, and began the study of medicine when little more than sixteen years of age. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the city of New York, and in 1848 was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then attended the clinical instruction of the Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia, for a year, and after passing his examination before a medical board convened in New York in 1849, he entered the army as an assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant. Assistant Surgeon Hammond received his first orders shortly

after his appointment, and immediately proceeded across the plains with a body of troops to New Mexico, where he remained for nearly three years, serving meanwhile at nine different posts in active campaigns against the Indians. Subsequently he went to Europe, chiefly for the benefit of his health, though not without a view to study. After his return he was stationed at West Point, at Fort Meade, in Florida, and at Fort Riley, in Kansas, where he was detailed for duty as medical director of the Sioux expedition, and as medical officer of the troops who located the road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains. He was then ordered to Fort Mackinac, in Michigan, and while there was offered the professorship of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. On 31 Oct., 1860, he resigned from the army to accept the appointment. Soon after his removal to Baltimore, and while engaged in his professional duties, the Civil War broke out between the South and the national government. Dr. Hammond was of pronounced Union proclivities. He determined to resign his professorship, relinquishing the promising field for advancement open to him, to re-enter the service of his country. To do this in the regular army, re-examination was necessary. He passed at the head of the class, and was immediately re-commissioned, though with the loss of the rank he had acquired by his previous service of eleven years, the law not permitting any allowance on this score. His first assignment to duty was with General Patterson, and he was charged with the important work of organizing general hospitals for the army under the officer's command at Hagerstown, Frederick, and Baltimore. As experienced medical officers were required for General Rosecrans's army, Dr. Hammond was ordered to report to that officer for duty, and was by him appointed medical inspector of camps and hospitals. In this capacity he displayed so much activity and knowledge of the subject, and the reforms which he instituted were so striking, that the attention of the U. S. Sanitary Commission was attracted to his labors and qualifications. Hence, when the reorganization of the medical department of the army was in contemplation, he was regarded as the *one* officer of the corps whose abilities and general fitness were such as to warrant promotion to its head. Dr. Hammond found the medical department organized for an army of fifteen thousand men; he had to make it equal to the requirements of an army of a million. The affairs of the bureau were greatly in arrears, many of the books were several months behindhand, and no adequate provision had been made to meet the vast emergency which was closing upon the country. There were complaints, loud and angry, of the inefficiency of the medical department, and in every direction people were organizing supplementary measures for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, which the medical authorities of the government seemed unable to mitigate. There were at the time of his appointment but eight clerks to do the enormous business of the office; in less than two months afterward there were over sixty, which number was subsequently increased. To quote from the historian of the Sanitary Commission:

"As a means of securing the most competent men for the medical service of the army, he reorganized the boards of examination, and insisted upon a higher standard of attainment on the part of the candidate. He established also a new and complete system of hospital reports, which was designed to embody not merely a formal and barren statement of the number of patients in the hospitals, and of those who were discharged or had died, but also such facts concerning their condition as would constitute valuable material for a medical and surgical history of the war. In order further to accomplish this object, he instituted, at Washington, an Army Medical Museum, in which was collected and arranged a vast number of specimens from the different hospitals, illustrating the nature of the peculiar diseases to which soldiers are liable, and the character of the wounds which are inflicted by the then new missiles of war. The peculiarity of these wounds has essentially modified one of the most important departments of military surgery, and the specimens thus brought together in the Army Medical Museum, far exceeding in number and variety those of any other collection in the world, have served not only to advance the cause of science and humanity, but have rendered the Museum a just object of National pride." Dr. Hammond also established the Army Medical Library in Washington. In the spring and summer of 1862 hospital accommodations were provided for over 70,000 sick and wounded soldiers. These hospitals were in most instances built according to Dr. Hammond's designs, after a thorough study of the subject, and were constructed with a view to every necessary condition of hygiene and comfort. Unfortunately, however, for the good of the service, he had to encounter, from the very beginning of his official career as surgeon-general, the personal hostility of the Secretary of War. This continued till eventually it resulted in his dismissal from the army, but not till he had accomplished many necessary reforms, and infused a spirit of activity and progressiveness into the medical corps which it still retains. On his removal from office, in August, 1864, Dr. Hammond, undismayed by what would have crushed less energetic minds or those not conscious of innocence, came to the city of New York, and entered upon the active practice of his profession. For many years he had been interested in the subject of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, and he determined to confine his labors to this department of medical science. He was appointed lecturer on diseases of the mind and nervous system, in the venerable College of Physicians and Surgeons, and gave the first course of lectures on these subjects ever delivered, in the city of New York. After a year he was offered a full professorship of these branches in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College—a new chair being created for him. This position he occupied for several years, and then resigned it to accept a corresponding chair in the University of the City of New York, his alma mater. In 1882 he, with other members of the faculty, resigned in order to found the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, for the further and higher education of physicians. In the year 1878

he decided that the time had arrived for his vindication from the outrage he had suffered by his dismissal from the army. He had no desire to return to active service, or to receive back pay, or emoluments of any kind from the government. He merely wished to show to the world, what was already well understood by all familiar with the case, that he had been unjustly treated; and this could only be done by a full inquiry by competent authority. A bill was therefore prepared and submitted to Congress, with the approval of the Secretary of War and the commander-in-chief. This bill authorized the President to review the proceedings of the court-martial, and if, in his opinion, justice demanded it, to reinstate Dr. Hammond, and to place him on the retired list of the army as surgeon-general. The bill passed the House unanimously after a speech by the Hon. A. G. McCook, who had given great attention to the details of the case; and the Senate, with but one dissenting voice, after speeches in favor of the bill by Senators Conkling, Bayard, Blaine, and others. It was at once signed by the President and became a law. The case, therefore, came before the Executive, and was by him referred to the Secretary of War, who, after a thorough examination of the records, reported that the finding and sentence of the court-martial ought to be annulled and set aside, and that Dr. Hammond ought to be restored to his position. On 27 Aug., 1879, the President approved of those recommendations and Dr. Hammond was, after fifteen years of continued injustice, restored to his position on the rolls of the army, as surgeon-general and brigadier-general on the retired list. During the entire period of his army service Dr. Hammond had given special attention to physiology and physiological chemistry, and had published numerous monographs on subjects pertaining to those branches of medical science. One of these, "The Nutritive Value and Physiological Effects of Albumen, Starch, and Gum when Singly and Exclusively Used as Food," was a notable instance of what could be done in the way of original research. The American Medical Association marked its appreciation of the excellence of this work by according its first prize to the author for his remarkable contribution to medical science. Dr. Hammond's published works include: "Physiological Memoirs" (1863); "A Treatise on Hygiene with Special Reference to Military Service" (1863); "Lectures on Venereal Diseases" (1864); "On Wakefulness with an Introductory Chapter on the Physiology of Sleep" (1865); "On Sleep and Its Derangements" (1869); "Insanity in Its Medico-Legal Relations" (1866); "A Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System," (1871, seventh edition 1881); "The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism" (1870); "Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System" (1874); "Insanity in Its Relations to Crime" (1873); "Spiritualism and Allied Causes and Conditions of Nervous Derangement" (1876); appearing later under the title of "On Certain Forms of Nervous Derangement" (1880); "A Treatise on Insanity in Its Medical Relations" (1883); "On Sexual Impotence in the Male" (1883). Many of Dr. Hammond's scientific books and papers have been translated into foreign languages, and



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thus he obtained a cosmopolitan reputation as an original worker in medicine. He was also a frequent contributor to the higher literary periodicals, such as the "International Review," the "North American Review," etc. During the years 1884 and 1889 Dr. Hammond gave to the world several romances having the respective titles of "Lal," "A Strong-minded Woman, or Two Years Later," a sequel to "Lal," "Dr. Grattan," "Mr. Oldmixon," "Robert Severn," "On the Susquehanna," and "A Son of Perdition." All of these had an extensive sale and met with immediate and wide success because of their healthfulness of tone and the legitimate manner in which they deal with the normalities rather than with the abnormalities of life. Dr. Hammond was a member of many home and foreign societies, among them the following: The College of Physicians, the Pathological Society, the Academy of the Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the New York County Medical Society, the Neurological Society, the Medico-Legal Society, the Society for Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, the American Geographical Society of New York, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, the American Neurological Association, the British Medical Association, the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, St. Andrew's Medical Graduates' Association, Scotland, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, the Verein für Gemeinschaftliche Arbeiten zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Heilkunde, the Verein Württembergische Wundärzte und Geburtshelfer and the Provinciaal Utrechtsche Genootschap van Künsten en Wefenschappen, etc. During the closing years of his career he conducted the Hammond Sanitarium, a large establishment in Washington, D. C., founded in 1888. Dr. Hammond married Helen, daughter of Michael Nesbit, Esq., of Philadelphia, by whom he had five children: Helen, William, Somerville Pinkney, Graeme Munro, and Clara, who married the Marquis Manfredi Lanza di Mercato Bianco. On 1 May, 1886, Dr. Hammond married Esther D., daughter of John F. Chapin, of Providence, R. I.

THOMPSON, Samuel, merchant, b. in Salisbury Township, Chester County, Pa., 29 May, 1783; d. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 30 May, 1846, son of Daniel and Rachel (Woolman) Thompson. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother of Chester County, Pa. On 2 Nov., 1803, he married Mary Parke (b. 28 April, 1787; d. 11 July, 1862), of Fallowfield (now Highland) Township, Chester County, and in the same year removed to Pittsburgh. "At that time," according to his narration, "there were only three houses on the Allegheny North side of the Allegheny River," that of General William Robinson, that of Davy Stevenson, who kept the ferry, and a small cabin. The population of Pittsburgh in 1810 was 4,740. Samuel's name appears in Pittsburgh's first regular City Directory of 1815 as "Samuel Thompson, merchant taylor, west side of Market St. between Front [now First Avenue] and Water." He made uniforms for American officers during the War of 1812, and after the return of peace, made a long journey on horseback into Kentucky, to collect money from officers for uniforms furnished them. Later, he moved his

store to the opposite side of Market Street, two doors from Front (now First Avenue), his family living over the store in each place. For a time he was associated in partnership with his brother John. In 1817 the signatures of Samuel and John Thompson appeared on the citizens' petition to Congress, that a branch of the United States Bank be granted to Pittsburgh. The bank, however, did not prove the financial blessing anticipated. Party dissensions, and too much politics, so undermined the usefulness of this national banking system that it was abolished by act of Congress in 1836. The spirit of commercial enterprise fostered among the merchants of Pittsburgh by the constant stream of travel and traffic, which poured through Pittsburgh as the "Gateway of the West,"—the Eastern entrance to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, was exemplified by Samuel Thompson. He shipped a stock of ready-made clothing to Nashville, Tenn., under the charge of Robert Lusk, who became one of the city's leading and wealthy citizens. He also shipped a similar stock for a branch store in St. Louis, Mo., where the first-class U. S. Fort—Jefferson Barracks—had created an active trading and outfitting center, for soldiers, trappers and settlers. The family still have a letter which he wrote to his brother, Jacob, in 1832, describing his journey by steamboat to Nashville and St. Louis, and saying: "The object of my journey is to examine into the state of my two establishments—the one at St. Louis and the other at Nashville—with the view of bringing them to a close. The very rapid development of Pittsburgh induced Samuel Thompson to expand his business from merchant tailoring to a general supply store, and to remove to the northwest corner of Market and Fourth Streets (now Fourth Avenue). Again in 1830, having bought from Henry Holdship the property on Market Street near Liberty, on which the McClintock Building now stands, he confined his business to dry goods and carpets. The hereditary qualities of Samuel Thompson's Scotch ancestry were naturally manifested in both the enterprise and the integrity of his commercial life and also in the deep convictions and consecration of his religious life. He was an elder in the old Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, as was also his son-in-law, Judge Walter H. Lowrie, and in a later period in the same church, his grandsons, the brothers Oliver and Thompson McClintock. He was first treasurer of the Western Foreign Missionary Society of the Synod of Pittsburgh, when it was organized in 1830, in the Second Presbyterian Church, with Rev. E. P. Swift, D.D., as secretary. After several years of active and successful missionary work in foreign countries, it was merged into the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, organized by the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1837. Samuel Thompson's first business in clothing for the person naturally preceded the use of coverings for the floor. At one time in this period, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Denny, a member of a pioneer family, "a rag carpet was the finest and only floor covering to be found in Pittsburgh." Then followed the wonderful development of the American manufacture of floor textiles of every description, and, at the present time, in the use of costly Ori-

ental rugs, not as a luxury, but as a necessity of living. Samuel Thompson traveled to New York by stage-coach, and hauled his goods from New York to Pittsburgh over the Allegheny Mountains by six-horse Conestoga wagons. Washington McClintock transported his carpets by the Pennsylvania Canal, opened between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in 1829, but since superseded by fast railroad transportation, at greatly reduced rates. The similar revolution in the methods of selling and distributing goods is illustrated by the history of the Oliver McClintock Company, devoted for half a century to one branch of business exclusively, then yielding their premises and business for the erection of the Rosenbaum Company's great modern department store.

McCLINTOCK, Washington, merchant, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 23 Oct., 1814; d. there 28 July, 1870, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Rutledge (Bain) McClintock. The family is of Scottish origin, the name originally being McIntock, a division of the McDougals, an important Highland clan of Scotland, who lived in the neighborhood of Loch Katrine. The ancestors of the American McClintocks were Protestants, who fled to northern Ireland from religious persecutions in Scotland. Alexander McClintock, a Scotch Presbyterian, who arrived in Ireland in 1597, is regarded as the founder of the five or more lines of the McClintock's, who were known as the "landed gentry" of Ireland. Many of these belonged to, or intermarried with, the nobility, and possessed vast estates in the five northern counties of Ireland. They participated in the defense of Londonderry during the long siege of 1690. The McClintocks, who emigrated to America, came principally from County Tyrone. The early racial characteristics of the McClintocks, which have been but little modified by centuries, were great vigor of body and mind, integrity and energetic initiative. Another universal and still existing trait, strongly infused in their Scotch-Irish blood, is antagonism to hierarchy in church, or autocracy in government. In 1740, goaded by the exactions of absentee landlords, and the grinding religious tyranny of England's "sacramental test," six McClintock brothers, Joseph, Alexander, William, John, Robert and James, fled to America from County Tyrone in Ireland, that they might live under the beneficent rule of the Penn proprietors of Pennsylvania, whose principles were universal toleration and civil and religious liberty for all. They settled in Cumberland (now Perry) County in Eastern Pennsylvania, and formed a community known as "Sherman's Valley" (now Shermandale). Joseph McClintock, the eldest of the six brothers, died in 1799, aged 98. He became a large landowner. The present village of New Germantown is located on his land. He had four sons in the Continental Army; namely, Joseph, Alexander, Daniel and Hugh. Another of the six brothers was Alexander, who died in 1760, leaving six children. One of these, Captain John McClintock, was killed in the battle of Brandywine (Chadd's Ford), 11 Sept., 1777, when General Washington, in defense of Philadelphia, attacked General Howe's invading army. He had been wounded in this battle, and was being carried from the field by his cousin, when a cannon

ball killed both. Alexander had another son, also Alexander, born in Ireland, who died from wounds received in the Revolutionary War. Alexander's third son, William, whose name appears in the Pennsylvania State Archives (5th Series, Vol. XI, page 106) as "on the Class Roll of the Second Company of the First Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, commanded by Colonel James Johnston." He fought under General Washington in the second battle with General Howe's army at Germantown, 4 Oct., 1777, when he "nearly lost his life." He was also engaged in the battle of Whitemarsh. Alexander, the eldest of William McClintock's twelve children, and grandfather of Oliver McClintock, was born in Toboyne Township, Chester County, Penn., 10 May, 1776, when his father was away from home in military service under General George Washington. He died in Pittsburgh, 1 Aug., 1871, aged ninety-six years. One cannot help being impressed by the hereditary patriotism of the Scotch-Irish-Presbyterian McClintocks in the Revolutionary War, who counted not life itself too dear an offering for the altar of liberty. Theodore Roosevelt, in his "History of New York," recognizes this self-sacrificing loyalty, and on the other hand identifies the mercenary spirit so prominent in the opposing ranks of the British invaders. He says: "It is a curious fact that in the Revolutionary War, the Germans and Catholic Irish should have furnished the bulk of the auxiliaries to the regular English soldiers. . . . The fiercest and most ardent Americans of all, however, were the Presbyterian Irish settlers and their descendants." The leading historians of the Revolution agree that the activity and influence of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians was the underlying cause of the American Revolution and that their hereditary love of liberty and hatred of political domination supplied to the Colonial resistance to England the stout and persistent bracing from within, without which it would have collapsed. At the outbreak of the War of 1812, Alexander McClintock was engaged in freight transportation between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, using the old-time four-horse Conestoga wagons. The government terminated his business by impressing his equipment into army service for transporting ammunition and supplies to Fort Erie. Retaining three of the wagons, and assembling his family, and as much of his household goods as could be packed, he journeyed across the Allegheny Mountains, with the intention of locating in Pittsburgh. He lacked but one day of reaching his destination, when he stopped over night at Parkinson's Ferry, later Williamsport and now Monongahela City, on the Monongahela River. Here he met Samuel Black, a prosperous Indian trader, who had acquired considerable wealth by trading in a "keel-boat" with the Indians along the Ohio River, exchanging supplies for furs which he sold in New Orleans. The proceeds, in silver coin, he concealed in kegs labeled "nails" and brought back to Pittsburgh. Black, having learned that McClintock was a blacksmith by trade, offered him a house and farm, if he would remain and operate the smithy on his property. Alexander stayed one year and then removed to Pittsburgh. He located at the northeast corner of Liberty and Water streets,



Wm Clinton

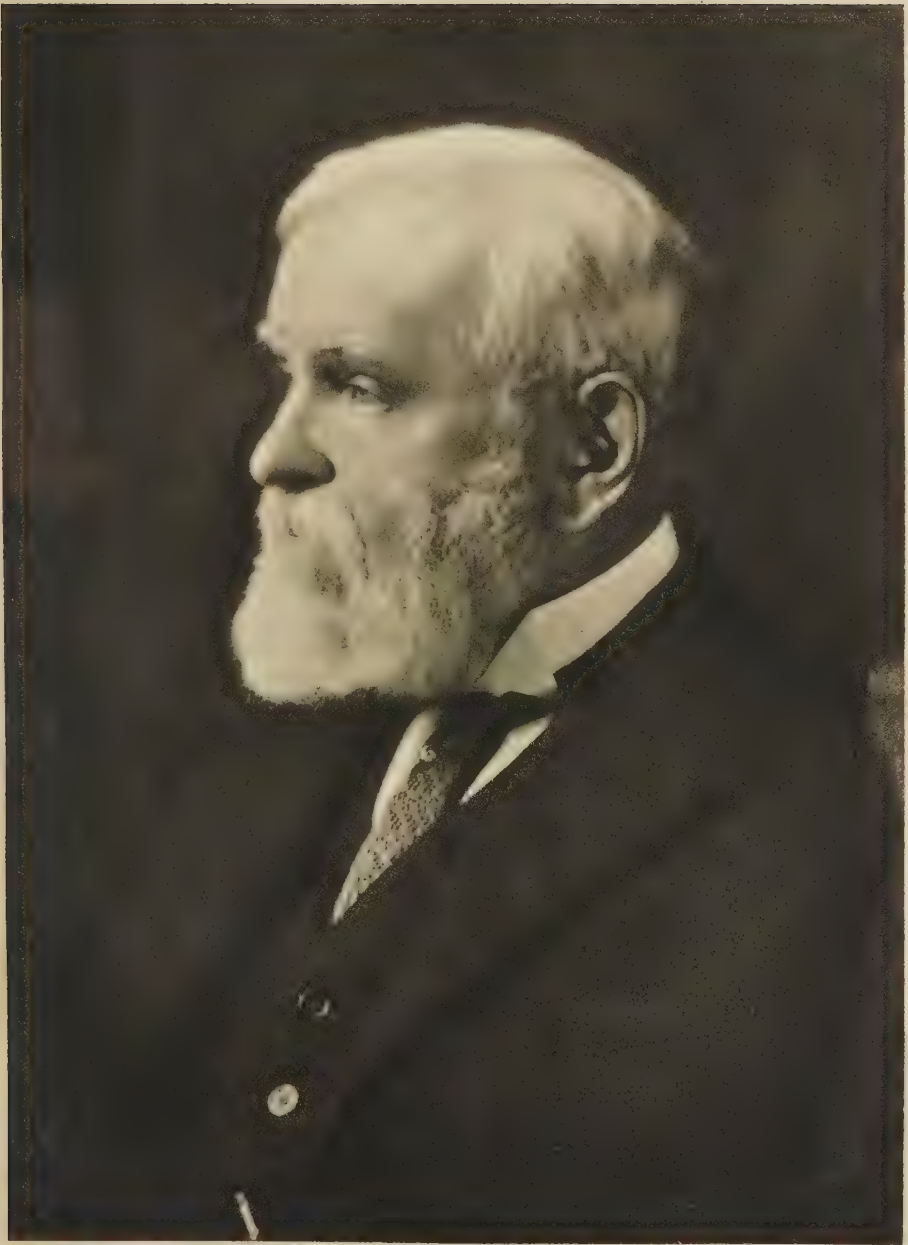
within the lines of what was once Fort Pitt. His name, location and occupation—"tavern and ferry"—appear in the Pittsburgh directories of 1815 and 1819. He also conducted a blacksmith shop. The ferry from the foot of Liberty Street was known as the "lower ferry," in distinction from the "middle" and "upper ferry" on the Monongahela River. The lower ferry was owned by McClintock's friend, Samuel Black, but later was acquired by him. His diversity of occupation was characteristic of the period, when business opportunities were many and men to utilize them were few. Alexander McClintock married Elizabeth Rutledge Bain of Harford County, Md. (b. 14 Dec., 1781; d. 16 Jan., 1857). One of their six children was Washington McClintock (b. in Pittsburgh, 23 Oct., 1814; d. 28 July, 1870), who married Eliza, daughter of Samuel and Mary Parke Thompson. Samuel Thompson (q.v.) was a prominent merchant of Pittsburgh in the early days of the city, and the founder of the great business known later under the successive styles of W. McClintock and Company, W. McClintock and Son, Oliver McClintock and Company, and the Oliver McClintock Company (dissolved, 1914). Washington McClintock, Samuel Thompson's son-in-law, and R. D. Thompson, his son, succeeded to his business in 1837, under the title of W. McClintock and Company, but the firm was dissolved in 1844, Washington McClintock continuing alone on Fourth Avenue near Wood. His store was destroyed in the great fire of 1845. Having purchased from his father-in-law's estate the store property on Market Street, near Liberty, he moved his carpet business into that building. The present McClintock Building was erected on that site. In 1862 he took his eldest son Oliver into partnership, the firm title being W. McClintock and Son. In 1863 he bought out Robinson and Company, his chief competitor, and organized it into a new and separate firm, Oliver McClintock and Company. In 1864 the firm of W. McClintock and Son was merged with Oliver McClintock and Company. Oliver's three brothers were successively taken into the firm; Walter Lowrie McClintock in 1864, Thompson McClintock in 1874, and Frank Thompson McClintock in 1884. In 1897 the old firm was incorporated as the Oliver McClintock Company, with Oliver McClintock, president, Walter L. McClintock, treasurer, and Frank T. McClintock, secretary, to conduct a wholesale and retail business in carpets, rugs, furniture and draperies. The company's personnel included also Oliver's sons, Norman and Walter. On 1 April, 1914, it was finally dissolved. Besides its independent continuance during fifty-two years, the Oliver McClintock Company was in turn the lineal successor of Samuel Thompson and Washington McClintock, respectively grandfather and father of the five McClintock brothers of the present time, and so has covered a period of one hundred and six years of continuous mercantile activity by three generations of a single family. The firm was, at its close, without a doubt, the oldest mercantile firm in Pittsburgh. It saw and had a part in the vast changes which have taken place in the manufacture, transportation and distribution of merchandise during the past century. Washington McClintock, in 1850, opened a

branch store for carpets in the young and booming town of Cincinnati, O., in charge of J. L. Ringwalt, who ultimately purchased the business. A young German, Geo. F. Otte, a clerk in that store, became afterwards the leading dealer in house-furnishing goods in Cincinnati.

McCLINTOCK, Oliver, merchant, b. in Pittsburgh, Penn., 20 Oct., 1839 son of Washington and Eliza (Thompson) McClintock. He was the eldest of seven children, and was born on Pitt (now Stanwix) Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh. His preparatory education was received at the academies conducted by Rev. Joseph T. Travelli in Sewickley, Pa., and Prof. Lewis T. Bradley in Allegheny (now Northside, Pittsburgh). He was graduated B.A. at Yale College in 1861, receiving the degree of M.A. in course in 1864. He engaged in business with his father's firm in 1862, and continued as a wholesale and retail merchant in carpets, rugs, furniture and draperies until 1914, a period of fifty-two years. His active and successful business life did not deter him from constant participation in patriotic, philanthropic, religious and educational movements of his city, county and state. He and his future wife, then Miss Clara Childs, were both members of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee organized in 1861, afterwards an auxiliary of the U. S. Christian Commission. Their special task was to feed and care for the 500,000 U. S. soldiers of the Civil War, who passed through Pittsburgh. Mr. McClintock was a corporal in Company D, 15th Pennsylvania Emergency Militia, which saw active service during the two Confederate invasions of Pennsylvania by General Robert E. Lee. At the time of the first invasion, when the battle of Antietam took place, 17 Sept., 1862, the regiment was rushed into Maryland to aid General McClellan's army. They arrived after the battle, but gave useful service to our weary army. It was a drawn battle, but resulted in compelling Lee to abandon his invasion, recross the Potomac, and withdraw into Virginia. At the time of Lee's second invasion, when it was uncertain whether he intended to attack Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, he was compelled to fight the battle of Gettysburg, 1-3 July, 1863, and receive a crushing defeat. At that time the 15th saw arduous service in the hasty construction of defenses for Pittsburgh. Mr. McClintock is a member of Post 259, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania. In 1863 he was elected elder in the Second Presbyterian Church; was first president of the Y. M. C. A. (1866-1868), when it was re-organized in 1866, after the Civil War; has been continuously a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) since 1876, and president of the Board in 1907. In 1872 he became trustee of the Pennsylvania College for Women, and has been president of its board since 1905. In 1883, with the primary motive of fitting their sons for college, he, with his brother-in-law, Albert H. Childs, and six others, founded Shadyside Academy, with Prof. Wm. R. Crabbe as principal. Their sons composed the first class with a four years' course, completed in 1887, and all became prominent and useful in after life. He is an Independent Republican in politics, a member of the Citizens' Political Union, a member of

the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and of the Huron Mountain Club, Big Bay, Michigan. Mr. McClintock enjoys the distinct honor of being the oldest member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He was a director from 1890 to 1914; a member of its committee on municipal affairs since 1892; chairman of the committee, 1907-08, and vice-chairman, 1909-11. As committeeman, he was author of reports on various municipal problems, which were adopted and printed by the Chamber. For several years he has been director of the Civic Club of Allegheny County; was its vice-president in 1909-10, and its president for five years (1911-15). He is also member of the American Civic Association; the National Civil Service Reform League; the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania; the Ballot Reform Association, and the Indian Rights Association of Pennsylvania. Since 1898 he has been a member of the executive council of the National Municipal League, and its vice-president since 1916. His reports to the Chamber of Commerce, bearing upon important municipal problems and as their delegate to the annual conferences of the National Municipal League, were adopted and printed by the Chamber. In 1910, he was secretary of the Citizens' Committee for relief of sufferers by the explosion in the Pittsburgh Coal Company's Darr Mine at Jacobs Creek, Pa., 19 Dec., 1907, when of 239 miners at work, only one survived. He wrote the committee's report on the management and distribution of the public relief fund of \$100,000, which has since been accepted and followed as a model for procedure and distribution in similar disasters. He saw strenuous service day and night as a member of the Citizens' Public Safety Committee of Pittsburgh, William G. Johnston, chairman, suddenly created for an emergency by a citizens' mass meeting. It functioned as the city government of Pittsburgh, during two weeks of mob rule accompanying the great railroad strike and rioting of July, 1877. The leading railroad systems were involved, and all railroad communication was completely disrupted. Mayor McCarthy and County Sheriff Fife, having declared themselves helpless to stay the disorder, General Pearson, Commander of the Sixth Division of the State Guard, called out the local troops, and, under orders from Governor Hartranft, General Brinton on Saturday brought a regiment of soldiers from Philadelphia. The latter were drawn up on the hillside overlooking the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse at 28th Street. Obeying an ill-advised order of their commander, the troops fired upon the mob surrounding the roundhouse, killing and wounding many. Under another mistaken order, they withdrew for safety within the roundhouse. The infuriated mob, fired with revenge, began at once an appalling orgy of violence and destruction of railroad property. It continued through that Saturday night and the Sunday following. Beginning with a resolute effort to burn the roundhouse and the Philadelphia troops within it, there was no cessation of the destruction. As a result, the roundhouse and its 104 locomotives, 1,384 freight cars, standing in the railroad yards, loaded with valuable freight in transit, and sixty-six passenger cars, with all the office structures standing in the railroad yards, be-

tween the roundhouse at 28th Street and the Union Depot; the Union Depot Hotel, the grain elevator, the Panhandle Depot on Grant Street, and the locomotive shop on Quarry Street, covering a distance of two and one-half miles, were utterly destroyed. Twenty-five people were killed. The financial penalty for all of this needless destruction of property, caused by the incompetence and mismanagement of government officials, was a bill of damages for \$4,100,000 against the people of Allegheny County, which the county commissioners settled for \$2,772,349. The Pennsylvania Railroad's claim was for \$2,313,000, which was settled for \$1,600,000. Mr. McClintock was a member of the joint committee from the Chamber of Commerce, and other civic organizations which secured from the State Legislature in 1907 a Civil Service Law for cities of the second class (Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Scranton). In 1909, he was a member of a similar joint committee, which secured from the State Legislature, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the state political machine, the abrogation of Pittsburgh's antiquated, unwieldy and corrupt double-branch system of city councils, elected by wards, and the substitution of a small council of nine, elected at large, on a non-partisan ballot. Its operation in Pittsburgh has brought about a great advance in efficiency, economy and honesty. Mr. McClintock was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Municipal League of Pittsburgh in 1895, and a member of an executive committee of five, empowered by a citizens' mass meeting in 1896, to select candidates for the ensuing municipal election, and to conduct a campaign in their behalf. That campaign was remarkable for its aggressiveness and heat, and for the awakening of the people to realize that good city government should be conducted on the business principle of efficiency only, and be entirely divorced from the corrupt and ruinous domination of national political parties. The whirlwind campaign took the machine party by surprise, and yet the reform party was defeated by a reported majority of only 1,000 on the face of the returns, having been fraudulently counted out, as was afterwards conceded by the leader of the dominant party. He said, "We were not prepared to lose control of the city, and when, at midnight, we found the election returns going against us, the returns were halted, until we could fix the ballot boxes to suit us. Our business interests demanded that we retain control at any cost and by any means." An unsuccessful effort was made to have the court order a recount of the vote. The "tables were turned," however, when, as a member of the executive committee of the Citizens' Party, in the next election of 1898, Mr. McClintock assisted in securing a sweeping victory for the reform party's city and county tickets, electing Hon. Geo. W. Guthrie Mayor, four Congressmen, and a number of city councilmen and lesser officials. At this time no manipulation of the ballot boxes was attempted. So effective was Mr. McClintock's part in these municipal contests, that it called forth many tributes of appreciation. In an article entitled "Pittsburgh, A City Ashamed," in "McClure's Magazine," May, 1903, Lincoln Steffens writes: "If there is one man in Pittsburgh who deserves credit for



Oliver M^cIntock

successful results of reform in municipal politics, it is Oliver McClintock, for many years one of the most aggressive foes of the political machine. It was on the foundation laid by Mr. McClintock and his associates in 1895-96 that the Citizens' Party gained an overwhelming victory in the municipal election of 1898, and it was only after the party leaders of 1898 had repudiated the principles he advocated, and for which he fought, that he left that party to continue his persistent fight for purification of city politics. Victories have not always been with Mr. McClintock, but it was his indomitable persistence,—despite defeats, that won for him the admiration of even those whom he fought." In responding to the editor's questions, as to his ancestry and the chief activities of his life, Oliver McClintock writes: "Whatever of zeal I may have had in promoting religion and higher education, and in contending for the rights of the people and the welfare of Pittsburgh, my native city, I believe that the main spring of my inspiration lies in my native American ancestry—in the McClintocks, Thompsons and Parkes, and still have only yielded to the irresistible impulses of my hereditary hatred of both ecclesiastical and political domination. As the psychologists say, a man is apt to become a saint or criminal because of his forebears, so I became a political reformer and a fighter against the boss and political machine, because of my forebears in Scotland and in the American Revolution. It was in my blood; I couldn't help being a reformer and setting my face against autocracy in church, or state. I have never desired, or sought public office, but have been content to be a 'hewer of wood and drawer of water,' in support of any movement, having for its purpose the better government of my native city and state. I have endeavored to perform my part as one having to give an account. I found my greatest discouragement in the skulking cowardice and political apathy, in civic matters, of prosperous and contented fellow citizens, when the right and wrong of political issues seemed to me so plain and so compelling, and when those issues, so vital to the welfare of the people, were hanging in the balance at the polls." Oliver McClintock married Miss Clara Childs of Pittsburgh. They have three sons and three daughters. The sons are: Norman McClintock (q.v.), naturalist, Walter McClintock (q.v.), ethnologist, and Harvey Childs McClintock (q.v.), lawyer. The daughters are: Emma Childs (b. 25 Sept., 1874), married Thomas Darling of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 3 June, 1902; Elsie Thompson (b. 10 April, 1886), married Frank Dwight Nicol of Detroit, Mich.; and Jeannette Lowrie (b. 10 April, 1886), her twin sister, married Wallace N. Osburn of Detroit, 16 March, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Darling have four children: Thomas, Jr. (b. 26 July, 1903), a graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1921; Edward (b. 2 Jan., 1906); Clara Childs (b. 17 April, 1907), and Elsie Lowrie Darling (b. 27 March, 1914). Mr. and Mrs. Nicol have one daughter, Jeannette Nicol (b. 16 March, 1919).

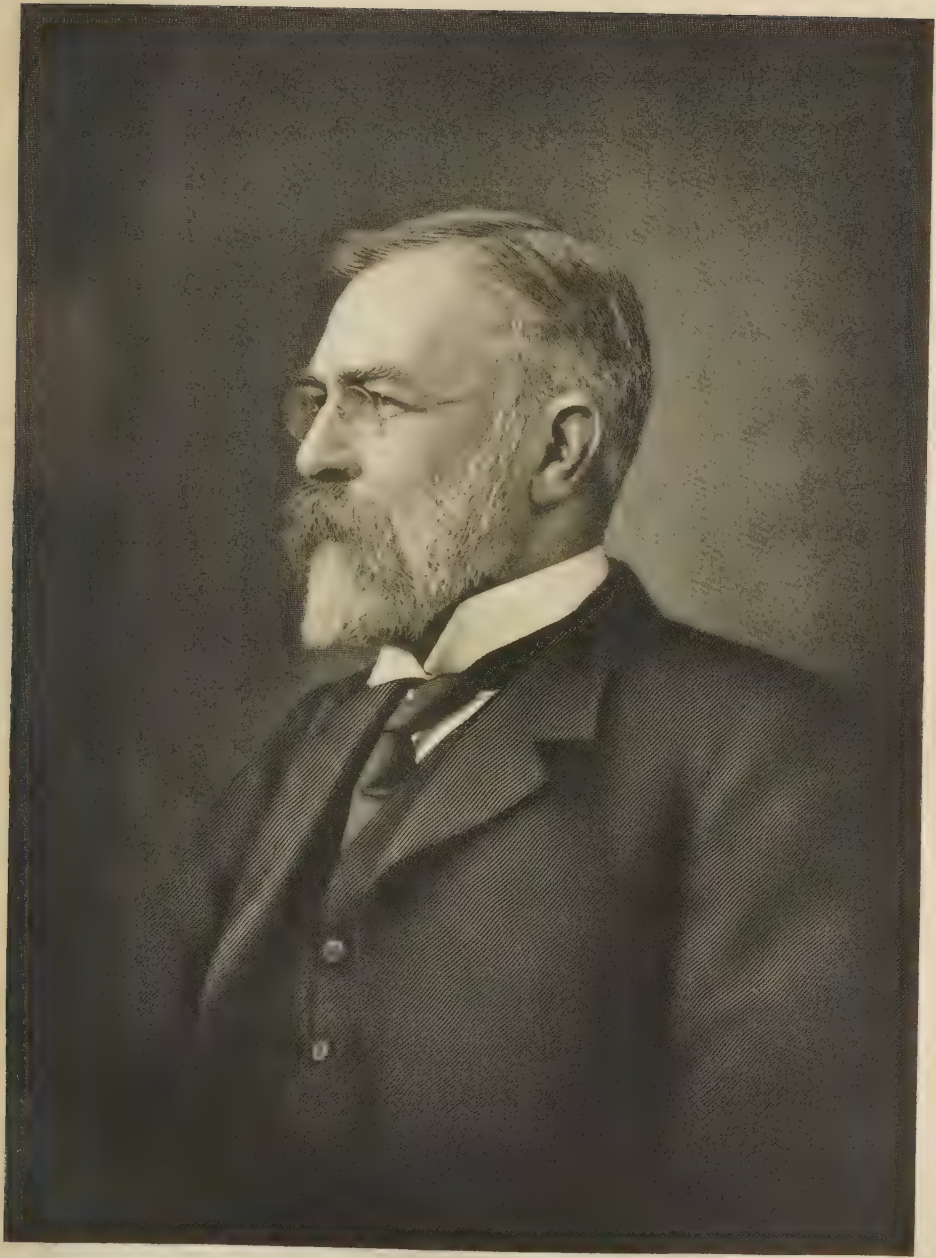
McCLINTOCK, Norman, naturalist, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 13 June, 1868, eldest son of Oliver and Clara (Childs) McClintock. He was educated at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy, and was graduated B.A. at Yale Uni-

versity in 1891. After graduation, he was employed for a time by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and later by the Oliver McClintock Company, of which his father was president. Then, following his natural bent, he devoted himself with zeal to ornithology and nature photography. His keen study of nature at first hand brought forth fruit in his popular lectures on birds and wild animals, illustrated at first by lantern-slide pictures photographed and colored by himself. He was also the author of instructive magazine articles on "Birds," "The Taming of a Great White Heron" in "Bird Lore," and "A Hermit Thrush's Nursery" in the "Outlook." Later, the moving-picture camera opened a new field for his genius and scientific energy. He not only took up the new art with zeal, but kept abreast of the rapid development of the moving-picture machine. He was satisfied with none but the best apparatus and with none but the best possible pictures of his own production. His genius and energies have always been devoted to the nobler field of instruction in Natural History. His hunting was with a camera, not with a gun. His pursuit robbed no nest of its protector, and left no baby-birds as orphans to perish from starvation. His high art moving pictures, and the interesting lectures accompanying them, have won a deserved appreciation and a wide popularity. He has lectured before the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C., and the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and has been the favorite lecturer before the Audubon societies throughout the United States. For his repertoire of moving-picture reels, he has laid under contribution the Lake Superior region for bear and white-tailed deer; for migratory birds, their winter paradise on the Louisiana shore of the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Delta of the Mississippi; and both coasts of Florida and Martha's Vineyard for its almost extinct heath hens. Undaunted by the rigors of cold and snow in winter exploration in the wilds of the Rocky Mountain region, the time when big game are most accessible for observation, he secured remarkable moving pictures of buffalo, moose, elk, antelope, deer and Rocky Mountain sheep. These were made possible, under the favoring auspices of government officials in the Yellowstone Park, Montana, and in the Jackson Hole country of Wyoming, where he found a herd of 3,500 elk, in their winter refuge, being fed by the paternal bounty of the United States government. A recent experience was with an expedition of scientists and members of the National Geographic Society to the Bahama Islands, under the auspices of the Miami Aquarium Association. He accompanied them as photographer and moving-picture operator. One achievement of the expedition was securing the first moving-picture, ever taken by any one, of the American flamingoes (so named because of their flaming color), a large and most beautiful bird, robed in brilliant red. It is now almost extinct on the American Continent, and only found in the innermost recesses of Andros Island of the Bahamas. Success was achieved, but not without enduring hardships from millions of mosquitoes and wading through miles of tidal marsh, waist deep in the "swash" (the local name for the bottom of soft marl), carrying his

heavy picture machine strapped upon his back. Norman McClintock married, 14 Feb., 1906, Ethel, daughter of Rev. Henry B. Lockwood, D.D., of Syracuse, N. Y. They have two daughters, Eleanor Lockwood (b. 28 Nov., 1906), and Emma Childs (b. 19 Oct., 1916), and two sons, Oliver McClintock, II (b. 27 Aug., 1908), and Henry Lockwood McClintock (b. 13 Jan., 1915).

McCLINTOCK, Walter, ethnologist, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 25 April, 1870, second son of Oliver and Clara (Childs) McClintock. He received his early education at the Shadyside Academy, of which his father was one of the founders, and was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1891. He received the degree of M.A., *honoris causa*, from his Alma Mater in 1911, in recognition of his valuable contributions to the science of ethnology. His lectures and publications relating to the American Aborigines are the embodiments of his experiences and original investigations among the Blackfoot Indians, during fifteen years. His knowledge of them is first hand. He first entered their country in 1896, as a member of a government forestry expedition, under Hon. Gifford Pinchot. One of their guides was a famous Indian scout, who had served under Generals Custer, Miles, and Reno in the Indian wars on the plains. When the work of the forestry expedition was completed, Mr. McClintock recrossed the Rocky Mountains eastward, led by this Indian scout, and joined the tribal camp of the Blackfeet on the plains. There he met many of their head men, among them Chief Mad Wolf. Thus began a friendship unusual between an Indian and a white man. Mad Wolf adopted his young friend as his white son in an elaborate ceremony. Then, in a second ceremonial, the old chief formally made him a member of the tribe, baptising him with the Indian name of A-pe-ech-eken (White Weasel). A skin of this animal was included in Mad Wolf's sacred Beaver Bundle, an important and ancient ceremony, because of its power as a hunter. Thus Mr. McClintock was introduced to the innermost circle of their tribal life. He made friends with their chiefs and medicine men. The open-hearted friendship and confidence accorded to him, afforded him open access for investigation and study of a most interesting Indian cult, which had come down from the Stone Age, unalloyed by contact with modern civilization. He became intimately associated with their family life, accompanying them on their travels and hunting expeditions, meanwhile making use of all opportunities of observation. By means of graphophone, note book, and moving picture camera, he gathered an extensive collection of valuable records of the life, legends and sun worship of this little known plains tribe of Northern Montana and Alberta. The old chiefs and medicine men, with whom he associated, are dead, and with them have passed forever their ancient tribal organization and cult. They had no written language, no native historian, no tribal records, other than oral tradition. The younger generation of Indians are indifferent towards their ancient customs and traditions, and to their preservation. The invasion of white civilization compelled them to give up the nomadic life of their fathers and to live the settled life of white

men. Mr. McClintock's records of fifteen years among them therefore never can be duplicated. He set forth the results of his investigations in a series of popular lectures, illustrated by motion pictures, Indian songs and beautifully colored photographic lantern slides. His lectures were heard with interest and enthusiasm by scientific societies in England, Germany and the United States. In Germany he gave a series of lectures before the Berlin Society for Anthropology, Ethnology and History in the Imperial Museum Voelkerkunde. He also gave a series of lectures at the Royal Institution, London, the Royal Society of Dublin, and at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He addressed scientific and popular societies throughout England, Scotland, Germany and Denmark. In the spring of 1907, in response to a special invitation, he gave a lecture before President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, in the historic East Room of the White House in Washington. The distinguished company present included members of the Cabinet, the United States Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps and other notables. During the same year he lectured at the United States Embassy in Berlin, before the Imperial Ministers of the German Emperor, ladies in waiting of the Empress, ambassadors of foreign countries, and the military and naval attachés. He was invited to dine with the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess at their Berlin Palace in Unter den Linden, and gave a "command lecture" before the members of the Imperial Family, and their friends, at the Marble Palace, Potsdam. In recognition of the value of his work, the United States Department of the Interior conferred upon him the honor of giving his name to a mountain on Cutbank Pass, in Glacier National Park, Montana. "McClintock Peak" is recorded on all United States official maps. In 1910 his book, "The Old North Trail," containing a vivid portraiture of Indian social life, and an accurate record of the legends, ceremonies, and sun worship of the Blackfoot Indians, was published by Macmillan and Company of London, England. A reviewer of the London "Times" wrote: "Mr. McClintock gives us a thousand charming pictures,—a few reproductions in color of excellent drawings, many more the work of his camera, but most and best of all, prose descriptions irradiated with the *joie de vivre* of the nomadic life of the foothills. . . . His book is a mirror, in which the soul of the red man, misunderstood for so many generations of his conquerors, is faithfully reflected, and yet is luminous with light from within." In the "Nation" (London), R. B. Cunningham-Graham writes: "Many have written of what they saw and told us of their sports, the wars, the loves and the pastimes of these peoples of the Stone Age, but, since the days of Hunter, only the writer of the present volume has told us of their souls and their interior life. This book and Hunter's are perhaps the best books that have been written on the American Indians." "The Standard" (London) said: "The extraordinary interest and value that are attached to this book have their foundation in the fact that no such book can ever be written again. The Blackfeet Indians of Alberta and Northwestern Montana are a dying race. . . . The book must take its place among the stand-



A. H. Henshaw

ard works of ethnology." In the winter of 1914, Mr. McClintock made his seventh trip to Europe. He lectured in the German language before popular audiences in the theaters of Berlin and Copenhagen. Because of the favorable notices and attention given his lectures by the entire Berlin press, scientific societies and theaters arranged for his appearance on the lecture stage throughout Germany, Austria, and Hungary. But this trip had to be abandoned on account of the European War. His book, "The Old North Trail," had been accepted for publication by the Vita Deutsches Verlaghaus of Berlin. It had been translated into German under the title, "Das Schwannennlied des Roten Kriegers" ("The Swan Song of the Red Warrior"). The type had been set up and the proof sheets read, but the great war caused an indefinite postponement of the undertaking.

McCLINTOCK, Harvey Childs, lawyer, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 16 Jan., 1882, third son of Oliver and Clara (Childs) McClintock. After an excellent preparatory training at Shady-side Academy, Pittsburgh, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., he entered Yale College, where he was graduated B.A. in 1903. He studied law in the Law School of Harvard University, being graduated in 1906, and, after his admission to the bar of Pittsburgh, in the following year, began practice as a member of the firm of Young, McClintock and Painter. In 1911, he was candidate for judge of the county court on the Keystone party ticket, but failed of election. Later he removed to New York City, where he engaged in professional practice. In 1915, he served as secretary to Col. Arthur Woods, police commissioner, and then received appointment as special deputy police commissioner of New York City. Since 1918, he has been associated with the law firm of White and Case. Mr. McClintock married, 11 Nov., 1911, Fanny, daughter of Charles DeHart and Mary (Bailey) Brower of New York City. He has two sons, Harvey Childs, 2d (b. 2 Nov., 1912), and Bailey Brower McClintock (b. 6 May, 1918).

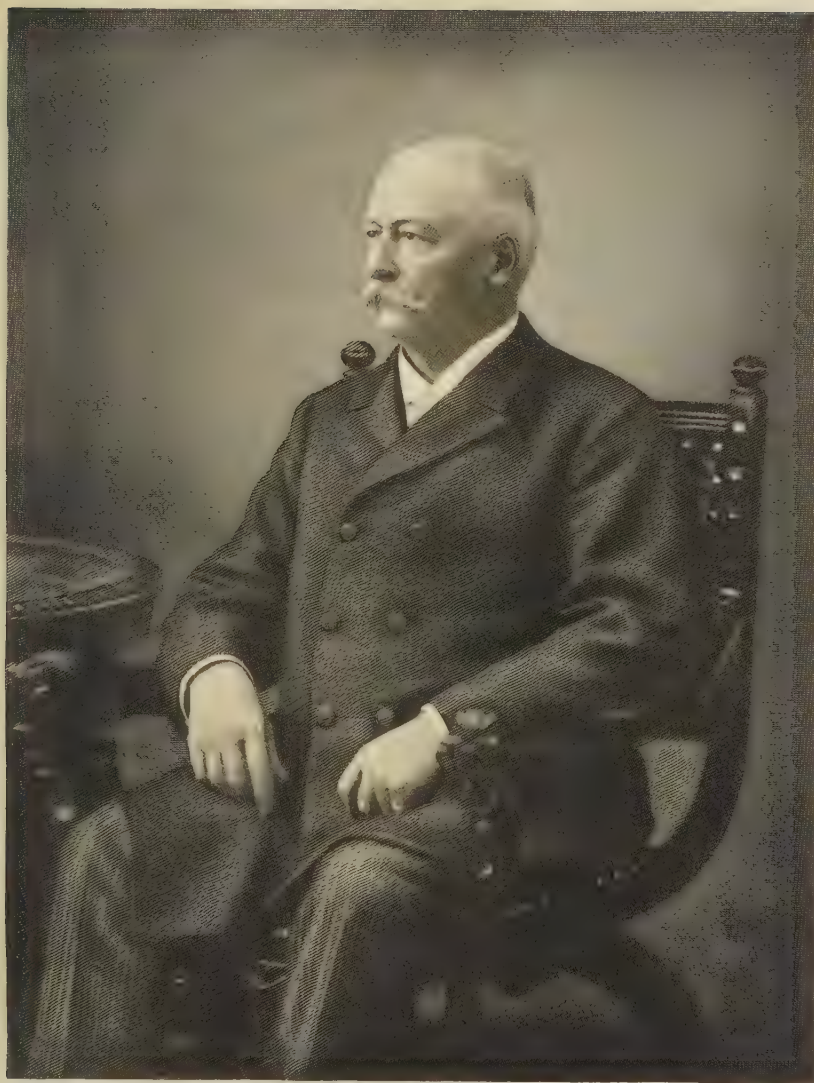
DARLING, Thomas, lawyer, b. in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 29 March, 1863, son of Edward Payson and Emily Hollenback (Rutter) Darling. He descends through both lines from pioneer families prominent in the history of the Wyoming Valley. After his graduation at Yale University in 1886, he read law under the direction of his father, then a prominent attorney of Wilkes-Barre, and an important factor in the corporation interests centering there. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and, after his father's death, on 2 October of that year, became junior partner in the firm of E. P. and J. V. Darling. With the accession of Frank W. Wheaton (later judge), the firm style was changed to Darling and Wheaton, and, in consequence of the death of J. Vaughan Darling, in 1892, and the accession of John Butler Woodward, became Wheaton, Darling and Woodward. After several years, Messrs. Wheaton and Woodward were successively elected judges of the courts of Luzerne County, and then Mr. Darling formed an association with James L. Morris, whose connection with the firm had been contemporaneous with his own. Their law practice has been concerned largely with the man-

agement of estates and the service of corporations. Mr. Darling was for several years a member of the City Council of Wilkes-Barre, is member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the American Bar Association; of the Wyoming Valley Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts' Association, and of the Pennsylvania Forest Association. He is a director of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He is a vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, and vice-president of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Academy, of which his father was a founder, and of which he has always been a devoted and energetic supporter. He was one of the founders of the Westmoreland Club. In all of Mr. Darling's many activities, the animating spirit of philanthropic service is clearly manifested. Mr. Darling married, 3 June, 1902, Emma Childs, daughter of Oliver and Clara (Childs) McClintock of Pittsburgh. They have two sons, Thomas, Jr. (b. 26 July, 1903), and Edward (b. 2 Jan., 1906), and two daughters, Clara Childs (b. 17 April, 1907), and Elsie Lowrie (b. 27 March, 1914).

WINSLOW, Sidney Wilmot, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, b. at Brewster, Mass., 20 Sept., 1854; d. at North Beverly, Mass., 18 June, 1917, son of Freeman and Lucy H. (Rogers) Winslow. He traced his ancestry to the Pilgrims on both sides of the family. Through his father he was a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, one of the earliest settlers of Cape Cod; his maternal ancestor, Thomas Rogers, came from England on the Mayflower, in 1620. His father was the proprietor of a shoe-making shop at Brewster, Mass. Later he removed to Salem, and, with characteristic New England enterprise, established a small factory. Mr. Winslow attended the grammar and high school of Salem, and was then employed in his father's factory, where he learned every branch of the trade. After fourteen years of service, first as workman, then as foreman under his father, he was thoroughly conversant, not only with the technical and practical details of shoe manufacturing, but also with its economic bearings. He had also acquired full knowledge of labor conditions, and the art of managing and directing men. During this long apprenticeship, Mr. Winslow had become impressed with the vital importance of adequate machinery in the development of the boot and shoe industry. When he began his work in the factory, there was little shoe machinery in existence. The McKay sewing machine, used for the attachment of soles to uppers, was then a new device, and none of the complicated devices now considered indispensable to the manufacture of boots and shoes, had then been introduced. As each new invention was perfected, a separate company was formed to promote its use, with the result that there were numerous small concerns engaged in a precarious struggle for existence. The manufacturer, compelled to deal with several factories, was subject to all the evils of reckless competition. Makers of the different machines followed the custom of employing agents to watch their operation, thus wastefully duplicating efforts. Also, it was found that, with the failure of any one com-

pany to make necessary repairs to its particular machine, those belonging to other companies were compelled to remain idle. Factories were often shut down, because a single cog was missing—so close is the interdependence of shoe-making machinery. Because of this lack of co-ordination, idle men and machines, manufacturers at the mercy of markets, discontented labor, strikes, and industrial instability were constantly to be found in the shoe industry. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, manufacturers in the Middle West began to build shoe factories near the sources of raw materials which had been monopolized in that section. Among eastern manufacturers Mr. Winslow alone had courage to combat the situation, and attempt to save a typical Yankee industry for New England. His remedy lay in consolidation, under one control, of the non-competitive shoe machinery companies. He foresaw that this would result in a conservation of effort and energy, the employment of skilled mechanics to install and care for all classes of machinery in all factories, instead of a separate squad for each separate kind of machine. This was obviously a mere matter of common sense. He made it his aim to secure new inventions basic in principle; to develop and standardize them, and give to the trade an organization assuring strength and stability. His first step in the direction of materializing his ideals was the purchase, in 1883, of the controlling interest in the Naumkeag buffing machine, invented by his father. About 1890, perceiving the possibilities of the hand-method lasting machine, invented by Jan E. Matzeliger, a workman of Lynn, who was incapable of capitalizing his patent, Mr. Winslow organized a company and placed it on a paying basis. Other inventions of lasting machines, each designed to perform what had been previously a delicate and difficult hand operation, were placed on the market from time to time. All of these were finally merged with the Consolidated and McKay Lasting Machine Company. But other machines, used in the manufacture of shoes, were still in the hands of separate companies. By degrees the small concerns were absorbed by the larger ones, and, in 1899, the building of shoe machinery had been centered in three great companies, the Consolidated and McKay Lasting Machine Company, the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, and the McKay Shoe Machinery Company, each adapted to a particular class of operations, and not in competition with either of the others. Each made and leased its own machines. Finally, Mr. Winslow succeeded in uniting them under the title of the United Shoe Machinery Company, with a directorate composed chiefly of New England men, and with himself as president. In 1905, the company was merged into The United Shoe Machinery Corporation, of which Mr. Winslow was the chief executive officer. The United Shoe Corporation was said to control ninety-eight per cent of the shoe machinery in the country in 1907. Its success was due partly to its ownership of patents; partly to a system, originating with Gordon McKay, shortly after the Civil War, by which their machines were leased to shoe manufacturers, instead of being sold outright, and greatly also to the perfect service rendered the manufacturers of shoes by the trained body of

experts in the company's employ. By the system, perfected and developed by the present company, most of the machines may be purchased outright, if the manufacturer prefers, but usually he pays a small royalty, averaging only 2-3 cents per pair, for the use of the many machines required in the production of shoes. In working out this system, Mr. Winslow realized the fulfillment of his early dreams in benefiting both inventor and manufacturer. An efficient staff of machinists and specialists is constantly engaged in improving and perfecting the various machines, and keeping these in the hands of their customers in perfect order. The advantages to the manufacturer are many. No capital needs be invested in machinery, while the finest machines, kept in perfect condition without expense to him, are constantly available for use, with the right of exchanging them whenever new ones were devised, or older ones improved. The plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company, located at Beverly, Mass., is a model in every particular. Over twenty-four acres of floor space are covered by its buildings, and 5,000 persons are regularly employed, and approximately 450 different machines, used in the making of shoes, are manufactured. Sociologically, as well as industrially, the great organization built up by the genius of Mr. Winslow has commanded the attention of the whole world, by reason of its excellent welfare work, in which it probably leads all of the industrial organizations of the country. Mr. Winslow was the first of the great manufacturers to realize the importance of the well-being of the laborer, as a necessary feature of successful production. His employees were always treated humanely and justly. The factories are supplied with an emergency hospital, the equipment of which includes X-ray apparatus and other medical and surgical improvements; beautiful and comfortable rest rooms for the women; baths, wash-rooms, and lounging rooms for the men; hygienic kitchens and restaurants, where the best of food is served at cost. There is a club house of country club type, in which are reading rooms, a sewing room, a theater, a library, and bowling alleys; and there are adjacent fields where all kinds of athletic sports are encouraged, and an attractive golf course. There is also the United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, the United Shoe Machinery Band, and the Mutual Relief Association, in which all employees are eligible to membership; and the opportunity for participation in the Massachusetts plan of savings bank, life insurance, and the old age pensions. An industrial school for boys is maintained, in which the city of Beverly co-operates. Mr. Winslow was, by natural endowment, a leader of men. He loved order and hated waste; was patient and far-seeing; essentially Democratic, his standard that of the best Americanism, standing firmly for industrial freedom. With all his masterfulness, he was just to all, and considered, not only the workers, but their wives and children as well. He demanded efficiency, obedience, and discipline, and hated falsehood, double dealing, and sharp practice of any sort. His remarkable organizing and business abilities are evidenced in the great corporation which he built up. Mr. Winslow was also president of the United Shoe Machinery Com-



Wallau P. Robinson

pany of Maine, and treasurer and director of the Naumkeag Buffing Machine Company. He was president and director of the Beverly Gas and Electric Company, director of the Newburyport Gas and Electric Company, and director of the First National Bank of Boston, and the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company. He was a member of the Commercial, Algonquin, and Boston Chess Clubs. As a connoisseur and collector of paintings, he owned a fine collection of art works in his Beverly home. He married, in 1877, Georgiana, daughter of George Buxton, of Peabody, Mass. They had two sons, Sidney W. Winslow, Jr., and Edward H. Winslow, and two daughters, Lucy, wife of George J. Hill, and Mabel W., wife of Frederick W. C. Foster.

ROBINSON, Wallace Freeman, banker and financier, b. at South Reading, Windsor County, Vt., 22 Dec., 1832; d. in Boston, Mass., 16 Feb., 1920, son of Marvin and Lucinda (Fulham) Robinson. His father (1800-66) was a tanner and currier by trade, but during the latter years of his life devoted himself to farming. He was a man of strong character, of great physical strength and endurance and who did not forget to inculcate by precept and example in his children those principles of robust morality and sterling integrity in which he himself had been trained. Of Marvin Robinson it was said "New England almost from the rocks has been made the Eden she is through the energy, economy, perseverance and practical intelligence of men of his type." The Robinson family is of old New England stock and its members have distinguished themselves in all walks of life. Mr. Robinson's paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Robinson (1765-1857) was in the United States naval service in the ship "Bellasauvus" in 1781. As with so many successful men, farm work had its share in Mr. Robinson's early training, serving to develop a sturdy self-reliance and spirit of independence of incalculable value in his mature years. After obtaining such education as the public schools of his native town could furnish, Wallace F. Robinson became associated with his father in the tanning business, and was thus occupied until he had reached his eighteenth year. In quest of a larger field of activity, he came to Boston, where, for two years, he was employed by the firm of John P. Squire and Company, pork packers. There, also, he obtained a practical knowledge in all lines of the business, and was enabled to engage in pork packing on his own account on 1 Sept., 1855. He continued in this line, under the style of W. F. Robinson and Company, until his retirement in 1893. In the world of business affairs Mr. Robinson gained signal distinction, without in any way lowering the standards of business morals or personal integrity in its relation to business affairs. In addition to his successful career in this connection, he was identified with the Consolidated Hand Lasting Machine Company as president until 1899, when the company was consolidated with the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, of which he became first vice president and director. Other interests which occupied Mr. Robinson included his bank connection. He had been a director of the First National Bank of Boston, the Old Colony Insurance Company, and a trustee of the North

End Savings Bank, and had served as chairman of the board of managers of its gratuity fund, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce (1895-1900), and a trustee of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital. Mr. Robinson was a constant worker in good and uplifting causes, and a generous contributor to worthy objects. To the little town of South Reading, Vt., his birthplace, he presented the Town Hall, as a memorial to his father, and endowed it. He also gave \$5,000 to the Union Church, and endowed it for perpetual care forever. In 1914 he gave \$100,000 to Dartmouth College, for the erection of a building for all student organizations, other than athletic, with the purpose of inculcating principles of idealism in business and sound rationality in culture. This building is known as Robinson Hall. He furnished and equipped this building completely, and in 1916 gave a fund of \$75,000 as endowment for its maintenance. He also presented, as a memorial to his wife, the Jennie M. Robinson Maternity Building of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, which, in 1916, he further benefited by endowment of \$75,000 for maintenance. Mr. Robinson was a member of the Common Council of Boston in 1871-72, and representative in the State Legislature from Ward II in 1875-76. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Stock Exchange in 1885, at the time of the consolidation with the Commercial (old Corn) Exchange and the establishment of the old Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Robinson won his own place in the public esteem and public service and his life represented substantial usefulness to his fellow citizens. To all who were associated with him he leaves the memory of a large and kindly nature, and of a rarely broad and enlightened citizenship. He was a member of the Algonquin Club, of the Brookline Country Club, and of the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead Neck. He was one of the oldest members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, having served fifty-one years, and was the last surviving member of the Atlantic Conference, an organization formerly holding weekly meetings at the Exchange Club. He was also a member of Zetland Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and of Demolay Commandry K. T. He married, 19 Aug., 1858, Mary Jane, daughter of Ezra Robinson. Mrs. Robinson died in 1910. They had one son, Harry Ezra Robinson.

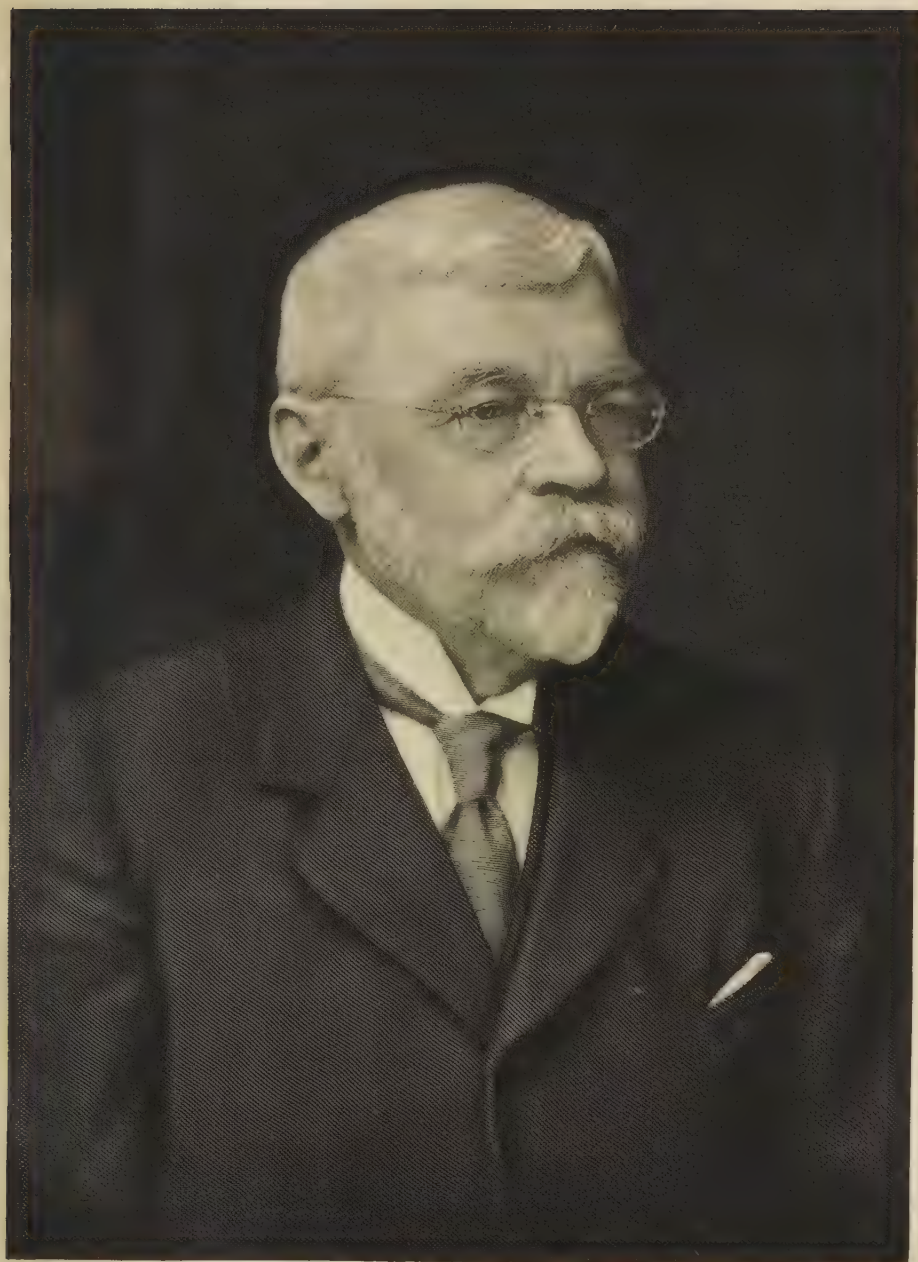
BROWN, George Washington, financier, b. at Northfield, Vt., 30 Aug., 1841, son of Isaac Washington and Sylvia Elvira (Partidge) Brown. His father was a hotel-keeper in Northfield for several years, and was prominently identified with the civic interests of the town and county, having filled many positions of trust and responsibility. The ancestors of this family were among the earliest of the sturdy pioneers, who journeyed shortly after the Revolutionary War, from the settlements of Connecticut to Vermont, conquering its forests, and peopling its valleys. They were the forebears of a race that has served with distinction in the highest councils of the nation, and whose representatives have been well to the fore in all branches of intellectual and commercial activity. The earliest known ancestor was Jonathan Brown, who married Patience Kneeland of Deerfield, Mass. in 1779.

He was one of the settlers captured by the Indians at the sacking and the burning of Royalton, Vt., in 1782, and was for a time held a captive in Montreal. His earliest maternal ancestor was John Partridge, who settled at Medway, Mass., in 1653. George W. Brown was educated in the public schools of native town, the Orange County Grammar School at Randolph Centre, Vt., and the Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vt. In 1858, at the age of eighteen he entered the employ of the Vermont Central Railroad as time-keeper in the machine shops at Northfield, and when the shop was moved to St. Albans he went with it. In 1865, he became a member of the firm of Hyde and Brown, grocers, and two years later entered into partnership with the firm of McGowan and Brown, dealers in hardware, at St. Albans. On 24 Feb., 1869, Mr. Brown was appointed auditor of the Motive Power Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Sacramento, Cal., but two years later returned east and in October, 1871, became a salesman for the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company. His diligence and loyalty to their interests led to his advancement in the firm, and in 1876 he was made General Manager for the New England states, a position retained by him until his resignation in 1892. Mr. Brown had already acquired an interest in the Consolidated Hand Method Lasting Machine Company, and was deeply interested in the development of several machines used in the shoe manufacturing industry. Upon his return from Mexico, where he had gone to recuperate his somewhat shattered health, he was made general manager and treasurer of this company. This was a most important event, not only for Mr. Brown but for the entire shoe industry as well; under his management, the resources and standing of this company were so developed that it became the prime factor in consolidating the different lasting machine companies, which had for some time been making bitter war on each other, to the great detriment of the shoe manufacturing industry. These different concerns manufacturing lasting machines were finally merged into a new company, known as the Consolidated McKoy Lasting Machine Company, of which Mr. Brown was made treasurer and general manager. To this company, was added, by purchase, other important machine companies in connection with the shoe industry, until in 1899 the United Shoe Machinery Corporation was organized, with Mr. Brown as general manager and treasurer. In this position he served the company until 1909, when he resigned to accept the position of vice-president and head of the finance committee. The organization of this company, which has been generally recognized by trade historians as one of the most important events in the shoe industry of the world, brought under one harmonious management a long list of important machines used in the manufacture of shoes, and has made it possible for shoe manufacturers to secure from one company their necessary machines, receiving also the maximum of service, without increased expense. To Mr. Brown came the opportunity of furnishing to every branch of the trade the highly efficient service and improved machinery that had characterized

his management of his earlier enterprises. The results immediately became apparent, raising the shoe machinery industry to a standard before unknown. The measure of success is seen in the remarkable progress made since 1900, for it has been conservatively estimated that the shoe industry has progressed more since the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation than it did in all previous years. In his home town, Northfield, Vt., he has been a prominent and helpful citizen. In 1906 he presented the town a public library as a memorial to his family. He has been a liberal patron of art, his fine collection showing marked discrimination of judgment. Love of music is one of the predominating features of his character, and friends from every quarter of the globe recall with pleasure a musical evening spent at his home. He has also been very much interested in the work of the National Civic Federation, was for many years a member of the executive committee for the Welfare Department. His interest in the movement has been shown in a practical form, exemplifying various ideas advocated by this Federation in the offices of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation in Boston and at their factories in Beverly. Besides his active connection with the United Shoe Machinery Company, Mr. Brown is a director of the First National Bank of Boston. He was for many years a member of the Old Central Club of Boston, and is now a member of the Algonquin Club, the Brookline Country Club, the Episcopal Club of Massachusetts, the Chamber of Commerce, the New England Shoe and Leather Association, the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, and the Vermont Association. On 5 May, 1863, Mr. Brown married Addie, daughter of Edwin F. Perkins of St. Albans, Vt. Mrs. Brown died in June, 1900, leaving one son, Edwin Perkins Brown, now president of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

Down to within a century the hand-made shoe varied so little as a shop product that a cobbler's kit picked up in Nineveh, Thebes or Athens might well have served the purposes of the Yankee shoemaker in turning out Colonial footgear. The sewing machine having the eye of the needle near the point was readily modified for sewing leather, and this opened the door to an era of invention hardly to be matched. With the sewing of the upper to the unpliant outsole trouble began. The ingenious McKay machinists solved the difficulty by running the thread through the inside of the inner sole, but this made an uncomfortable ridge against the stocking. In the effort to avoid this difficulty several inventors turned to the problem of the welt, or narrow strip of leather, commonly first hand-sewed to the inner sole and upper, and then hand-sewed to the heavy outsole. A revolution in shoemaking was finally made possible by a man who had inherited an inventive bent and whose executive force and private fortune were first identified with the turned shoe and then centered on the welt. This was Charles Goodyear, son of Charles Goodyear of rubber fame. In his shops an upper was perfectly attached to a last and tacked. The welt was sewed along the edge of the shoe from the inside lip channeled



Geo. W. Brown.

out of the insole, so that the needle passed through the lip, upper and welt, drawing the three snugly together and allowing the welt to protrude. The needle did not pass inside the shoe to the discomfort of the foot. The lasting had been the bright idea of J. E. Matzeliger, born in Dutch Guiana, son of a Hollander and a native mother; and his "nigger-head" lasting machine won a place in the story of the machine-made shoe. The brisk rivalry of inventors and the run of investors to occupy the new field led to absorptions, failures and patent litigations, and the community of shoe machine makers was further demoralized by strikes and labor troubles generally. The business stress had a marked tendency to draw together concerns that attached the sole with metallic fastenings. The same was true of lasting and welting corporations. Thus it came about that at the close of the year 1898 there were three centers of shoe machinery production, each making a group of machines that were non-competitive. The three centers were themselves mergers, bringing only a semblance of order, however, out of a chaos of purposes and industrial unrest: (1) The Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company on Albany Street, Boston, sewing sole to upper in welt shoes in conjunction with auxiliary machines; (2) the McKay Shoe Machinery Company at Winchester, attaching sole and heel by metallic fastenings and furnishing material for that purpose; (3) the Consolidated and McKay Lasting Machine Company at Beverly, for lasting a shoe. Each concern produced machines that were in the main complements of the others; but the customer—the shoe manufacturer—learned that he had three sets of agents on his hands seeking his patronage for non-competing commodities. Moreover, a breakdown in one machine in a series engaged on making a certain shoe put a clutch on the whole chain with no provision for immediate repair work. Other disturbing elements in this pioneer stage of the industry developed a trend toward concentration in the interest of user and producer alike. It was on 7 Feb., 1899, that the three companies were assembled into a common concern by the incorporation of the United Shoe Machinery Company under the laws of the state of New Jersey, with Sidney W. Winslow president and George W. Brown treasurer. The first board of directors was made up as follows: William Barbour, Louis D. Brandeis, George W. Brown, Josiah H. Clark, Charles H. Cole, William H. Coolidge, William S. Eaton, John H. Hanan, Elmer P. Howe, Edward P. Hurd, George E. Keith, Frederick G. King, Orlando E. Lewis, Edwin H. Mathewson, Rudolph Matz, Gordon McKay, Wallace F. Robinson, James J. Storrow, Alfred R. Turner, Jr., Samuel E. Weil, Sidney W. Winslow. The capital stock of \$25,000,000 was later increased to \$50,000,000 and the name modified to the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. The consolidation was aimed at waste and not at competition; it followed a program of efficiency in economy of effort. The series of machines in the three departments of sewing, lasting and welting were continuously and strenuously perfected in their specialties until the problem of bottoming a shoe was solved. The grand result lifted the shoe from a hand-tooled commodity,—as

varied and devious as individual temperament and craft skill,—up to a standard product at a lowering cost and a higher grade in wearing quality. The city of Beverly, Mass., where the Consolidated and McKay Lasting Machine works were located, became the home of the new company, and its specially designed factory is known as the largest in the world producing shoemaking machinery. The process of mobilizing the maze of devices that came into the possession of the new company with the aid of the ablest experts that could be retained or developed, co-ordinating three teams of machines in duplicating every essential motion of the cobbler and setting the whole at work as an automatic system producing standard shoes of various types, all under a governing genius for leadership, furnishes a conspicuous and notable chapter in the evolution of industrial invention. A force averaging 5,000 skilled operatives at the Beverly factory—men and women—turn out no less than 125,000 different kinds of machine parts, from which about 550 distinct shoemaking machines performing different functions are assembled. The annual output of the factory totals over 12,000,000 machine parts, and it is all performed on a piece-work basis, the women receiving the same pay as the men. Almost every machine has a biography of inventor's labor lost in experiments, friction in rival patent claims, happy thoughts and patient warfare against the "total depravity of inanimate matter" running far back of the formation of the new company. This volume of problems was gathered into an experimental department which is maintained by the company at an annual expense ranging from \$250,000 to \$450,000. Some notion of the nature and extent of the difficulties in perfecting the Goodyear welt machine, which in conjunction with the Goodyear stitcher is perhaps the crowning triumph of shoe machinery, may be gained by realizing that in making a woman's Goodyear welt shoe, it is possible to use 210 distinct operations, of which 174 may be by machinery. The art of "pulling over" the upper to fit the last perfectly was so difficult that the most expert shoemaker at the bench was equal to not more than 60 a day. The pulling-over machine of to-day with its seven metallic fingers, nicely adjusted, pulls down and fastens the upper and lining with temporary tacks, the operator adjusting the strain on the leather, if need be, to keep the toecap and other parts true. This machine easily pulls over 1,500 uppers a day,—a happy bit of mechanism to the lay spectator, but the approach to its perfect form in action involved no less than 2,600 changes at a cost of about a million and a half dollars. In the list of men who have a record in the line of shoe machine making are seventy-nine names that are spoken of as "leading inventors," but in the semi-obscurity of the company's experimental department may be found inventive groups far outnumbering this list. The first impression of the Beverly plant is a sense of magnitude. An appreciation of what is done there and how it all came about cannot be taken in at a glance. If one watchman were to make the complete round of the beats of the factory force of watchmen and to sound each call-clock, he would travel six miles. A much more extended journey may be taken by

the discerning visitor who starts with the experimental department, where are reserved forty-three private rooms for the use of inventors and designers, proceeds through the various process rooms, where the machine parts of to-day are made, and finishes at the Museum containing nearly 2,000 machines and thousands of devices of yesterday. This exhibit shows at a glance the development of shoe machinery from the day the first hand-power machine sewed pieces of leather for uppers down to the present swift and smooth involutions of the Goodyear welter and stitcher. The Beverly factory has long been a show-place on account of its magnitude as well as the aptness of its appointments for health and comfort. Its sixteen buildings of re-enforced concrete construction provide a floor space of over 24 acres. The four-story manufacturing buildings are 1,120 feet long and 60 feet wide. There is a 390-foot foundry, 109 feet in width, with a 50-ton daily capacity in castings, a drop forge department with a capacity of 60,000 machine pieces a week, storehouses with 147,200 square feet of flooring, a power house, 140 by 90 feet, equipped with three Curtis turbine engines aggregating 2,500 K. M., four batteries of boilers with 4,000 horse power capacity and 95 induction motors for machinery throughout the works. The weekly consumption of steel in manufacturing is 150,000 pounds, 1,800 tons of steel being carried in the stockroom for that purpose. Over 100,000 catalogued machine parts are carried in the finished stockroom ready for the assembling department. Before the Beverly plan was adopted, factory architecture in America and Europe was examined in detail in reference to both convenience in operation and the comfort of the operator. Seventy-five per cent of the wall space of the Beverly factory is devoted to windows. Some of the buildings have walls with a window space of ninety per cent, and the whole factory is equipped with electric lights that search the dark corners of rooms and machinery. A compressed-air suction fan and aerating system perform the breathing function of drawing and exhaling impurities and inhaling pure air. These fans blow cold in summer and hot in winter. The relief and rest equipment is up to the standard of the whole plant, including an emergency hospital with trained attendants, individual wash basins and shower baths in wash rooms, ventilated metal lockers for each worker, toilet rooms ventilated by exhaust fans speeded to force a change of air every twelve minutes, and lounging rooms for women employees with matron in attendance. There is also a restaurant with a seating capacity of 650. Thrift, economy and cleanliness are as contagious as disease; and thus it is the life of the working men and women outside the factory is a fair reflex of the wholesome conditions that thrive within. The company, to be sure, furnishes the setting for recreation and rest, but the factory hands see to their own welfare. Many visitors identified with welfare work have been attracted to Beverly, but only they who begin with factory conditions there can understand the nature of self-determined welfare as it is known to the community of workers employed by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. The United Shoe Machinery Athletic Associa-

tion is comfortably domiciled in a clubhouse, the gift of the company in 1910. It has a floor space of 1,400 square feet, and contains a theater, auditorium, library, card and lounging rooms, billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys and bathrooms,—in short, a complete club outfit. The annual fee is only \$1.00, and the club is patronized by men and women employed in the factory and a few townspeople. The whole scheme of sports, games and amusements for the season is in the hands of the association whose officers are chosen exclusively by the members. The clubhouse is within easy walking distance of the factory and overlooks a level countryside, flanked by woods, streams and hills,—the open portion of the 300 acres constituting the factory grounds. The athletic grounds and the tennis courts adjoining the clubhouse, and the golf links, shooting ranges and boat club house at convenient distances, are the main features of the athletic outfit. Clubs for baseball, football, cricket, rifle practice and so on flourish there. The spirit of sport among the men extends to the waters—as it is Beverly-by-the-Sea—and the thriving boat club with its fleet of motor boats, launches and sailing craft gives variety to the scheme of rest and amusement. The recreation year of the employees culminates in an August field day of sport and exhibition, known throughout the county and beyond as "Sam Sam" day. It is not unusual to see 20,000 people on the grounds of the association adjoining the clubhouse attracted by the races, games, rifle and other contests, exhibits of vegetables, flowers and poultry, with music, including the United Shoe Machinery band, and side-shows, all worthy of the best county fair. Home building is encouraged by the company so far as possible, without going into the real estate business. Houses have been built on the factory grounds and sold to the workmen in the factory at cost. Such buyers need not leave their homes even though they leave the company's service. Portions of land for garden plots are allotted to those who wish to raise their own vegetables, prize specimens of which appear in the exhibits on Sam Sam day. The employees conduct a mutual relief association for the payment of sick and injured benefits and a death payment of \$200. The dues are based on a percentage of wages of the members; while the company pays the salary of the secretary. A form of savings bank insurance with a \$500 limit in policies is another benefit plan favored by the workmen, who in the first instance were instructed by the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League how to best make use of state savings bank legislation. Over \$200,000 in these policies are held by the men, some of whom apply the dividends on their savings bank insurance policies to the opening of savings bank deposit accounts. The company co-operates in this scheme of saving by accepting orders on the pay roll authorizing the company to pass the amount of the monthly premium direct to the savings bank. The Beverly Industrial School conducted by the company in connection with the State and the city of Beverly, is peculiar to the Beverly factory in important features. It is not a case of play work. The company furnishes a trained instructor and the city a supervising board of trustees. The boys work



E. P. Brown

on parts of machines as commercial products under actual shop conditions for pay. They come from the Beverly High School and spend alternate weeks in the workshop of the Industrial School. An ample waiting list can always be depended upon. The finished work of the boys goes to the factory department inspector, and from him either to the stockroom or back to the school or to the scrap heap. The fifty boys of the school are paid one-half of the factory piece price; the other half is credited to the company for overhead expenses, spoiled material and services of inspector. Turning from Beverly and its achievements as an industrial community to the peculiar problems involved in merchandising the expensive machine products, it can be stated that at no time has the United Shoe Machinery Corporation's customers for machines numbered over 1,500. The same situation had burdened Col. Gordon McKay in 1861, when he found it difficult to sell outright the Blake machine for sewing the soles of shoes to the uppers. The shoe manufacturers protested that a direct purchase tied up too much of their capital and involved close attention and heavy expense in keeping the machines in condition with no system of repair service available. The company therefore adopted the plan of leasing machines to shoe manufacturers, which Colonel McKay had inaugurated nearly forty years before. These leases have commanded the favor of the shoe manufacturers generally. It has been made plain during the twenty years' trial by the United Shoe Machinery Company that the lease system retains the interest of the maker of the machines in their condition; for it is on the number of shoes produced that the revenue in royalties is derived. Moreover, the lessee can dismiss from his mind all anxiety as to the machines in his factory. If one of his series breaks down, word is sent to the nearest United Shoe Machinery service station, which is located in every shoe and leather center, and an expert machinist promptly responds and tends to the replacement of the broken part. This repair and replacement service is without charge, the lessee paying for the new part and materials used. The country is divided into districts, each with a central station and a supply store. In some districts there are branch supply stores, which avoids the delay of shipping from the factory after notice of a disabled machine. The company also supplies plans for the rebuilding of old factories, or for new structures, as well as supplying complete machine equipments for them. Over 800 roadmen are on duty at the fifteen branch offices of the company in ten different states, east and west, north and south. The leasing system further serves as an invitation to men of limited means to equip plants where the local field warrants it, and also gives them a credit with commodity dealers. In a word, it capitalizes the machinery end of the business, leaving a large part of the shoe capital liquid for operating purposes. The average royalty paid the company is less than 2 2/3 cents per pair, the figures ranging from three-quarters of a cent to not over 6 cents a pair. The royalty, which on \$6 shoes is but one-hundredth of the retail price and still lower on higher priced shoes, is so small that it does not affect the retail price of shoes. Everything about a shoe from leather

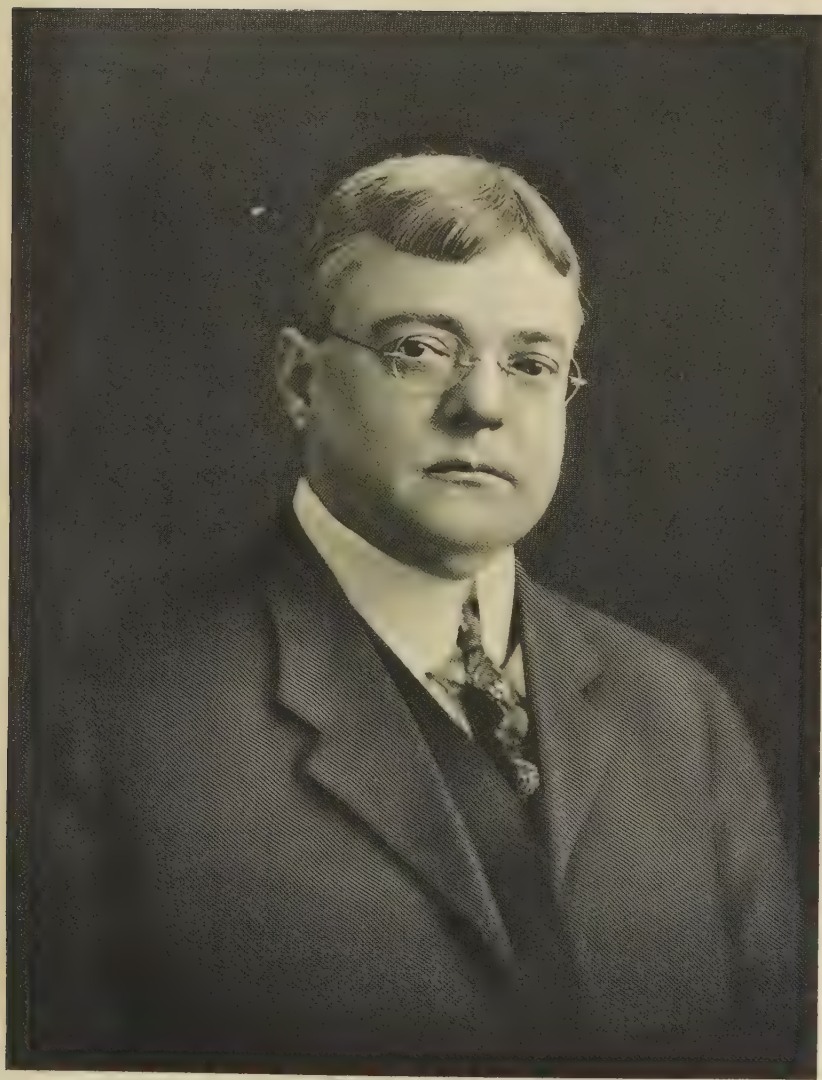
to lining has gone up in the market during the life of this company except its royalty. A community of interests between the machine maker and the boot maker reduces waste and perfects the service to the public. Capacity machine work means capacity shoemaking. As an officer of the company has said, "If a shoe is improperly lasted, it may be improperly welted; and if it is improperly welted, it may be improperly stitched; and it is our business to make sure, if possible, that all these succeeding operations be properly performed." The Goodyear welter and the Goodyear stitcher are leased by the company without imposing upon the lessee any obligation to lease any other of the company's machines or not to use the machines of its rivals. Machines not made by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation are to be found in all the shoe factories of the country, and many of them are in competition with the company's machines. A small group of machines subsidiary to Goodyear welter and stitcher and doing their part in the Goodyear Welt System of shoemaking—some twenty-five in number—are furnished to run with the welter and stitcher without charge beyond a nominal one for maintenance. These, of course, are not available to shoe manufacturers without the Goodyear welter and stitcher. Subsidiary concerns affiliated with or owned by the company make eyelets, tacks and nails, peg-wood, lasts, cutting-blocks, dies and other auxiliary machine and shoe supplies. Apart from these the merchandising of a line of shoe findings through the supply stores is a steadily growing branch of the company's business. It was a wise cobbler who observed: "As a man walks, so he is—and the shoe tells the tale." It has, moreover, been made plain in recent years that as the shoe is made, so a man walks—and the machine tells the story.

BROWN, Edwin Perkins, manufacturer, b. in St. Albans, Vt., 25 June, 1868, son of George Washington and Addie (Perkins) Brown. He traces his ancestral line to Jonathan Brown, a native of England, who came to this country early in the history of New England, and married Patience Kneeland, of Deerfield, Mass. Their son, Joel Brown, married Dorcas Nichols, and they were the parents of Isaac Washington Brown, a well-known business man of Northfield, Vt., who filled many positions of honor and trust in the community. His wife was Sophia Elvira Partridge. Their son, George Washington Brown (b. 1841), became one of the successful business men of New England, being largely interested in the sewing machine and shoe manufacturing industries. He was prominent as one of the organizers of the United Shoe Machinery Company, and at its formation, in 1899, was elected treasurer and general manager of the company. He is affiliated with a number of other important business interests, and is a director of the First National Bank of Boston. In 1906, he presented the town of Northfield, Vt., with a handsome public library. Edwin Perkins Brown spent his childhood and youth in Boston, whither his father had removed when he was three years old. He attended the public schools of Boston where he received excellent training, but it was from his mother, a woman of unusual ability and character, that he ob-

tained the high moral and spiritual instruction that have been such potent factors in his success in later life. He was fond of reading history and standard English novels, and at the same time excelled in healthy outdoor sports. He completed the course in the English High School, Boston, in 1887, at the age of nineteen. Following this, and under the guidance of his father who had a few years before become interested in the manufacture of shoe machinery, he entered the employ of Boué Crawford Company as an office boy, beginning at the very bottom of the industry. Here he worked for two years, but upon reaching his majority, relinquished this position and accepted employment as a clerk on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. M., where he remained about three years. Then leaving for El Paso, Tex., he entered the office of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Brown soon abandoned railroad to identify himself with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, as general agent. At the expiration of six years, during which he had won an enviable reputation for successfully conducting the business under his charge, he was offered a position with the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company at Joplin, Mo. He accepted this position as affording wider opportunities, and occupied it for another year. During the ten years of Mr. Brown's absence from New England, George Washington Brown, his father, had become interested as a director, treasurer and general manager of the merger which resulted in the formation of the United States Shoe Machinery Company. The elder Brown, finding the manifold burdens and problems connected with the management of the great corporation too much to carry, together with his other financial and industrial interests, decided to avail himself of the services of his son, who gave up his promising career in the West for the still broader opportunities of the shoe machinery industry. Mr. Brown's first position with the United Shoe Machinery Company was that of department manager, and then as assistant manager, in which capacity he displayed such sound judgment and executive ability that, in March, 1911, he was made a director and general manager of the corporation. Following the death of Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company in 1917 he was elected the chief executive officer of the organization. Aside from this association Mr. Brown is interested in, and a director of, the International Trust Company, First National Corporation, United States Smelting, Mining and Refining Company, American Zinc Lead and Smelting Company, Walter H. Lowney Company and other organizations. He is a member of several clubs including the Union League Club of New York; the Algonquin, Eastern Yacht, Exchange, Brookline Country, Beacon Society and Commercial Clubs of Boston; and of the New England Shoe and Leather Association. Mr. Brown married 26 Sept. 1894, Emma, daughter of Charles R. Todd, of Boston. He is the father of two children, George Russell Brown and Florence Emma Brown.

COOLIDGE, Louis Arthur, author and treasurer, b. at Natick, Mass., 8 Oct., 1861, son of William L. and Sarah I. Coolidge. He was

graduated, *magna cum laude*, from Harvard University in 1883, and went direct to the "Springfield Republican" as night editor. There for five years he whipped the daily grist of dispatches into shape for the composing-room, in accordance with the office traditions of Samuel Bowles's newspaper. In 1888 he was called to Washington for a three years' service as private secretary to Henry Cabot Lodge, then Congressman, and to a more intimate contact with the currents of cross-purposes, personal equations and peculiar drifts of sentiment and rivalries that eddy about the course of legislation. With such an equipment in experience, and a literary style easily maturing in the vigor of terse statement, Mr. Coolidge spent the following seventeen years (1891-1908), as a Washington correspondent, one of the most exacting of newspaper fields; for the story of the day at the Capital is best given with a semi-editorial setting, which may be a prophecy or an interpretation. The readers of New York and Boston newspapers received their daily Coolidge tip on affairs. During this period in Washington he published several transient volumes, contributed to magazines, edited the "Congressional Directory," and other periodicals, and indexed the "Congressional Record," and served as clerk of the Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in the 51st Congress. He was director of the literary bureau of the Republican National Committee in 1904, with headquarters in New York City, supervising the preparation and distribution of the Roosevelt literature of that campaign. His social qualities and the lines of his profession led Mr. Coolidge naturally into club life. In 1904 he was elected president of the Gridiron Club, the only socially organized conspiracy of humor and politics in this country. His club connections at the Capital also included the Metropolitan, Cosmos, and Chevy Chase. In February, 1908, Mr. Coolidge became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Roosevelt, in charge of the financial operations of the department. He retired from the treasury in 1909, and was chosen treasurer and a director of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Boston. The thrift of the Beverly community of operatives was beginning to attract the attention of students of economy; legislatures and courts were constantly affecting commercial conditions; while the Great War soon brought ructions in all businesses. The new treasurer found himself conducting almost a bureau of diplomacy in disposing of the daily multitude of letters. Apart from the mastery of detail and condensation, as well as the even observance of comity in business relations, the frequent calls for statements of fact and corporation policy demanded a rare quality of clearness of expression, re-enforced, when occasion offered, by a play of the lighter resources of literature. A series of attractive brochures issued by the company, under his supervision, aided greatly in the work of furnishing the public with information previously lacking. In 1910 appeared his book, "An Old Fashioned Senator," a biography of Orville H. Platt, whom Connecticut folk used to call "the Abraham Lincoln of New England," and of whom Senator Lodge has spoken as "naturally a lover of all the traditions of ordered liberty



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and obedience to law in which he had been reared." This biography, read in the light of more recent political developments, was written in a spirit of rebuke to certain un-American tendencies repugnant to the traditions of the republic. Six years later (1916) Mr. Coolidge's "Ulysses S. Grant" appeared in the "American Statesmen Series" with the imprint of Houghton Mifflin Company. As the body of this admirable biography is devoted to Grant's public acts after the Civil War, the author is accorded the honor, and merit of judgment, in being the first to present adequately, at length and in detail, the soundness of Grant on the more vital issues that confronted his administration. The book is a contribution to history, on account of its analysis of character, and a record of the enduring services of the soldier-statesman, freed from the fleeting personalities and incidents that do not matter. Among the organizations for the betterment of civic conditions in which Mr. Coolidge has been active are the North American Civic League for Immigrants and the National Civic Federation. He was chosen chairman of the welfare department of the Federation. In 1917 the activities of several of its officers, including Mr. Coolidge, were transferred to Washington, and in April he was made chairman of the National Committee on Welfare Work of the Committee of Labor, one of the seven divisions of the work of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense. The operations of this advisory auxiliary arm of war efficiency were as extensive as its title, but, owing to its personnel, it made a record of service rendered. Samuel Gompers was the administrative head of the labor division, and this relationship, together with his practical knowledge of efficiency of workmen under wholesome factory and home conditions, naturally led to the selection of Mr. Coolidge as one of the three members of the Federal Shipbuilding Wage Adjustment Board, which was sent in October to the Pacific coast. He represented the Navy Department and the Shipping Board, while the other two represented, respectively, organized labor and the public. The immediate occasion was a labor holdup in warship construction at a time when the outlook in Europe looked desperate. About 100,000 men were then on a strike in the ship yards, and the task of the Adjustment Board was to bring about tentative agreements to rush the work, pending a later adjustment of wages. In this the board succeeded. Mr. Coolidge remained in this service until August, 1918, considering and passing upon labor disputes and working conditions in all the ship yards of the United States. The year was a strenuous one for him. He was elected delegate-at-large to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and appointed a member of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. With the close of the war came more responsibilities,—the chairmanship of the Massachusetts Committee to Welcome Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, a member of the Group Committee of the Inter-American High Commission, and a delegate from the 14th Massachusetts Congressional District to the Republican National Convention. The interjection of the League of Nations among the articles of the Versailles Treaty cut across the whole fibre of Coolidge's

political philosophy, and he joined a group called together to resist this league. This group, consisting originally of less than a dozen men, organized the League for the Preservation of American Independence. He personally organized the New England section and became its president, besides serving as one of the nine directors of the national organization. There is the making of a book in the fight of this league against the League of Nations, culminating as it did in a rising tide that prevented ratification by the United States Senate. Mr. Coolidge is president of the Middlesex Club, the largest Republican club in New England; former president of the Beacon Society; director of the Home Market Club; trustee of the Boston Conservatory of Music; vice-president and director of the Bunker Hill Boys' Club (the largest boys' club in the United States where over 4,500 boys representing thirty-five nationalities are taught the rudiments of English and trained in many occupations with recreational surroundings), and a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce (formerly on the executive committee). He is also a member of the New England Kennel Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the Algonquin, City, Exchange, Harvard, St. Botolph, University, and Milton clubs. In New York City he is a member of the Union League, Authors', University, Republican and Harvard clubs; also a member of the Cumberland Club of Portland, Me. In addition to being treasurer and director of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Mr. Coolidge is a director of the American Trust Company and the Morris Plan Company, Boston banks, and vice-president and director of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company; as well as a director of J. C. Rhodes & Co., O. A. Miller Treeing Machine Company, United Awl and Needle Company, United Fast Color Eyelet Company, and other companies interested in the shoe machinery industry. In January, 1890, Mr. Coolidge married Helen I. Pickerrill of Washington.

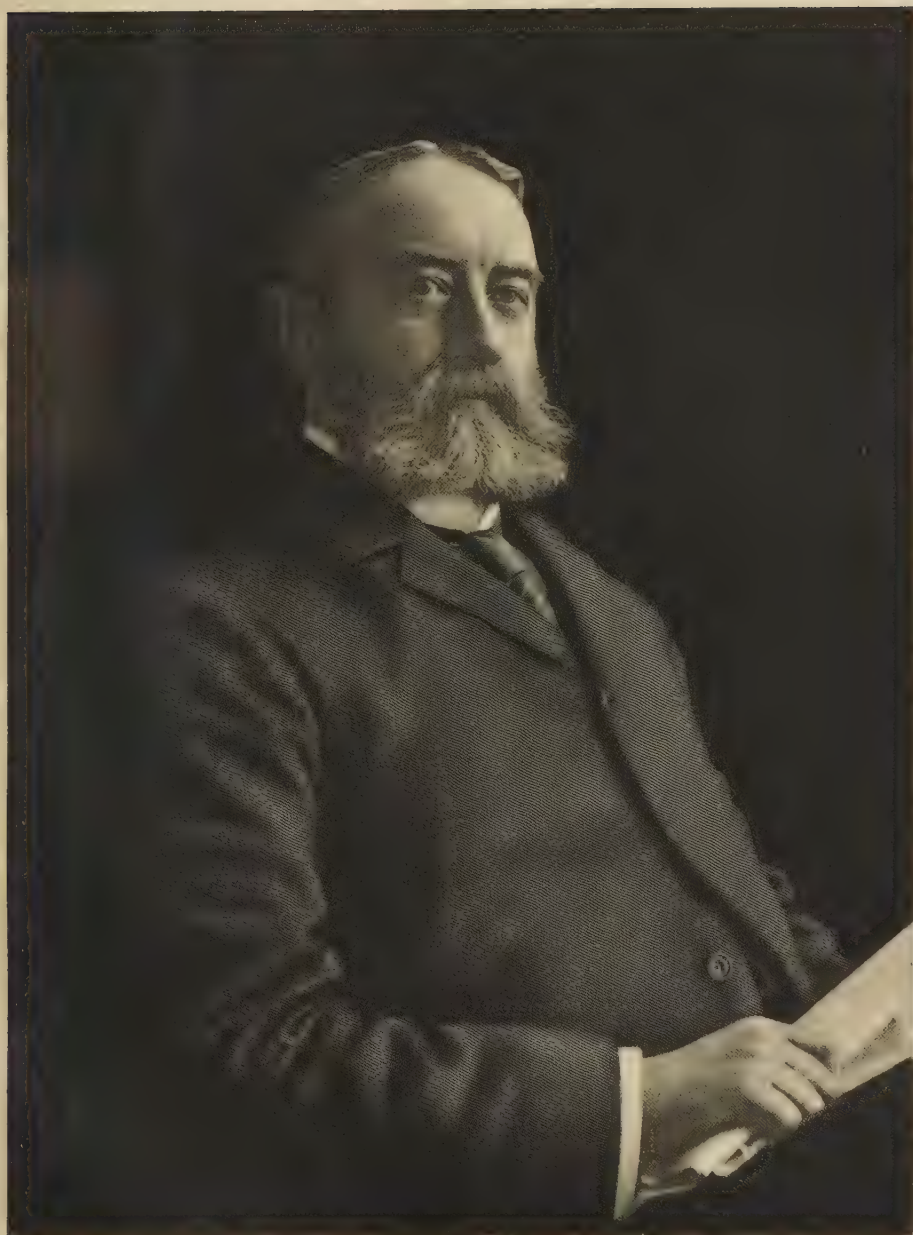
HOWE, Elmer Parker, lawyer, b. in Westboro, Mass., 1 Nov., 1851; d. in Boston, Mass., 18 June, 1918, son of Archelaus M. and H. Janette (Brigham) Howe. He spent his early youth in Worcester, Mass., whither his parents removed when he was very young, and attended the Worcester public schools. He then entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated in 1871. In 1872 he entered Yale College, where he was graduated with honors in 1876. At Yale he took high rank socially, musically, and as a student, and numbered among his classmates men of such national prominence as Otto T. Bannard, Arthur T. Hadley, Chester M. Daves, and John Kean. The legal profession had always appealed to Mr. Howe as offering the widest scope for his tastes and abilities, and, immediately after leaving Yale, he took up the study of law in the office of Hillard, Hyde and Dickinson, of Boston, then one of the most prominent law firms in eastern Massachusetts. In 1878, after a course of lectures at Boston University Law School, as a preliminary preparation, he was admitted to the Worcester County bar. It is significant of his ability as a lawyer, even in the early days, that, in 1879, one year after his admission to the bar, he became

a partner in the firm of Hilliard, Hyde and Dickinson. After the death of Mr. Hillard, the senior partner, the firm style became Hyde, Dickinson and Howe, an association which was dissolved in 1896. Following this Mr. Howe pursued his practice independently. Almost from the beginning of his career Mr. Howe realized the importance of specializing, and gave most of his time and attention to litigations regarding letters patent for inventions and corporation law. In this field his splendid preparation and eminent legal ability, coupled with natural mental acumen and force of character, caused him to be recognized as an able lawyer; while his personal attributes and integrity, together with his well-known fidelity to his client's interests, won him the confidence of all. He was called upon for service in many important cases, and by many of the great corporations of New England. He acted as counsel, vice-president, and director of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company for many years, and was prominent in the work of consolidating the numerous small and independent shoe machinery manufacturing concerns into the great United Shoe Machinery Corporation, in 1899. Of this company also he acted as counsel, director, and a member of its executive committee until his death. Mr. Howe became one of the best-known and most honored members of the New England bar through the exercise of inherited traits of character, an unusual capacity for hard work and strong mentality. As a lawyer he was learned, competent at all times, resourceful, and always enthusiastic and optimistic as to the final outcome of any case intrusted to him. He was forceful and strong, the soul of integrity, and was possessed of an extraordinary knowledge of men and human nature. One historian says of him: "In argument he had not only weight, directness, and power, but a remarkable felicity of expression. His conversation was enriched by a wide range of reading and thought, by broad view, and by the striking exactness of information—all the fruit of the intense earnestness with which his mind applied itself to whatever interested him. As a lawyer and as an advocate Mr. Howe gained that eminence at the bar which ability, industry, and sound judgment deserve. His broad and accurate learning, and his skill and ready grasp of technicalities gave him a recognized standing among his associates." He was regarded as one of the half-dozen leading patent lawyers of the United States. Mr. Howe was a member of the Alumni Advisory Board of Yale University, and a member of its executive committee, from its organization until 1909, representing the Yale Club of Boston. He was trustee of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, a member of the Union and Algonquin clubs of Boston, the Harvard Musical Association, the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead Neck; and of the University and Yale clubs in New York City. He was also a member of the American Chemical Society and the Boston Bar Association.

WRIGHT, Hamilton, medical scientist and diplomat, b. in Cleveland, O., 2 Aug., 1867; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 Jan., 1917, son of Robert Milton and Elizabeth (Wyse) Wright. His father, a native of Belfast, Ire-

land, of Scottish extraction, came to Canada with his parents in 1840, locating in Montreal. He married a daughter of Hon. John Wyse, of New Brunswick, and died at the early age of twenty-eight, when his son was still an infant. After his death, his widow resided for a period in New Brunswick, but moved to Boston, where Hamilton Wright acquired his primary education in the public schools and through private tuition. In 1884 he returned to Canada, and then, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in the Seventh Fusiliers, which served during the Northwest Rebellion. Later he entered McGill University, where he was graduated in 1895, with first class honors, M.D., C.M. He entered immediately on medical research work as medical registrar and neuro-pathologist in the Royal Victoria Hospital, in Montreal. During the year 1895-96 he obtained a leave of absence for the purpose of travel, and was enabled to make observations on beri-beri and the plague, in China and Japan. After his return to Montreal, in the following year (1897), he was awarded a British Medical Association exhibition for research work on the nervous system. At the Association meeting, held in Montreal in that year, Sir Michael Foster and Prof. Sherrington, both keenly impressed with the value of Dr. Wright's work, recommended that he be chosen John Lucas Walker exhibitioner of Cambridge University, England. Under the auspices of this university he spent the years 1898-99 in research work at the University of Heidelberg, in Frankfurt, and in the Paris schools. Later in the year, he was associated with Frederick Mott, F.R.S., in the organization and direction of the newly-established London County Council laboratories. Here he introduced new and original methods of organization and record, in connection with pathological and post-mortem work, and rendered other valuable services, which, according to Dr. Mott, demonstrated "his great ability and scientific acumen," together with "courage, honesty and common sense." At the end of 1899 a strong and independent man was needed by the British government to direct the investigations on beri-beri, at that time scourging the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements. On the recommendation of Sir Patrick Manson, Dr. Wright was appointed to the position. Writing of his work in this connection, Prof. Adami, of McGill University, says: "He showed himself a man of unusual power. Seeing his opportunity he not merely established a working laboratory for himself at Kuala Lumpur, but persuaded the government there to take the opportunity to develop a laboratory sufficiently well appointed to be serviceable for others in the East desiring to engage in original research. And what is more, he was instrumental in having the laboratory so founded, affiliated with the London School of Tropical Medicine. While thus engaged in





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organization he made a thorough study of beri-beri, and with the good results that he has definitely proved the infectious nature of this disease, and not merely this, but has shown how to arrest it. The importance of these observations and results have scarcely been realized, but with these facts alone I have no hesitation in saying that Hamilton Wright will be recognized as a pioneer and foremost investigator in connection with this remarkable disease." Sir Patrick Manson says of Dr. Wright's work: "Besides his investigations into the neuro-pathology of beri-beri, he has made important observations on the duodenitis in the acute cases of the disease, and has formulated a theory thereon which, if correct, as seems not improbable, may lead to a complete revolution in our conception of the nature and management of that most important disease." By this time Dr. Wright was becoming well known not only within scientific circles, but to the outside world as well. In 1903 he began work on collected material at Johns Hopkins University, of which he was then made an honorary fellow, and continued his researches, in both America and Europe, during the next five years. Then Dr. Wright entered upon a new field of endeavor. Already in 1906 the United States had been brought face to face with a problem that for over a hundred years had disturbed the Far East. The opium trade, previously such a serious menace in China, was then threatening the Philippines, where the Chinese coolies were spreading the habit among the natives. Finally, the government decided to approach the various other nations involved in the traffic, and a proposal was made for an international commission to discuss measures for suppressing or restricting it. The result was the International Opium Commission assembled at Shanghai, China, in February, 1909. During his various visits to the Orient and his prolonged residence in the Straits Settlements, Dr. Wright had favorable opportunity to study the opium evil. No American understood the problem better than he. It was therefore logical that President Roosevelt should appoint him United States commissioner and delegate at Shanghai. The conclusions of the commission were unanimous. After its adjournment the United States suggested a more formal conference of all the nations involved, to be held at The Hague, composed of delegates possessing full power from their perspective governments. The date of this important meeting was fixed on 1 Dec., 1911. Meanwhile Dr. Wright was employed by the Department of State to take full charge of the preparations for the Conference and to direct the campaign being waged against opium and other habit-forming drugs in the United States. In 1911 Dr. Wright, as delegate plenipotentiary and leader of the American delegation on the floor, attended the First International Opium Conference at The Hague. After three months of sustained discussion the conflicting interests of the twelve nations engaged were brought into conformity, and a treaty was arranged whereby not only the opium trade, but the traffic in morphine and cocaine as well should be definitely broken up. In addition there were

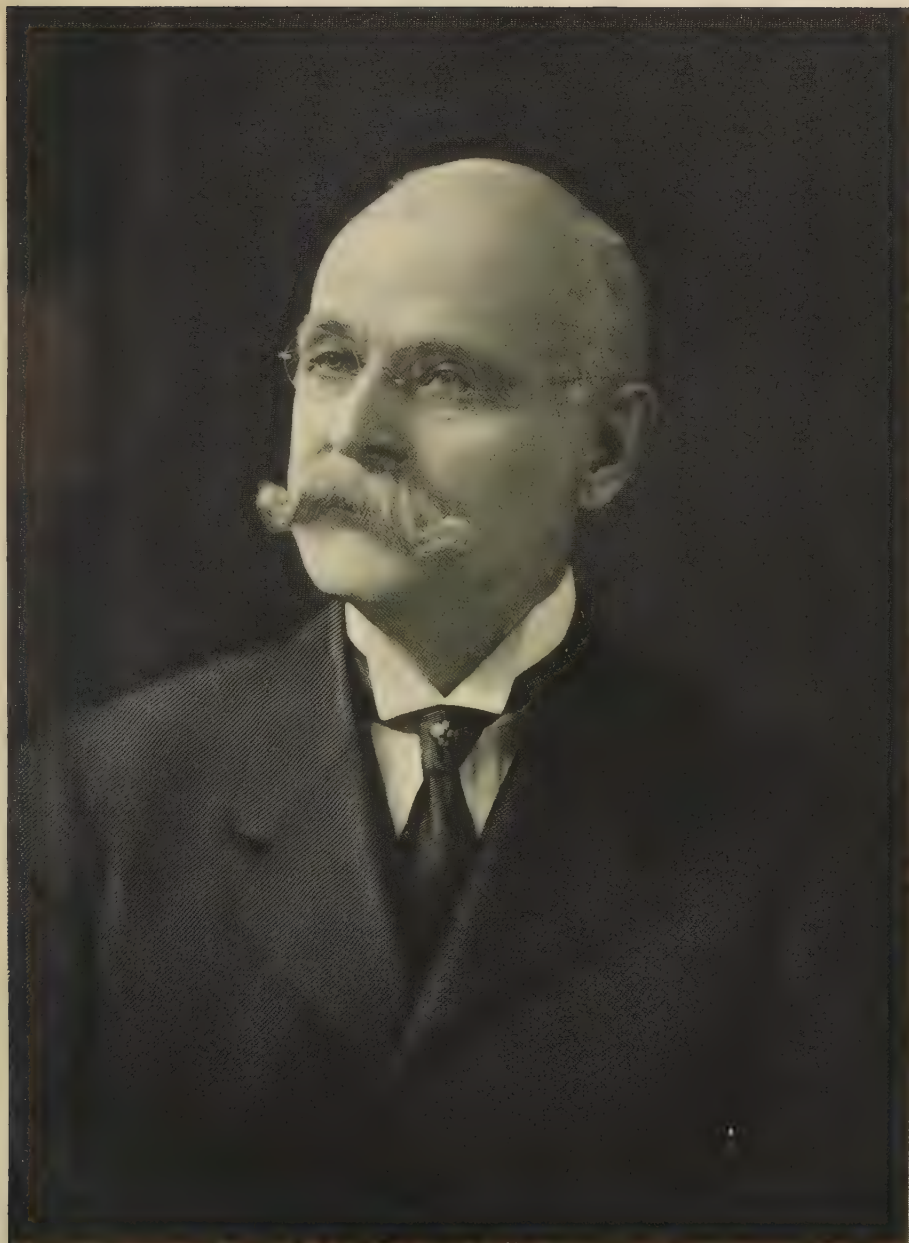
laid down in the convention new principles of international commercial law which will serve as a basis for checking other obnoxious trading in the future. The resulting international opium convention was signed in the following year by the representatives of twelve powers. By October, 1912, all the other governments in the world, except one in South America and two in Europe, had signed the agreement, whereupon the Dutch government, summoned a second conference to meet at The Hague. In July, 1913, thirty-four nations were represented, and all, except Great Britain and Germany, agreed to ratify the convention immediately. This second conference, at which Dr. Wright was chairman of the American delegation, organized the machinery whereby the agreement was to be enforced, and by which the Dutch Government was to secure the signature and ratification of the document of the remaining European governments. This was later accomplished through the joint efforts of the American and Dutch governments. In June, 1914, a third and last conference met at The Hague, where all the governments of the world, except those of Turkey and Serbia, agreed to put the international opium convention into effect on the first day of 1915. In all these diplomatic proceedings, covering the various international conferences, in which, as is obvious, the United States took the leading part, Dr. Wright was the dominant figure. He was recognized as the leading authority on the subject, and was consulted as such by the various governments, on conditions affecting the opium traffic within their own dominions. According to the unanimous testimony of the many prominent men engaged in the various conferences, the results attained were accomplished almost entirely because of his persistence, diplomacy and enthusiasm. But, meanwhile, during this period, Dr. Wright had also accomplished a great deal in having legislation passed within the United States and its outlying possessions for the suppression of habit-forming drugs. He drafted the so-called Harrison Bill, introduced by Burton Harrison in the House of Representatives, which was to restrict and check the drug habit in this country. It was Dr. Wright who brought to the attention of the government the alarming increase in the consumption of such drugs in the United States. He showed by his statistics that the per capita consumption of opium and other drugs was greater in the United States than in China, and upon these facts induced Congress to pass, in 1908, a bill prohibiting further importation of opium into the United States, except for medicinal purposes. Altogether he had five acts passed through Congress, to consolidate the prohibitory legislation against drugs. The gigantic work accomplished by Dr. Wright has, perhaps, been less appreciated in this, the country of his birth, than in other countries, especially China. "He identified himself," writes V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister in Washington, "from the very beginning with the great movement in China, which resulted in the suppression of opium in my country and took a leading part in the various international conferences at Shanghai and The Hague, in

which he always championed the cause of China. For his eminent services in this regard his memory will always be held in great honor and respect by the Chinese people." Dr. Wright may be classed as one of those men who are increasingly appreciated by later generations, when their work can be viewed in proper perspective. Nor were his efforts actuated by any desire for popular applause. He was one of that small group of men who labor in the fields of science with an enthusiasm inspired wholly by the love of the work itself and the realization that the results will be for the welfare of the whole human race. Dr. Wright was a member of the American Asiatic Society, the American Society of International Law, the Washington Academy of Sciences, and many other learned societies; also of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs, in Washington. He has written extensively on the results of his early investigations of tropical diseases and upon neuro-pathology. In later years he contributed to the "International Law Journal," and to magazines both abroad and at home, on various aspects of the opium problem. Dr. Wright married Elizabeth, daughter of the late-Senator Wm. Drew Washburne, of Minnesota, and niece of the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, Secretary of State and Minister to France.

HURD, Edward Payson, business man, b. at Medway, Mass., 28 June, 1841, son of Julius Curtis and Rebecca Ann (Robinson) Hurd. He was educated in the public schools of Medway and at Phillips Academy, Andover. In 1857, at the age of sixteen, he began his business career as a clerk in the employ of his father. At the beginning of the Civil War, however, he enlisted for a three-year term with the 16th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and served until honorably discharged at the end of the war. He was at one time detailed as chief clerk in General Halleck's headquarters in Washington, and later in the provost marshal general's headquarters, where he was in charge pending the arrival of General Frye from the West. He then returned to his company and regiment. He was captured with his company at Plymouth, N. C., where his regiment was then stationed, and held as a prisoner of war for eight months in Andersonville and other Confederate prisons. At the close of the war, Mr. Hurd resumed his interrupted business career, first in his father's establishment, and later with Samuel Slater and sons, manufacturers, at Webster, Mass. During the next decade, which was the period of acute business depression and adjustment following the Civil War, his versatility and adaptability were well tested in a number of different positions and business connections. He was in the employ of Stevenson Brothers and Company, importers and commission merchants in New York City and Boston; and of George F. Hall, of Boston, and served successively as discount and collection clerk, and receiving teller of the Continental National Bank of Boston. He was also associated with the McKay System of Manufacturing Companies; the McKay Sewing Machine Association; the McKay Metallic Association; the McKay and Thompson Consolidated Lasting Machine Association; and the McKay and Copeland Lasting Machine Association. One of the three original promoters of the United

Shoe Machinery Company he has been actively identified with this corporation and its subsidiary companies, in the United States and foreign countries, from its inception to the present time (1921). Mr. Hurd's official positions in the United Shoe Machinery Company and its branches are many and important. He is vice-president, assistant treasurer, director and member of the executive and finance committees of the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey; the United Shoe Machinery Corporation of New Jersey; the United Shoe Machinery Company of Mexico; the United Shoe Machinery Company of South America. He is vice-president and director of the United Shoe and Machinery Company of Canada; vice-president, assistant treasurer, and director of the United Awl and Needle Company, Borth Brothers Company, and the J. K. Krieg Company; vice-president, treasurer and director of the S. A. Felton & Sons Company; vice-president and director of the J. C. Rhoades Company, Incorporated; the S. O. and C. Company, the S. O. and C. Corporation; director and treasurer of the United Xpedite Finishing Company; director and assistant treasurer of the O. A. Miller Freeing Machinery Company; director and assistant treasurer of the Security Eyelet Company; director and assistant treasurer of the W. W. Cross and Company, Incorporated, of the Boston Blacking Company, British United Machinery Company, Ltd., United Machinery Company de France, the Deutsche Vereinigte Schumaschinen A. G.; American Warp Drawing Machinery Company and the New England Automatic Weighing Machinery Company. Mr. Hurd has been twice married, first, 25 Feb., 1869, to Almira Gardner Pope, who died early; second, 16 Oct., 1872, to Sarah Louise, daughter of James Pope, of Dorchester. He has one daughter and three sons, Edward Lawrence, William Robinson, and Malcolm Hurd, all connected with the United Shoe Machinery Company.

ROBINS, Raymond, social economist, b. on Staten Island, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1873, son of Charles Ephraim and Hannah M. (Crow) Robins. His early education was obtained at home and in the country schools of Ohio, Kentucky and Florida, states visited by his parents in the course of extensive travels. In 1896 he was graduated in law at Columbian (now George Washington) University. Social settlement work had always interested Mr. Robins, and in 1902 he became superintendent of the Chicago Municipal Lodging House, remaining in that capacity for three years. In 1903 he was made headworker of the Northwestern University Settlement, but resigned two years later, in order to become a member of the Chicago Board of Education. Serving on the same board with him were such well known social workers as Jane Addams, Dr. Cornelia DeBey, Mrs. Emmons Blaine and Louis Post. But Mr. Robins' activities in the interests of education were temporarily set aside, when, in 1911, he became social service expert of the Men and Religion Forward Movement campaign, and two years later made a world tour in its behalf. Next politics claimed his attention, and he became chairman of the state central committee of the Progressive Party in Illinois. In 1914 Mr. Robins was the Progressive candidate for United States Senator from Illinois, but was



Edward P. Lind.

defeated. In June, 1916, the two factions of the Republican Party met in convention in the same building in Chicago, in the hope of agreeing upon a satisfactory fusion candidate. The



Raymond Robins

Progressive element wished to nominate Theodore Roosevelt, but the "Old Guard" Republicans were equally determined upon the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Robins was chosen temporary chairman, and then elected permanent chairman of the Progressive national convention. The press stated that his opening speech was more eloquent and powerful than any other single convention effort of that season. In the enthusiasm that followed it, Theodore Roosevelt was virtually made the unanimous nominee of the convention, although the vote was not taken in a formal way until Saturday, 10 June, three days after Mr. Robins made his nominating speech. But the thrill of political battles soon waned and Mr. Robins became a leader in the National Christian Evangelistic and Social Campaign in American universities and colleges, and for a year devoted his talents to spreading the doctrines of Christianity. More important work called him from this field, and in June, 1917, he was made a department commander and major in the American Red Cross mission to Russia. Immediately after the overthrow of the Czar, the mission sailed for Russia, and Mr. Robins was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. Assigned to take charge of the food supplies and the care of the refugees in Petrograd, Colonel Robins came into personal contact with Kerensky and General Korniloff, and, later, with Lenin and Trotsky. For three months he worked in conjunction with the Kerensky government, and became acquainted with all the generals, high officials and cabinet ministers. After the overthrow of the Kerensky régime, and the rise of the dictatorship of Lenin and Trotsky, Colonel Robins was obliged to carry on negotiations with them. As the unofficial representative and spokesman in Russia of the American government, all of the important documents and communications passed through his hands. For nearly a year he met Lenin and Trotsky at least three times a week, and came to know first hand conditions in Russia as well as any one individual could. During his first few months in Petrograd, Colonel Robins gradually awoke to the danger of the Russian revolution, and its possible effect on the peace of the world. He also came to realize the fatality of the allied policy in Russia, and labored to the best of his ability to strengthen the Kerensky government while it lasted. He fought the enemy's agitation for immediate peace with propaganda, intended to convince the Russian people that German autocracy was the worst

enemy of the revolution. Allied propaganda had begun to have evil effects on the Russian people, and, in order to combat it, Colonel Robins worked shoulder to shoulder with his commanding officer, Colonel William Boyce Thompson, who gave \$1,000,000 out of his own pocket to send literature into the peasant villages, hoping in this way to drive home the German peril, and the truth of America's friendship for the Russian people in their hour of need. But his own government was reluctant to grant him the needed assistance. Not long after his mission had accomplished its work in Russia, Colonel Robins returned to America. During March and April, 1919, he was the chief witness before the Senate committee investigating conditions in Russia. He was misquoted and misrepresented in the press, and was made to appear a sympathizer and supporter of the Bolsheviks. Colonel Robins' testimony took the form of a narrative of his personal experiences in Russia after the March 1917 revolution. His testimony was substantiated by other witnesses and investigators, and even by the statements of Ambassador David Francis. Colonel Robins is, by force of habit, an adventurer. Because he possesses great physical strength and splendid moral courage, he likes the out-of-doors, and delights in roughing it. When Alaska was at its roughest, he was there, preaching the doctrine of equality and helping broken men back to the beaten path. Incidentally, while in Alaska, Colonel Robins acquired enough gold dust to make him independent, and to aid him in carrying out his strenuous work. Again, when Chicago was the hottest spot politically in America, he was in Chicago. When Russia was chaos and a rainbow, he was in Russia. Colonel Robins is always an evangelist and (in long preparation for his mission to Russia) he has always been an evangelist, not merely from the platform, but also by personal influence. He knew the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor intimately, and worked with them for more self-government in industry. In his own Seventeenth Ward, in Chicago, he knew, precinct by precinct, and group by group, Italians, Poles, Russians, Jews. He had seen much of Europe before he went to Europe. Always a keen student of human nature, he knows men—good men, bad men, men broken in spirit and body. He knew spent men. Himself unbreakable and unspendable, sleeping when he found a bed and eating when he happened upon food, he labored in behalf of the exploited and oppressed. His rugged constitution, augmented by his sojourn in Alaska as a "sky pilot," had stood him well in times of need. Only a man possessing a splendid physique and equipped with strong mentality could endure the trying experiences of a social worker among the derelicts of a big city. On 21 June, 1905, Mr. Robins married Margaret Dreier in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Robins, like her husband, is also a social economist and noted organizer of women's labor federations. Colonel Robins is a member of the Chicago City and New York City Clubs.

ROBINS, Margaret Dreier, sociologist, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1868, daughter of Theodore and Dorothea (Adelheid) Dreier. Her father, a native of Bremen, Germany, was a prominent merchant of New York, and for

many years a member of the firm of Naylor and Company. Miss Dreier was educated in private schools of Brooklyn and by private tutors. Early in life she was strongly attracted to sociological studies, an interest which has continued, and has made her one of the most active and prominent workers in America. Her enthusiasm in the work was only strengthened by her marriage to Raymond Robins, 21 June, 1905.



Margaret Dreier Robins

She was one of the founders of the Women's Municipal League of New York, and was chairman of its legislative committee for two years (1903-04); was president of the New York Association for Household Research (1904-05), and president of the New York Women's Trade Union League in the same year. Shortly after she removed to Chicago, where her activities continued. She became president of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League in January, 1907, and served for seven years. She has also been president of the National Women's Trade Union League since 1907. She was chairman of the industrial committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs (1907-08); a member of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor since 1908; a member of the executive committee of the Illinois section of the American Association for Labor Legislation. She is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of the Cook County Central Committee of the Progressive Party; and a member of the State Executive Committee for Illinois since the formation of that party. She was appointed by Governor Dunne of Illinois a member of the Unemployment Commission of 1915, and also a member of the Advisory Committee of Illinois of the State Free Employment Offices. In 1916 she supported Judge Charles E. Hughes for the presidency, and was a member of the Women's Hughes' Campaign Train in October of that year. She has edited "Life and Labor" since January, 1917; was one of the incorporators of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission appointed in March, 1917; has been industrial chairman for Illinois of the National League for Women's Service since June, 1917; and served as chairman of the Department of Women and Children in Industry of the Illinois division of the Council of National Defense during the same year. Mrs. Robins is a member of the Women's City Club of Chicago, New York, and Baltimore, and of the Woman's Club of Brooksville, Florida, her winter home. Even in her leisure hours, and in her pastimes, she is practical, being in addition to an enthusiastic planter and cultivator of roses, an experimenter of the United States Department of Agriculture.

NICHOLSON, William Thomas, inventor and manufacturer, b. at Pawtucket, R. I., 22 March, 1834; d. in Providence, R. I., 17 Oct., 1893, son of William and Eliza (Forestelle) Nicholson. He was a descendant of the earliest settlers of York, Me., and Marblehead, Mass., which was at that time a part of the town of Salem. He spent his early boyhood in the town of Whitinsville, Mass., where he attended the public schools. Later he was enrolled as a student in the Uxbridge Academy, in a neighboring town of that name, where he continued his studies for some time. A restless ambition to begin his career, however, cut his schooldays short, and, at the age of fourteen, he entered the machine shops of Paul Whitin and Sons. Here he served an actual apprenticeship for three years, gaining a thorough experience in his trade. In 1852 he went to Providence, R. I., where he found employment in the machine shops of Joseph R. Brown, later Brown and Sharpe. For six years Mr. Nicholson continued his connection with this firm, rapidly rising from one position to another. During the last two years of this period he was manager of the shops. The fact that he attained this position at the youthful age of twenty-two was largely due to the tireless energy which he had been devoting to his evening studies of mechanics and drawing, and other subjects connected with his trade. He was, at this time, not only an expert practical machinist, but he understood the broad theories of the subject as well. To his perseverance he added also a natural aptitude, a talent for mechanics. During the last year or two of his connection with the firm he was not only manager of the shops, but draftsman and designer as well, for he prepared all the plans that were used in the works. In 1858 Mr. Nicholson formed a partnership with Isaac Brownell, and for a year they continued together in business. In 1859, however, Mr. Nicholson established a business of his own. His success was immediate, for the following year found him moving into more commodious quarters in order that he might increase the facilities to supply his increasing trade. Then came the outbreak of the Civil War. The government at that time was hard pressed by the need of arms and ammunition and Mr. Nicholson equipped his plant to do his share in supplying this national need. He began manufacturing machinery used in the production of small arms, and so large became the volume of business that he entered into a partnership, for this particular purpose, with Henry A. Monroe, now also undertaking the manufacture of small parts for rifles. For this work he devised special machinery according to his own designs. Before the termination of the war Mr. Nicholson lost interest in this business and in the spring of 1864 disposed of his interest in the arms manufactory to his partner, Mr. Monroe. One reason for this was that some time previously he had become intensely interested in the invention of a machine for the cutting of files which, until then, were practically all hand made. Having disposed of his interest in the manufacture of arms, he at once organized a company for the manufacture of machine-made files, the Nicholson File Company, having first secured



W. T. NICHOLSON

a patent of his file-cutting machine. For some years the development of this new industry followed anything but an easy road. Innumerable obstacles presented themselves. First of all he had to contend against a strong prejudice on the part of the machinists against using machine-made files. Behind this again was the prejudice of the skilled workers in general against all forms of machinery, for there still existed a popular belief among them that machinery was displacing them in their work. Also, it was exceedingly difficult to compete against the hand-made files that were imported from England where labor was much cheaper. There was a difference between the hand- and the machine-made files which the trade in general was at first disposed to believe was in favor of the former. In the hand-made files the teeth were uneven and at first less pressure was needed in using them. The machine-made files were, naturally, more evenly made and really endured longer. But this fact could only be demonstrated after a long period of education. At times it seemed almost a hopeless task. But eventually Mr. Nicholson, through his indomitable persistency and energy, began to gain ground. Fortunately for himself and fortunately for the new industry he had founded, he was no less capable as a business man than as a machinist. Little by little he gained a market, the trade was beginning to recognize the superiority of the machine-made file. Meanwhile other smaller difficulties had to be overcome; the organization of the plant had to be worked out entirely anew. Special machines were needed, not only for cutting the files, but for other work connected with their manufacture. All these Mr. Nicholson devised and installed. In those days it was his hope, a very distant hope, it seemed, to turn out three hundred dozen files a day. At the present time the Nicholson File Company is producing some six thousand dozen a day, which are marketed in every civilized country on the globe. It is, today, the largest plant of its kind in the world. Mr. Nicholson was one of that comparatively small group of industrial pioneers on whose energy, resourcefulness, enterprise, and inventive genius the greatness of the country now rests. At one time he was a municipal alderman and also a trustee of the city's public library system, being several years its treasurer. He was also a director of the Rhode Island National Bank and the Narragansett Electric Light Company, a member of the Board of Trade, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Franklin Society, and the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers. He was also a Mason of advanced degree. On 14 Oct., 1857, Mr. Nicholson married Elizabeth Dexter, daughter of Samuel Gardiner, of Limerock, R. I., and a descendant of many of the first settlers and Colonial officials of the State. They had five children: Stephen, Samuel Mowry, William Thomas, Eva (Mrs. Stanley Henshaw), and Elizabeth Nicholson (Mrs. Merwin White).

NICHOLSON, Samuel Mowry, manufacturer and banker, b. in Providence, R. I., 25 Feb., 1861, son of William Thomas and Elizabeth Dexter (Gardiner) Nicholson. He received his early education in the Providence public

schools and in the classical school of Mowry and Goff. At the age of eighteen he took a position with the Nicholson File Company, of which his father was manager and president, and for two years applied himself to the humblest kind of work in the machine shops, acquiring thereby a practical and detailed knowledge of the manufacture of files. He then entered the office and, in 1881, was made secretary. In 1890 he became a member of the board of directors, and in the year following was made vice-president. At intervals during this period, he made many business trips for the company, extending the market for its output, and visited all the States of the Union and the British provinces, also making some visits to the principal commercial centers of Europe. On the death of his father, in 1893, Mr. Nicholson, as vice-president, at once took his place and assumed full control of the business. At this time the industry had extended over the country and the Nicholson File Company was beginning to feel strongly the competition of other establishments. But Mr. Nicholson had inherited his father's energy, and he set himself to work to overcome what was on the verge of becoming a dangerous situation. The impact of his personality had its effect and the company began forging ahead of its competitors. Representatives were sent to foreign countries, and gradually a very solid export business was established. Today there is hardly a city in the world of commercial importance which has not been visited by one of the company's travelers, and, at the present time, the output of the plant amounts to six thousand dozens of files a day. In 1902 Mr. Nicholson had so well taken the situation in hand that he was able to devote some of his energy to other fields of enterprise. In June of that year he was elected president of the American Screw Company, also of Providence, controlling the largest screw manufacturing plant in the country, as well as the oldest, and which was the first to put on the market the gimlet-pointed screw. Mr. Nicholson is vice-president and a director of the Industrial Trust Company and a director of the U. S. Rubber Company, the Union Trust Company, the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, the Rhode Island Insurance Company, the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, the Providence Tribune Company, the Tildin Thurber Company, the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company, the John L. Roper Lumber Company, and of the Manufacturers', Rhode Island State, Mechanics' Enterprise, and American Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. For two years he was a member of the city council and for three years he was colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Dyer. He has also served as presidential elector. Mr. Nicholson is a member of Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Rhode Island Yacht Club, the East Greenwich Yacht Club, the Bristol Yacht Club, and of the Hope, Agawan, Rhode Island Country, and Art Clubs of Rhode Island. In New York he is on the membership rolls of the Metropolitan, Bankers, Union League, Hardware, Machinery, New York Yacht, and India House Clubs. On 17 Nov., 1886, Mr. Nicholson married Mary Jewett, daughter of the late Henry

Lewis and Martha (Jewett) Coe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Tampa, Fla. They have two children: Paul Coe Nicholson, who is treasurer and vice-president of the Nicholson File Company, and Martha Jewett Nicholson Doubleday, wife of Nelson Doubleday, of Oyster Bay, N. Y.

BURDEN, Henry, inventor, b. in Dumblane, Scotland, 20 April, 1791; d. in Troy, N. Y., 19 Jan., 1871. He early showed his inventive genius by making, with his own hands, labor-saving machinery from the roughest materials, and with but few tools and no moulds. His first great success was a threshing-machine; afterward he was engaged in erecting grist-mills and in making farm implements. With the intention of becoming an inventor, he followed in Edinburgh a full course of scientific studies, including mathematics, engineering, and drawing. In 1819 he emigrated to the United States, and at once engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. His first effort resulted in the production of an improved plough, which received the first premium at three county fairs. The first cultivator invented in this country was patented by him in 1820, and in 1825 he received a patent for making the wrought-iron spike. Meanwhile, in 1822, he had become the agent of the Troy iron and nail factory, which was greatly enlarged under his supervision, and ultimately he became its sole proprietor. In 1835 he invented a machine for making horse-shoes, and in 1840 one for making the hook-headed spike, afterward used on nearly every railroad in the United States. Without this invention the rapid progress of railroad building in this country would have been impossible; for spikes could not have been made by hand with sufficient rapidity to supply the demand. He was continually improving his inventions, and in 1843 received a patent for a modification of his machine for making horseshoes, and in 1849 patented a self-acting machine for rolling iron into bars. His greatest triumph in mechanics was his machine for making horseshoes, invented in June, 1857. A rod of iron, fed into this machine, is converted into shoes entirely completed, with creases and countersunk holes, leaving nothing to be done but to clean out the holes. Each machine produces sixty shoes a minute from an iron bar, which is equivalent to a day's labor of two men. Mr. Burden obtained patents for this machine from nearly every government in Europe. He was also interested in steam navigation, and in 1833 built a steamboat, which from its shape was called the "cigar-boat." In 1836 he warmly advocated the construction of a line of ocean steamers of 18,000 tons' burden, and in 1845 visited England for the purpose of persuading ship-owners to adopt the side-wheel; but in this he was unsuccessful. The works at Troy were increased so as to include the various processes of iron and steel manufacture, until the plant became one of the most extensive in the world. Mr. Burden accumulated a large fortune, and was liberal in his donations to charitable objects.

BURDEN, James Abercrombie, iron master, b. in Troy, N. Y., 6 Jan., 1833; d. 23 Sept., 1906. His father was Henry Burden, the inventor, and founder of the Troy Iron Works. After careful preparatory training under pri-

vate tutors, he attended lectures at the Yale Scientific School, and later pursued a course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy. He began his connection with the Troy Iron Works as a practical engineer and millwright, and, aided by his inherited gift of inventive genius, progressed so rapidly that in a short time he was made the foreman of one of the departments. Thereafter he filled all positions of responsibility, until he succeeded to the office of president. During this time he had put into effect various original improvements, both in equipment and management; including the installation of labor saving devices. Like his father, he was a successful inventor. He was awarded letters patent on devices for making horse and mule shoes on 25 Jan., 1876; 1 May, 1879; 18 July, 1881; 15 Nov., 1887; and 30 Oct., 1888. Through the introduction of this machinery he increased the productive power of the works to the extent of ten shoes a minute, turning out seventy shoes every sixty seconds. Among other important inventions were his machines for making blooms, patented 3 and 17 Aug., 1869; one for fettering puddling furnaces, patented 17 Oct., 1876; a device for an intermittent mechanical motion, patented in May, 1879; and an electrical machine for separating magnetic ore from its gangue. All of these inventions were eminently successful and profitable. Mr. Burden was president of the Hudson River Iron Ore and Iron Company; and a director in several railroads and financial institutions. Although never a seeker for political preferment, Mr. Burden was active in his support of Republican party principles, and in 1880, and again in 1888, was chosen presidential elector for the state of New York. He was a prominent member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was vice-president for several terms. He was also a member of the Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and several scientific societies of Great Britain. A very handsome man, magnetic, and endowed with a natural warmth of manner and kindness of temperament, Mr. Burden was democratic, approachable, always courteous, and extremely popular in social as well as financial circles. He was a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, Union, and Gentlemen's Riding clubs of New York City. He married Mary Proudfit, daughter of Richard Irvin, a prominent merchant of New York. They had four sons, James Abercrombie, Jr., who succeeded his father as the president of the Burden Iron Company; William Proudfit, vice-president of the Burden Iron Company; Richard Irvin and Arthur Scott Burden. Mr. Burden's country home, "Woodside," on the banks of the Hudson between Albany and Troy, was one of the most palatial of the beautiful homes overlooking the river.

BURDEN, James Abercrombie, iron manufacturer, b. in Troy, N. Y., 16 Jan., 1871, son of James Abercrombie and Mary Proudfit (Irvin) Burden. He was graduated B.A. at Harvard College, in 1893, and was a student at the Harvard Law School for one year (1893-94). In 1894 he became director of the Burden Iron Company, Troy, N. Y., and, in 1906, succeeded his father as president. He is also vice-president and director of the Eastern



Geo A Burdett

Steel Company of Pennsylvania; president of the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, and a director of the United National Bank of Troy, N. Y., and of the Iron and Steel Institute. During the World War he was a member of the co-operative commission on steel and steel products, and of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, University, Automobile, Racquet and Tennis, Harvard, Recess, and India House clubs of New York City; of Troy Club, of Troy, N. Y., and of the Meadowbrook Club of Long Island. He married, 6 June, 1895, Florence Adele Sloane, of New York.

SOULÉ, George, educator and author, b. in Barrington, N. Y., 14 May, 1834, son of Ebenezer G. and Cornelia Elizabeth (Hogebloom) Soulé. His earliest American ancestor



Geo. Soulé

was George Soulé, one of the Mayflower pilgrims who settled in the Plymouth colony. His father, a prosperous farmer, died when the son was three and a half years of age. Until his eleventh year young Soulé remained in his native state; then, together with his family, under the protection of his grandfather, he went west, and settled in New Lebanon, Ill. Even at this early age he evinced a decided distaste for agricultural pursuits, and at the age of fourteen, having come into possession of his share of his father's estate, he put into execution his own plans for his future career. Leaving the farm, he entered the Sycamore Academy, in Sycamore, Ill., where he completed the course at the age of eighteen. In 1853 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he attended lectures at the McDowell Medical College and at the St. Louis Law School. His original intention was to devote himself to medicine, but, his means having run short, he modified his plans in favor of teaching branches connected with business training. With this aim in view, he entered Jones' Commercial College, in St. Louis, in the fall of 1855, and on completing the course a year later, removed to New Orleans. There he founded the Soulé Commercial College and Literary Institute. For two years he sustained an apparently hopeless struggle to establish the college on a firm footing, barely succeeding in clearing expenses and obtaining the means for a scanty exist-

ence. In 1860 he had begun to gain recognition for the institution, and was rewarded with an increasing patronage during the following two years. In the spring of 1862, however, Mr. Soulé responded to the call of the Confederacy, and entered the military service, leaving the management of the institution to one of his instructors, who closed it on the surrender of the city to the Federal forces. Mr. Soulé began his military career as captain of Company A of the Crescent Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded and taken prisoner, being held for five months on Johnson's Island. At the end of that period, he was exchanged and returned to his command, at Jackson, Miss. A month later the regiment was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and was attached to the army of Major-General Richard Taylor. About this time Captain Soulé was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In November, 1863, owing to the casualties of the war, the Crescent Regiment was merged into a new command, with other regiments, and Colonel Soulé was appointed chief of the labor bureau of the Western Louisiana District, which position he filled till the conclusion of hostilities. On 14 June, 1865, Colonel Soulé made a final report for his bureau to the paroling officer of the Federal army, received his parole, and, five days later returned to New Orleans. Here he found that his college furniture, his library and even his bank balance had been confiscated by the military forces in occupation, so that he was obliged to begin over again, except for the reputation which he had established before the war. With this asset he was able to make rapid progress, and before many years the institute was recognized as the leading establishment of its kind in the South. From the re-opening of the institution to the present time, Col. Soulé's reputation as a conscientious and faithful instructor and public-spirited citizen has steadily increased, and, in consequence of his judicious management of his institution, in all its departments, it now enjoys the confidence of the southern people to a wide extent, annually sending forth hundreds of young men and women well equipped to undertake the struggle for success in the business world. In 1883 Soulé's College opened its doors to women, so that now the institution is co-educational. In 1903 Col. Soulé erected a new college building, which is excelled by no building of its kind in the country for beauty of structure and completeness of equipment. It stands as a monument to the energy and enterprise of its builder. It has now a faculty of some twenty teachers and a student body average about 1200. One of the difficulties which Col. Soulé encountered in building up his school was the lack of satisfactory textbooks for teaching the commercial sciences. To remedy this defect he began, as far back as 1867, to compile more practical works on accounting, practical mathematics, partnership settlements, auditing, insurance adjustments, etc. His works on these subjects include "Soulé's Philosophic Practical Mathematics"; "Soulé's New Science and Practice of Accounts"; "Soulé's Introductory Philosophic Arithmetic"; "Soulé's Philosophic Drill Problems"; "Soulé's Manual on Auditing";

"Soulé's Contractions in Numbers"; and "Soulé's Partnership and Financial Settlements," all published in New Orleans. In gathering material for these publications the author studied the customs and practices of all classes of business men and made two visits to Europe to secure practical information on exchange, finance, insurance, corporations, banking, etc. In his series of works on practical mathematics the reasoning methods that originated in the brain of Pestalozzi, in 1790, have been improved upon and carried further into the domain of logic and of practical numerical computations than by any other author on either side of the Atlantic. Syllogistic, analogical and axiomatic reasoning, instead of arbitrary rules, is used throughout this series of books. Col. Soulé's works on the science of bookkeeping and accounts are the most extended ever published, and evince profound study and a thorough, practical and scientific knowledge of the subjects treated. Aside from the energy he has devoted to this, his life work, Col. Soulé has still been able to participate in the social and civic life of his city, and has been identified with almost every progressive movement initiated in that part of the South. He is a member of twenty-one organizations. As the first grand dictator of the Knights of Honor in Louisiana, he organized and placed that order on the highway to success. He has been a working member of the Masonic Order for fifty-eight years, and has received all the degrees of the York and Scottish rites, including the highly honorary thirty-third degree. He is past grand commander of the Knight Templars in Louisiana, and a member of the grand encampment of Knight Templars of the United States. He is also a member of the Association of Commerce, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau, the Louisiana Historical Society, the Associated Accountants of New Orleans and New York, the National Educational Association, the Federation of Business Colleges, the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C., the National Institute of Social Science of New York, the Luther Burbank Society of Santa Rosa, Cal., the Rex Carnival Association, and of various other organizations. As a lecturer and public speaker he is widely known. Every winter he delivers free public lectures on hygiene, sociology, and a number of kindred subjects. In 1860 Col. Soulé married Mary Jane Reynolds, of Mobile, Ala. They have had nine children, of whom six are living, four sons and two daughters, Albert Lee and Edward Everett, both now associated with their father in the Soulé College, Frank, a member of the New Orleans bar, Robert Spencer, an architect in New Orleans, Mary E. and Lillie C. Soulé.

KOUNTZE, Luther, banker, b. at Osnaburg, near Canton, O., 28 Oct., 1841; d. in New York City, 17 April, 1918, son of Christian and Margaret (Zerbe) Kountze. His father (b. 5 April, 1795; d. 24 Jan., 1866) was a native of Barkersdorf, Saxony. He was a son of Johann Michael Kountze, who was judge in his native town in Saxony, to which position he was elected for life. The family had been prominent in the establishment of the Reformation of 1524, and a number of them had been ministers of the Lutheran Church. The last surviving member of the family in Germany was

a college professor in the city of Meerana, Saxony. Christian Kountze learned the trade of lace weaver, serving from his fourteenth to his seventeenth year as an apprentice in his trade, when, according to an old custom, he went forth as a journeyman weaver, traveling in the principal cities, such as Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, and Copenhagen, Denmark. In 1816 he came to the United States. For a number of years he worked at different lines of business, later settling in Pittsburgh, where he opened a store. Working further West, he finally settled at Osnaburg, in 1824. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and would never permit an employee to do anything that was not absolutely upright. His word was as good as his bond, and he raised his family on the same principles of integrity and industry. The people of the community in which he lived had such confidence in him that when they had money for safe keeping or deposit they would entrust it to him without even taking a receipt. In this way he handled large sums of money, which he returned with interest, and by the skillful use of this money he laid the foundation for establishing his family, which was a large one, in comfortable circumstances. Christian Kountze's wife, Margaret Zerbe (b. at Osnaburg, O., in 1807; d. 23 Feb., 1887), was a daughter of Jacob Zerbe of old Dutch stock. The family came to this country in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, from Palatinate and Alsace. The name has been spelled in no less than sixteen different ways, such as "Sevier," "Sarva," etc. Like the Huguenots, brutal treatment caused the Palatines, and many Alsations to remove to Holland and London, and finally to America. The records show they were volunteers, in 1701, in the expedition against Montreal for the defense of Albany, N. Y. John Penn contemplated upon returning from Europe to give them title to property in Pennsylvania, but as his plans failed, his son, James Penn, in his absence, in 1732, gave them title to lands in Berks County, from which county Schuylkill County was formed afterwards. The records also show that members of the family fought through all of the Indian and Colonial, as well as the French and Revolutionary Wars, and many members of the family taking the oath of allegiance in 1777. Jacob Zerbe married Barbara Schaeffer, who came from Palatinate, arriving in this country via Holland and England, in 1738, on the ship "Robert and Alice." The first of the family in this country was Alexander Schaeffer. The Schaeffer family, like the Zerbe family, was prominent in the development of Lebanon County for more than one hundred years. Luther Kountze, in 1857, went to Omaha, Neb., where he and his brothers, Augustus and Herman, established the house of Kountze Brothers. This house subsequently became, and still is, the First National Bank of Omaha, being one of the oldest and strongest banks in Nebraska. Believing that a bright future was in store for those who went further West, he left Omaha in 1862, and was one of the first pioneers in Colorado, where he traded in gold that was being dug out of the mountains of Colorado. The same year he started a bank in Denver, and another in Central City. His plan was to buy gold and store it and exchange it for currency, always having



FROM A PORTRAIT BY L. CAPDEVILLE 680

Arthur Housley

in mind general banking principles, which seemed to be inherent in the four brothers. During the great fire in Denver, 19 April, 1863, he was instrumental, with Henry M. Porter, who occupied the office with him, in rendering great assistance to the people of Denver. In the same year, Charles B. Kountze, a younger brother, joined him, becoming a full partner. The Colorado National Bank was organized the same year, with Luther Kountze as president, Joseph H. Goodspeed, vice-president, and Charles B. Kountze, cashier. The Colorado National Bank today, like the First National Bank of Omaha, is one of the strongest institutions in the West, and is still controlled by the family. In 1866, Luther Kountze went to Europe for a more intimate study of finance and banking, spending his time in Paris and London. He remained abroad a year, interesting himself, not only in banking, but in matters of art and fox hunting. Returning to Denver he began to build the Denver Pacific Railway. Soon after this he left Colorado for a wider field in the East, leaving Charles B. Kountze as president of the Colorado National Bank, which position he held up to the time of his death. Coming to New York he opened an office in Wall Street and started business under the name of Luther Kountze, banker, in 1868, making a study of, and dealing in bonds and securities. The system on which the House of Kountze was based was unique. All four brothers were free to act in their own field, the other brothers automatically becoming partners. Luther Kountze cut out a new field for himself, but the other brothers, whether they believed in the new work or not, were pledged to become partners, each one sharing in the profits and losses. It is a remarkable trait that all four brothers, during their lives, never had a dispute concerning financial transactions, their theory in business being to trust each other, and each to work for the interests of all. They never had a written agreement between them during their lifetime. Augustus Kountze removed to New York in 1870, joining Luther Kountze, when the firm of Kountze Brothers was established in New York. In the meantime Herman Kountze, of Omaha, and Charles B. Kountze, of Denver, continued their work of industrial development. The firm of Kountze Brothers continued in business, two sons of Herman Kountze moving to New York and becoming partners. Barclay Ward Kountze, the elder son of Luther Kountze, died 29 Aug., 1901, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm. Lieutenant-Colonel de Lancey Kountze, the younger son, was a member of the firm until he entered the service of the United States Army, in April, 1917, when he retired. Mr. Kountze was a generous patron of the arts, and one of the founders of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, being a director and stockholder up to the time of his death; also being the first treasurer. He was a director of many institutions, among them being the National Bank of Commerce, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and the International Banking Corporation. He was also extensively engaged in the development of coal properties, and for many years was interested in coal lands in West Virginia and Kentucky. He was a member of the Union and Metropoli-

tan clubs of New York, and was associated with hunting and country clubs, such as Tuxedo, Westchester and Meadowbrook. He took many trips to Europe, and was a great lover and connoisseur of paintings, tapestries and other objets d'art. He was especially interested in early American history, leaving a rare collection of Americana and Washingtonia letters, prints, furniture and furnishings. In 1875 he married Annie Parsons, daughter of Montagnie and Susan Barclay Ward, a descendant of Cadwallader Colden and James de Lancey, two of the last of the Colonial governors in America. Mrs. Kountze's family was connected, in the earliest colonial days, with the government and administration of New York State, being related to practically all of the prominent families of the early days in the history of this country. Luther Kountze's eldest son, Barclay Ward Kountze, was born in Paris, 27 Nov., 1876, and died 29 Aug., 1901. His son, de Lancey, was born in New York, 23 July, 1878. Helen Livingston Kountze, who married Robert L. Livingston, was born 14 Aug., 1881, and died 5 Feb., 1904. Anne Ward Kountze, now Mrs. William Burden, was born 17 March, 1888. Luther Kountze moved to New Jersey in 1881, where he built his home near Morristown, laying out the place along the lines of a great English estate.

NOBLE, Edna Jane (Chaffee), educator and lecturer, b. at Rochester, Vt., 12 Aug., 1846; d. in Detroit, Mich., 20 Sept., 1919. At the age of fourteen her career as teacher began in the "district" schools of her native town. After one term of teaching, she entered the Green Mountain Institute at South Woodstock, Vt., and at the end of the first year, assumed the Latin classes of one of the instructors, whom illness had forced to retire. She continued her studies, however, and finished the four-year course. Here also she met Henry Smith Noble, who later received the degree of



Edna Chaffee Noble

M.D. from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. On leaving the institute, Miss Chaffee taught in the village school in Rochester, in different high schools in the state, and was for one year preceptress of an academy at West Randolph, Vt., where she taught English, French and Latin. Because of loss of voice, caused by illness and too constant use of the vocal organs in the school room, she removed to Boston, to try elocution as a cure. Under the instruction of Moses True Brown, she regained her voice, and also developed great interest in the art of expression, which she later made her life work. Her first work as teacher of elocution and coach of amateur theatricals was at Lancaster, N. H. Several reading tours and the chair of Oratory at the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., closed the career of Edna Chaffee, who, in 1870, married Dr. Henry S. Noble. Her teaching continued for several

years in her new home at Chester, Vt., where pupils came to her from all parts of the country. When Dr. and Mrs. Noble moved west, Mrs. Noble opened her school in Detroit, Mich., in 1877, naming it the Detroit Training School of Elocution and English Literature, which name it bore until 1915, when, at the request of her alumni association, it was changed to the Chaffee-Noble School of Expression. This name had been given in 1887 to a branch school in London, England, of which Miss Fannie J. Mason was principal. Later, Dr. Noble was called to Middleton, Conn., as superintendent of the State Hospital, and for several years thereafter, Mrs. Noble taught summer sessions there and at their various summer homes at Hollywood in the Adirondacks, Rochester, Vt., Woodmont-on-the-Sound, and Cromwell, Conn. In 1915, after the death of Dr. Noble, she gave her entire time to the work in Detroit. Throughout her career, she appeared often on the lecture and lyceum platforms. This list of her lectures tells its own story of the breadth of view and wide scope of her thought and work: "Shakespeare's Women," "Reading as an Art," "Literary Programmes," "The Tunes of Speech," "Charlotte Bronte," "Two American Humorists," "Impressions of the Passion Play," "The Dance of Death" with a reading of Longfellow's "Golden Legend," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," Browning's "The Ring and the Book," "The Tell-Tale Tongues of the Body," "Matter in Motion," "The Power of Laughter."

KOUNTZE, de Lancey, soldier, b. in New York City, 23 July, 1878, son of Luther (q. v.) and Annie Parsons (Ward) Kountze. His given name is that of an ancient ancestral stock directly traceable to Guy de Lancey, Ecuier, Vicomte de Laval et de Nouvion, who in 1432, held of the Bishop-Prince of the Duchy of Laon, the fiefs of Laval, and of Nouvion. His first American ancestor in his line was Etienne de Lancey, a Huguenot, who, after being driven from France by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, became a refugee first to Holland, and going thence to England, obtained letters of denization as an English subject. Five years after his escape from France, on 20 March, 1684, he sailed for America. He located in New York on 24 Oct., 1689. Soon after his arrival in that city he invested three hundred pounds sterling, the proceeds of the sale of family jewels and treasures, in a line of merchandise, and by industry and the strict application of business principles, amassed a large fortune. But Etienne de Lancey was not concerned merely with his personal interests and ambitions. He was active and influential in the civic and social development of the New York City of pre-Revolutionary days. He held many honorable appointments in the councils of the city, and was a member of the Representative Assembly of the Provinces. Five years after his arrival he was elected alderman of the West Ward of New York City; and was representative from the city and county of New York in the Provincial Assembly from 1702 to 1715 (with the exception of the year 1709). He was again elected to the Assembly, following the death of Mr. Provost in 1725, and continued in this office until 1737, in all a service of twenty-six years. He was also a vestryman of Trinity Church, and in 1716,

contributed fifty pounds, the amount of his yearly salary as member of the General Assembly, for the purchase of a clock for that church, the first ever erected in New York. In 1731, with his partner, John Moore, he became responsible for the introduction of the first fire engine in New York. He was also one of the chief benefactors of the French Church, Eglise du St. Esprit, which had been established by other Huguenot refugees, and was a warm friend of the Huguenots of New Rochelle. Etienne de Lancey married Anne Van Cortlandt, daughter of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the representative of the famous Knickerbocker family, then one of the most opulent and influential in the Provinces. He died in 1741, leaving five sons, James, Peter, Stephen, John, Oliver, and two daughters, Susan and Anne. Colonel de Lancey Kountze was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., which he attended from 1891 to 1895, and at Yale University, where he was graduated B.A. in 1899. On 2 Jan., 1900, he entered the office of Kountze Brothers, bankers, New York City, as a clerk, and after actual experience in all departments, through which he became familiar with the business, he was admitted to partnership. Possessing the financial acumen of his forefathers, he gradually extended his interests, and was at one time a director of the Hanover National Bank, the Atlantic National Bank, the Greenwich Savings Bank. Mr. Kountze's the Lincoln Trust Company, and a trustee of ardent Americanism and patriotic devotion to his country, however, turned his attention from business and other personal ambitions, even before the declaration of war between the United States and Germany. He had already seen military service, as first lieutenant, 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., during 1900-03. From the beginning of the Plattsburg movement he was active in promoting the cause of preparedness for the proper security of the country. He attended the Plattsburg camp, and was one of the sixteen "Plattsburg graduates," who acted as assistants to the regular army officers at the camp at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y., during July and August, 1916. This camp was known as the "Plum Island movement," and was started with the idea of ascertaining the feasibility of universal military training for the "junior element of the country," boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years. The camp was a great success, and demonstrated the practical usefulness of universal training. Mr. Kountze was also a member of the executive committee of the Junior Division of the Military Training Camps Association, which fostered the training camp movement throughout the country; and was one of the governors of the Military Training Camp Association. Upon the declaration of war with Germany by the United States Mr. Kountze severed all financial connections and set out immediately for Fort McPherson for training at the first camp, and there attained the rank of major. He then reported for duty at Camp Gordon, 82nd Division. Later he was designated as brigade adjutant of the 163rd Infantry Brigade, which position he held during the entire training of the 82nd Division. He continued in this capacity until after the Division arrived in France, 23 April, 1918, and was brigaded with the British in Picardy, when



de Lancey Womtze

he was ordered to the Army General Staff College at Longres, France. After receiving his certificate, 17 Sept., 1918, he was appointed on the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, being assigned to Section G-2, General Headquarters, Chaumont, France. After serving on special duty in different parts of France, and at the front in the Argonne, went into Germany with the Army of Occupation. On 7 Jan., 1919, he was ordered to Paris, as American member of the Inter-allied Military Commission on the Rheinish Provinces. He was one of the original twenty men who started the American Legion in Paris, and has since been very active in working for that organization, being during the year 1920 chairman of the National Finance Committee and director of the "American Legion Weekly." Mr. Kountze was appointed major, 12 Aug., 1917, and lieutenant colonel in the National Army, United States of America, 16 April, 1919. He was discharged as lieutenant colonel 5 May, 1919. Major Kountze's interest in civic and national welfare in times of peace has been as marked as his activities in the military affairs of the country. He was one of the founders of the New Theater, designed to give the highest class theatrical productions, staged in the most beautiful theater in the city. During the panic of 1907, he had charge of the Lincoln Trust Company, and saved the bank from the threatened necessity of closing its doors. He was also chairman of the building committee of the Links Club of New York. Since leaving the service Col. Kountze has been active in politics, as a member of the Suffolk County Republican Committee, working with the Republican National Committee. During the presidential campaign of 1920 he was assistant director of the Speakers' Bureau, Eastern Division, having in charge seventeen eastern states. Mr. Kountze is a member of the Knickerbocker, Links, Brook, Metropolitan, Yale, University and Union clubs; National Golf Links Club of America, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Somerset Country Club, Morris County Golf Club, Piping Rock Club, and Whippany Club. He married, 9 April, 1904, Martha, daughter of Captain Joseph Marshall Johnston, of Macon, Ga., a prominent banker and cotton planter, and a veteran of the Confederate Army. They have two daughters: Martha Barclay, and Helen de Lancey Kountze.

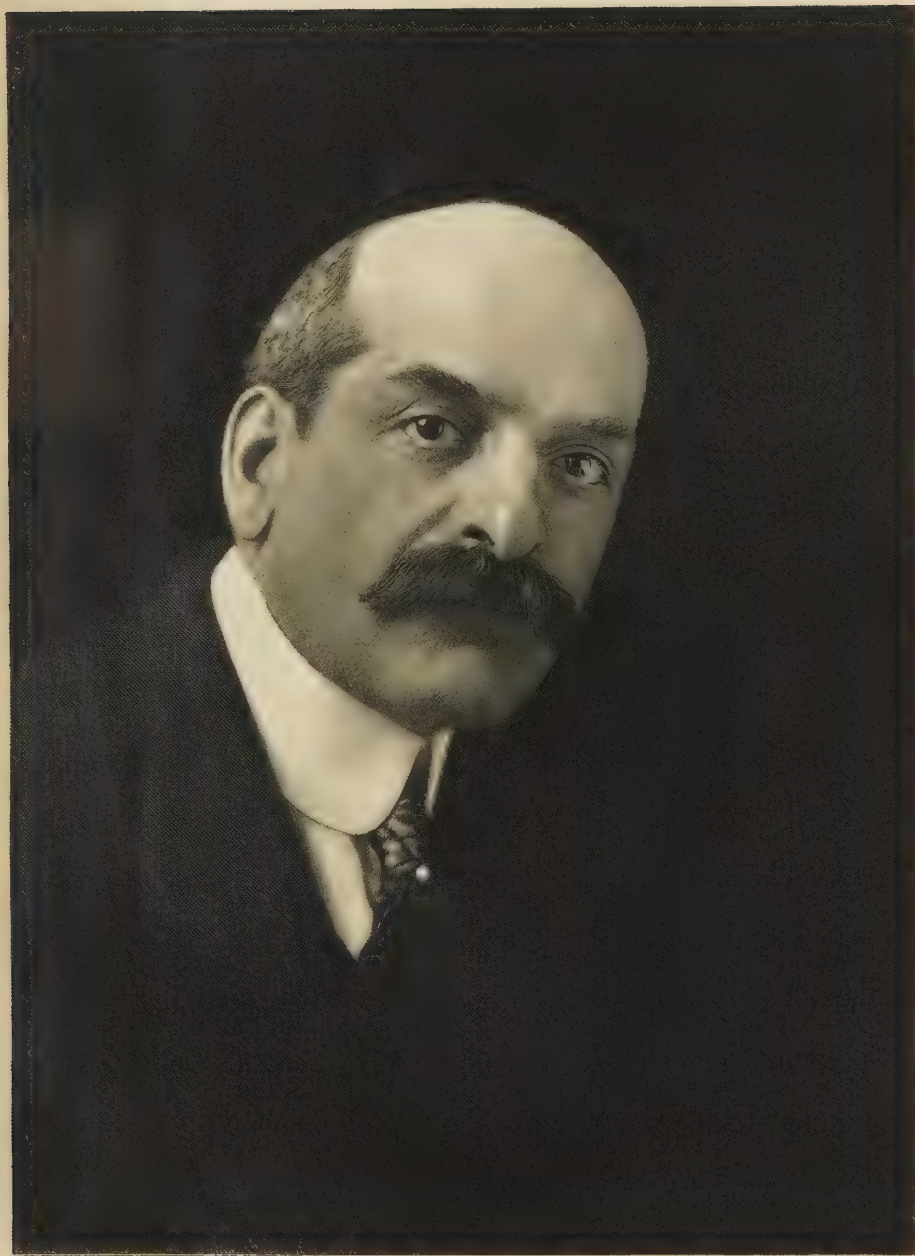
JAMES, Daniel Willis, metal merchant and philanthropist, b. in Liverpool, England, 15 April, 1832; d. at Bretton Woods, N. H., 13 Sept., 1907, son of Daniel J. and Elizabeth W. James. His father was a leading merchant of Liverpool and New York, having been identified at one time with very prominent interests in that city. He began his schooling in Liverpool, and later attended boarding-schools located on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire. He then went to Scotland, where he attended the academy at Edinburgh for three years, and, for one year more, was a member of certain classes at the university. This Scotch period of his existence he always recalled with the liveliest pleasure and cherished a great affection and admiration for the Scottish people. He came to New York City in 1849, at the age of seventeen, and almost immediately became interested in metal manufacturing and importing. In 1854 he became a

partner in the metal firm of Phelps, Dodge and Company, and retained this connection throughout his life, first as importer, and then as both importer and manufacturer, and at the time of his death was senior member of the firm. In connection with this business, Mr. James made large investments in copper properties in Arizona and other parts of the West. These he developed at a great expense, building railroads, importing labor, and in many other ways becoming an important factor in the upbuilding of a vast and hitherto unexploited territory. Throughout his business career, he was characterized by his ability to see far and clearly into the future, his remarkable breadth of view, and his preference for those enterprises which would eventually serve the interests of his fellow men. He soon amassed a large fortune, and in addition to Phelps Dodge and Company, was identified with a number of other prominent business and financial corporations; was president of the Garden Hill Corporation, and the Southwestern Investment Company; vice-president of the Northern Securities Company; director of the Copper Queen Construction Mining Company, Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, United Globe Mines, Arizona, El Paso and Southwestern Railway Company, Detroit Copper Mining Company, of Arizona; First National Bank of New York; Morris-town Trust Company, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The splendid business achievements of Mr. James during a career of more than a third of a century were not, however, the end and aim of his existence, but were subordinated and only regarded as a means to the great end and aim of his life—the strong purpose to establish, so far as he could, a truly Christian civilization in the world. Therefore, while he gave liberally of his time and fortune to any cause that appealed to him as worthy of support, he befriended principally home and foreign missions, education, and neglected children. He was for many years a corporate member of the American Board of Missions and one of its most active supporters, while with increasing years he became more and more interested in the cause of promulgating the Christian religion throughout the world. One strong evidence of his desire to forward education and Christian training is found in his gift of \$100,000 to Union Theological Seminary, with which in various capacities he had been associated for more than forty years, as his contribution to the efforts of that institution to send to the ministry men well equipped intellectually, morally, and spiritually. Mr. James' association with Amherst College, a connection which began with the entrance of his son, Arthur Curtiss James, as a student in the college, in 1885, is well known. To the service of this institution he brought large benefactions and also the wisdom gained by his practical business life and inspiring personality, becoming, in 1891, a member of the board of trustees and of the finance committee of the college. Of this phase of Mr. James' activities an associate said: "Owing to his large business experience and ability, his connection with important current enterprises, and his knowledge and sagacious judgment in respect to moneyed securities, his long service on the

Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees was of great value to the college in the investment and management of its funds. He was in favor of wise and liberal expenditures, but was equally solicitous that the income be large enough to cover the outgo, and that the burden of debt be avoided. However pressed and sometimes overtaxed with other duties and responsibilities, his time and counsel were always freely and successfully given to his work for the college. Mr. James is a man of warm impulses, high standards, and strong convictions. He had decided opinions about men and policies of collegiate administration, which he did not seek to conceal. When he had considered a matter, he was clear as to the course to be pursued, and the immediate action to be taken. He was always personally disinterested, transparent in motive and purpose, without pride of opinion or spirit of antagonism, earnest and outspoken but considerate and courteous, and more desirous to persuade than to command. The cases were few, if any, where the Board was not led to concur heartily and unanimously in the wisdom of the measures which he had at heart. If the question were one involving a consideration of ways and means, it would afterward be found that he was ready, quietly but generously, to back his opinions with the sinews of war—and this in addition to his magnificent and well-known endowments and gifts to the college." It was through the generosity of Mr. James and his son, Arthur Curtiss James, that the especial and valuable work of Amherst College in regard to the astronomical observations with particular reference to the eclipse of the sun in 1896 was made a possibility. It had been the intention of the government of the United States to send Professor Todd, of Amherst, and other distinguished astronomers to view and photograph the eclipse from the Island of Yezo, Japan, but this plan was abandoned on account of the lack of funds. At this juncture the young Mr. James offered his yacht, "Coronet," which was fitted out and conveyed the expedition to Japan. Mr. James also endowed many small cities with library funds before Mr. Carnegie had entered that field of philanthropy, and made large donations to Oberlin (Ohio) and other colleges. His efforts in behalf of children were many, and he was the founder and for many years president of the Children's Aid Society of New York. Among his miscellaneous gifts and donations were a substantial gift to the Carl Schurz Memorial Fund, and numerous drinking fountains which he presented to the city of New York. At his death he left \$800,000 to charity. Mr. James was a Presbyterian in religious faith and an attendant of the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, New York. This church, which he supported generously during his lifetime, his wife later endowed with a gift of \$180,000, thus securing the permanency of one of the finest of New York landmarks. He was a member and benefactor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and interested by membership or otherwise in the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the National Academy of Design. He was also a member of the New York Chamber of

Commerce, the Century, Metropolitan, Riding, Down Town, and New York Yacht Clubs. Mr. James married, in 1854, Ellen Stebbins, daughter of Levi Curtiss, and a member of an old New York family. She was interested in much of her husband's charitable and philanthropic work and herself gave large amounts to philanthropic institutions, and extensive gifts to the poor and needy. In 1913 Mrs. James made a gift of \$300,000 to the Children's Aid Society for the purpose of erecting an Italian school and social center on the southwest corner of Hester and Elizabeth Streets. She died 1 April, 1916, leaving bequests amounting to \$3,500,000 to various charitable, educational, and religious institutions. Mr. James had one son, Arthur Curtiss James, president of the Curtiss Securities Company of New York.

WARBURG, Felix M., banker, was born in Hamburg, Germany, 14 Jan., 1871, son of Moritz and Esther (Oppenheim) Warburg, and brother of Paul M. Warburg, the distinguished American banker and financier. A long line of his forebears, including his father and grandfather, were bankers and Mr. Warburg was literally born to the banking business. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hamburg, Germany, and entered upon his business career in the banking house of M. M. Warburg and Company, in Hamburg, of which his father was senior member. Later he went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, and engaged in the banking business there until 1894. In that year he came to America, becoming a member of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, which was probably the leading banking affiliations in America. He lost no time in entering actively into American banking and commercial circles, and soon took front rank among the leading bankers and financiers of the country. After twenty-five years he still retains his connection with Kuhn, Loeb and Company. He is also a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, vice-president of the New York Foundation, and director and member of the executive committee of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company. Felix Warburg's chief activities, however, are not those connected with finance, but since his arrival in this country he has been identified with countless movements which tend to the betterment of existing conditions and the welfare and advancement of his fellowmen. He was practically a pioneer in the cause of the Americanization of the emigrant. In co-operation with the committee on education of the New York public schools, he was instrumental in founding English classes for adults and children, newly arrived in America. As chairman of the night schools committee, he originated the practice of compiling eligible lists for teachers, in place of political appointments, and worked out the truant school system. Later he performed valuable services in the work of improving the living conditions and educational opportunities of immigrants, in connection with labor camps. Through his committee, the interest of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Department of Education at Washington, and of several industrial concerns was awakened to the need of educational work among immigrant workmen. Together with Mr. Macy and Mr. Pratt, he established the Society for the Encouragement



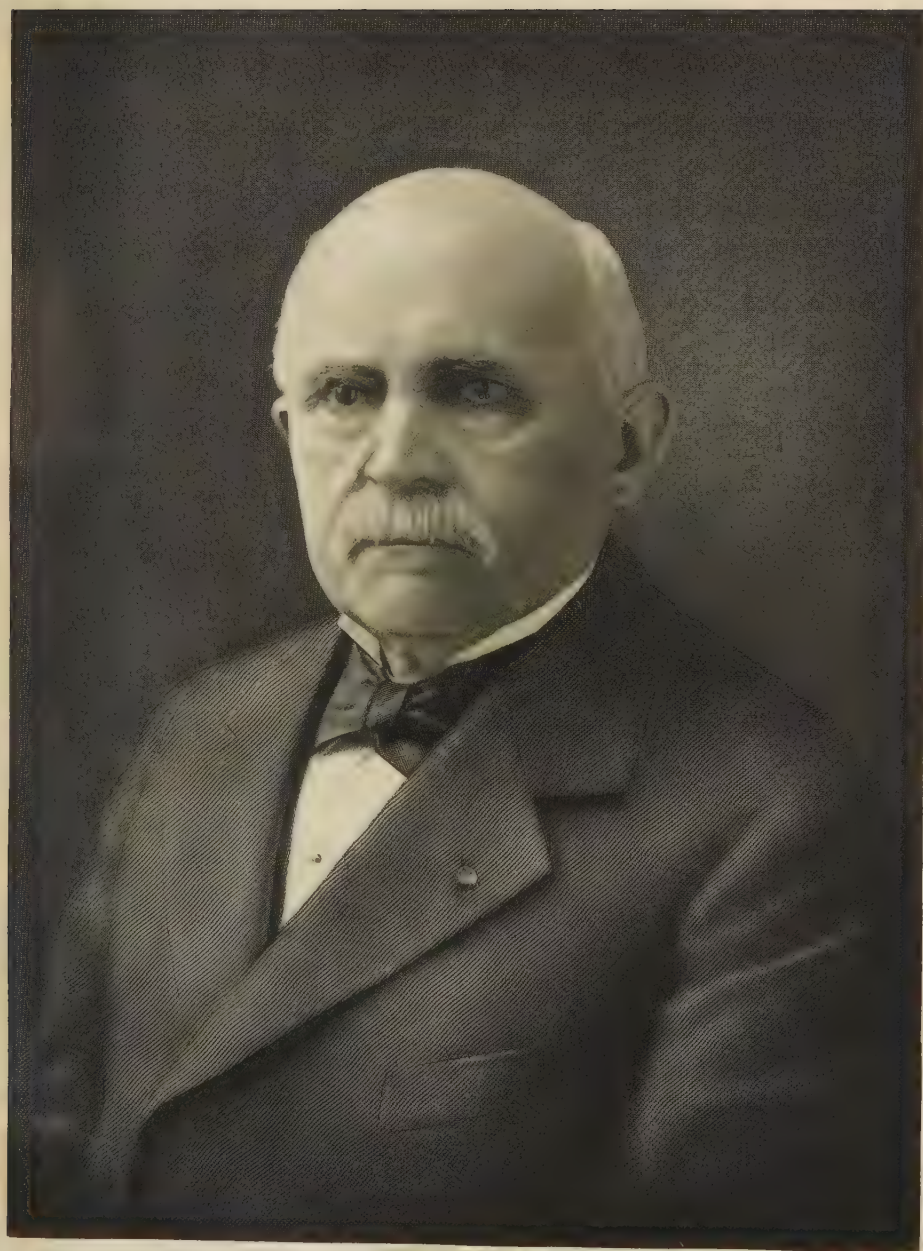
FELIX WARBURG

of Industrial Education, which to-day has active branches in all parts of the country; and has led to the establishment of the Department of Vocational Training, of which Mr. Prosser has been made the head. Large appropriations by the federal authorities have been made for this purpose. Through Mr. Warburg's membership on the Harvard committee of the division of education, Mr. Bloomfield became connected with Harvard University, to work out the employment situation, vocational guidance, etc. His interest in the establishment of special classes for defectives resulted in the adoption of an efficient plan for their operation under the Board of Education. As a result of his interest in the education of the blind, a measure was adopted admitting them to the public schools. It has proved satisfactory, both to the blind and to the educational authorities. In that connection, he became interested in the New York Association for the Blind, whose work was particularly among the adult blind. The association was then housed in a private residence, but through Mr. Warburg's efforts it acquired a beautiful building on Fifty-ninth Street, and an endowment fund to cover part of its expenses. In his efforts to work out proper treatment for defectives, he became interested in the Bedford Reformatory, and together with Mr. John D. Rockefeller, helped to establish the reformatory in its present buildings, with greatly enlarged facilities. Largely through his efforts it became possible for City College to establish a clinic, which has done good work since its formation, in testing the general health and normality of public school children. As a trustee of the Teachers College, and chairman of the committee on education, he has devoted much attention to devising a proper curriculum for defectives. The need for improvement in truant school conditions, in which he had become interested, was made very apparent by the removal of several principals under charges of cruelty. Among other valuable results of Mr. Warburg's labors may be mentioned the beautiful Richmond institution, planned and executed largely under his direction. To prevent committment of boys to the prisons and reformatories, the question of putting them into the care of watchful guardians was discussed, and Mrs. Axman, then residing at the Educational Alliance, was given charge of the work of placing of such boys, until the court should make definite disposition of their cases. This was the first attempt at probation. Through Mr. Warburg's connection with the State Charities Aid Association, the need of working out this system was urged, and through Mr. Homer Folks, he succeeded in securing passage of the probation law in New York State, with Mr. Folks and Mr. Warburg as the first designated probation commissioners. Through this law, the appointment of well prepared and interested probation officers in the courts was secured. Mayor Gaynor, Judge McAdoo, and others were instrumental in overcoming the prejudice which then existed against the probation system. In this connection, the need for the Children's Court was developed, and through the efforts of several agencies, with which Mr. Warburg co-operated, the Children's Court system was established, with Judge Mayer, then director of the Alliance, as one of the first judges. The

need for the Jewish Protectory was developed, and Judge Mayer was persuaded to take the presidency, since succeeded by Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, and the institution has a splendid building and apparatus. It was found that the absence of religious teaching among so many of the younger members of the Jewish population was leading them into bad habits, and, to get the proper material adequately trained, a teacher's course was established in connection with the Jewish Theological Seminary. With Mr. Warburg's assistance, the supervising of Jewish religious schools was substantially supported, and they are now effective, not only in imparting a good religious training to the young, but also in exercising a healthy Americanizing influence. With the same object in view, the Theological Seminary of America was established, and as trustee of the seminary, Mr. Warburg succeeded in persuading the faculty to adopt special training for social workers, in addition to the theological training, so that ministers are prepared to meet the problems in their communities. This school for communal workers covers the whole field. When recreational facilities in New York were found unsatisfactory, the first open-air playground was established on the cellar foundation of a torn-down tenement on part of the property now included in Seward Park. This effort was supported by few people until the need was further shown. At a luncheon given by Mr. Warburg, the settlement workers joined hands in forming the Playground Association, which has been instrumental in forming playground associations all over New York, and launched a national movement, effective in all parts of the United States. To further develop the children in the tenement houses, the Public School Athletic League was started by Mr. Warburg and others, under the guidance of Mr. Gulick and John Wingate, and has to-day reached large proportions and proved exceedingly effective for good. To develop the interest of children in gardening, the first school gardens were established in West Side Park, and the plan has since been adopted in connection with numerous schools. The Bellevue Hospital garden, supported by Mr. Warburg and others, holds the record of being the first children's garden in New York. The suggestion of bringing music into the people's lives caused Mr. Warburg to urge the Educational Alliance to give musical instruction to some of its gifted neighbors, but as the noise made other instruction difficult, the Music School Settlement was developed, which has done so much to assist talent in that neighborhood. As a trustee of the Institute of Musical Art, Mr. Warburg was interested in developing teachers for that, and others, musical purposes, and, as trustee of the Symphony Society, has assisted in the efforts to make the best orchestra music available to the people. His connection with the School Cantorum leads in that same direction; as also his directorship in the Musical Art Society and the Friends of Music. The movement to enable the public to gain the foundations of science and natural history also gained his special support, and has accomplished a great work in improving health conditions by its education on the dangers of tuberculosis, bacilli developments, insect dangers and water

pollution. To make art more accessible to the people his connection with the Division of Fine Arts of Harvard has been helpful in establishing loan exhibitions. The establishment of the department of prints of the Boston Museum was due to the efforts of Mr. Paul Sachs, Mr. Warburg and a few others, and Mr. Carrington's appointment assured the Department from the start the success since achieved. An effort in the same direction in the New York Art Museum led to the development of a print room there, and the loan exhibits made there, and at the new Grolier Club, have helped to awaken public interest in art, so far as prints are concerned. The question of civic pride and civic duties among the people attracted the attention of the Y. M. H. A., and, as president of that institution, Mr. Warburg was interested in Americanization efforts and knowledge of matters civic. This effort also has been very successful. In order to make the same influences available, and to follow the same course in other institutions, the Young Men's Hebrew and kindred associations established branches throughout the United States, thus acting to raise the standard of civics among the Jewish populations, and exerting a notable general influence. The poor health of the school children and the ignorance of their parents in regard to proper food, clothing, etc., attracted the attention of Mr. Warburg and others, who succeeded in obtaining the services of nurses in the public schools, now considered an indispensable adjunct to education. Through the Nurses Settlement in Henry Street, of which Mr. Warburg is trustee, facilities for home nursing among the poor have been largely increased; through the Babies' Hospital, of which also he is trustee, successful efforts have been made to reduce infant mortality. Infantile paralysis has been successfully treated in one of the city hospitals, and the necessary funds have been furnished by the Federation of Jewish Charities of New York, of which Mr. Warburg is president. Experience at the White Plains Hospital, of which Mr. Warburg is trustee, and at other hospitals in which he is interested, revealed the fact that convalescent homes for post-operative cases were sorely needed. Through the efforts of Mr. Warburg and Morris Loeb, the Loeb Memorial Home for Convalescents was established by a number of the members of the Loeb family, and has already done splendid work. Fortunately, the path so opened has been followed by the Foundation and other convalescent homes, and numerous efforts to fight tuberculosis have been successfully inaugurated. Among such is the Home Hospital for Tuberculosis. Through Mr. Warburg's connection with the young people in many of these institutions, the need for moral prophylaxis was brought to his attention, and the first lecture course was made possible by subscription. This was the pioneer work of Dr. Morrow, and, since his death, has been continued by the American Hygiene Association, assisted by the Fosdick Commission, which has done so much to prevent disease in the army and navy. To obtain proper workers in different fields, and to attract a better element to these callings, efforts for the improvement of living and educational facilities for teachers have been made, and through Mr. Warburg and Mr. Mortimer

L. Schiff, an annex for the settlement for neighborhood workers was established by the Educational Alliance. To keep the best teachers in the crowded district, a teachers' home was established, which well repaid the efforts made by the excellent teachers developed there. It was found that misunderstandings between home and school were continually arising, and the first home and school visitor was financed by Mr. Warburg and associates, and has been followed by many others arranged for by the Public Education Association. The school visitor is now a recognized agent, and has done a great deal in the constructive and preventive line. The School for Communal Workers, to obtain Jewish workers for the Y. M. H. A., and other social work has been established and supported, one-third of the necessary funds being furnished by Messrs. Lewisohn, Lehman and Warburg respectively. The question of life insurance and pension for such workers has also received attention, and several plans have been drawn up. One of these, perfected by Mr. Warburg as chairman of the pension board of the Museum of Natural History, affords a model suitable for social workers. As trustee of Teachers College of Columbia University, and as chairman of the committee on education, Mr. Warburg has devoted attention to curriculum and the developing of teachers. War relief work has received considerable of Mr. Warburg's attention: he was chairman of the joint distribution committee, through which more than \$10,000,000 has been distributed in war marred countries. The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies in New York has been one of the most arduous tasks which Mr. Warburg has undertaken. In addition to increasing its membership, which was 9,000 at the start, to 75,000, and increasing the income from \$1,700,000 to \$2,700,000, the Federation has brought about the co-operation of all shades of Jewry and all kinds of institutions, which promises well. During the world war, every Liberty Loan had Mr. Warburg's co-operation, and the subscriptions made by the firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company show plainly how active their interest was. The army and navy work, as far as taking care of the Jewish soldiers is concerned, had its origin with the Young Men's Hebrew Association years ago, when Mr. Warburg was president of that institution, and since the war this work has been enlarged and is being taken care of by the Jewish Welfare Board, which is co-operating closely with the Young Men's Christian Association in the cantonments here and abroad. This work, which was started on a small scale, received Mr. Warburg's assistance at its inception, has since received national co-operation of the Jewish War Relief and, under Col. Cutler's chairmanship, is now working on a large scale. When steps were taken to form a coast defense, Mr. Warburg was among the members of the Eastern Yacht Club who built a boat for government purposes, which was accepted by the government. Mr. Hoover of the Food Administration called upon Mr. Warburg to undertake a census of Greater New York, which would enable the Food Administration to know the amount of certain foods on hand and the consumption from week to week. Under Mr. Warburg's direction, extraordinary co-operation



B. F. Kent.

was given by Columbia College, Teachers College and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as well as by the heads of the trades in the food fields. A satisfactory census was thus obtained, which served as a highly serviceable model for similar work in other communities. It was financed by Mr. Warburg without any outside assistance. In interesting the public in War Savings and Thrift Stamps, Mr. Warburg's co-operation was sought from Washington, and he assisted in getting the right people to take hold of this enterprise. He also assisted in securing co-operation of desirable people in aiding the four-minute-men organization and lent his aid to the Catholic drive for funds, as well as to the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association drives. In the Second Red Cross drive he was asked to act as one of the vice-chairmen in the New York campaign. This drive was successful in raising a large over-subscription above the \$25,000,000 quota allotted to New York. Mr. Warburg is president of the Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers; director of the Charity Organizations Society, North American Civic League for Immigrants; Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children; and Babies' Hospital; trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, Teachers College, and the Jewish Theological Seminary. He is a member of the Institute of Social Sciences, New York Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Electrical Society, American Geographical Society, American Numismatic; and belongs to the Bankers, Lotos, Century, Country (director) and Rumson Country (director) clubs. Mr. Warburg married, in 1895, Frieda, daughter of Jacob H. Schiff, of New York.

WIRT, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, b. at West Middlesex, Pa., 26 March, 1852, son of William and Eliza Jane (Sankey) Wirt. His earliest American ancestor was Henry Wirt, a native of Waldenburg, Germany, who emigrated, in 1719, on the ship "Jamaica Galley," and located near Carlisle, Pa. On both sides his family history is closely identified with the early annals of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Ancestors of his served with the Pennsylvania troops in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. His paternal grandparents removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio at the beginning of the nineteenth century, thus becoming pioneer settlers of the Western Reserve. His father (1826-1915), was one of the most substantial citizens of Youngstown, O. Mr. Wirt completed his education at the Rayen School of Youngstown in June, 1869. After reading law in the office of Major Laurier D. Woodworth, congressional representative from the eighteenth Ohio district for many years, he was admitted to the bar, in May, 1873. He then formed a co-partnership with Major Woodworth under the style of Woodworth and Wirt, an affiliation which lasted for seven years. From 1880 until 1896, he practiced alone, but on the latter date became associated with Myron A. Norris, former justice of the Court of Appeals. In 1901 he again resumed independent practice, but in 1911 became a member of the firm of Wirt and Gunlefinger. Mr. Wirt has always been prominent in Ohio politics as one of the active and influential

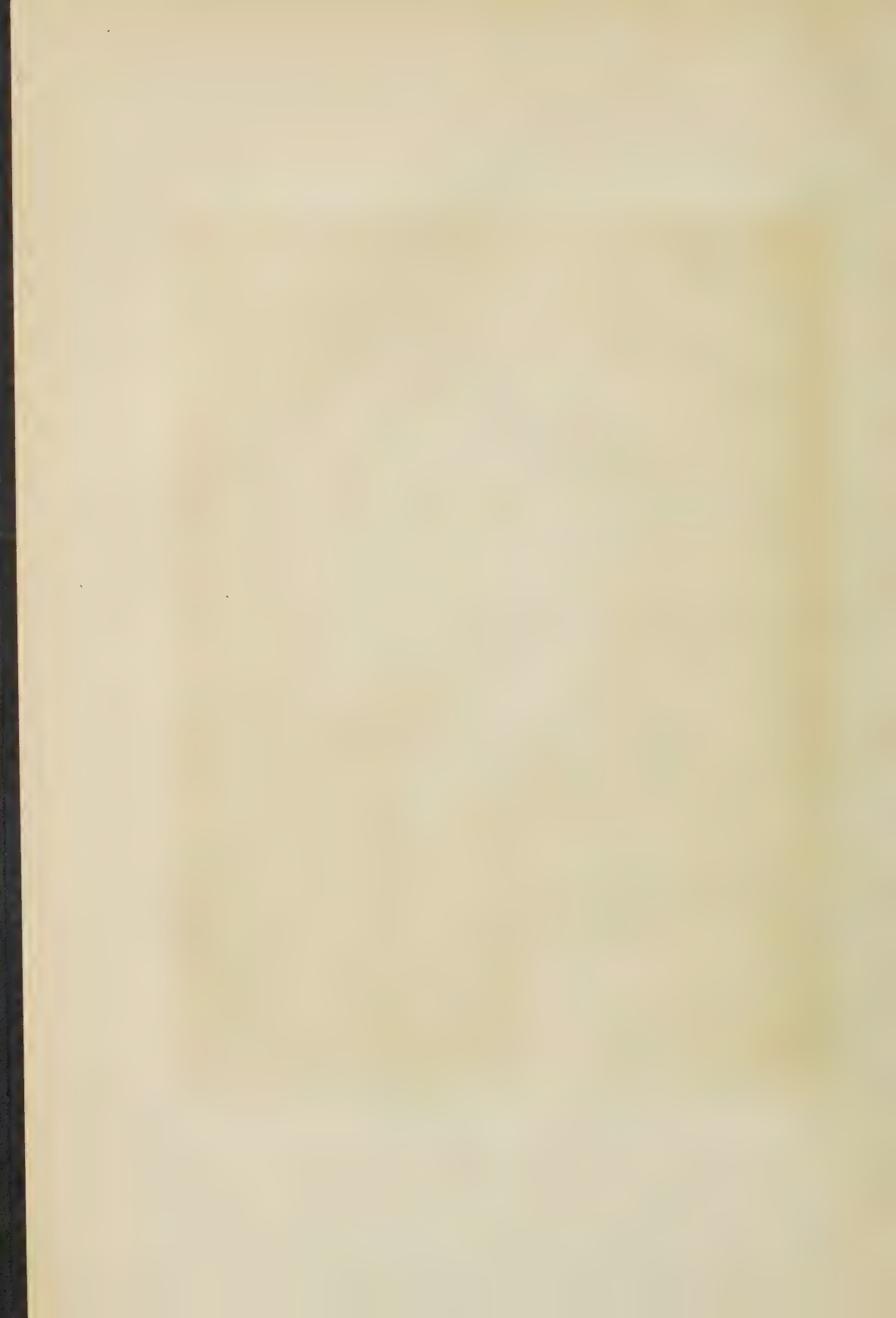
Republicans of the state. During the years 1890-94 he served in the Ohio State Senate from the twenty-third district, and was one of its leading members. In 1896 he was a candidate before Republican convention for the office of secretary of state. With the exception of this term of public service, he has given his entire time to his profession. Mr. Wirt is president of the Equity Savings and Loan Company of Youngstown, O., one of the city's substantial banking companies. He is a member of the National Geographical Society and of the Bibliophile Society of Boston, and is an original life member and one of the vice-presidents of the National Historical Society. He is president of the Youngstown Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. As a man of broad culture and an exhaustive reader, he has one of the largest and best selected libraries in northeastern Ohio, consisting of more than 3,000 volumes, covering a wide range of topics chiefly in the fields of history, travel, Americana, and general literature. It is also rich in fine editions of standard works, and contains a considerable number of first editions of English and American authors, among them twenty or more of Dickens' novels, a complete collection of original editions of William Dean Howells, and many original editions of Tennyson, Whittier, Holmes, Hawthorne, Lowell, and Riley. Many magnificent volumes are included in the library, among them a set of Browning bound in full leather with inlaid designs; Jules Verne, bound in gray wolf skin, leather rarely seen in this country, but famous as forming the binding of the imperial library in Russia. It includes Rawlinson's "Herodotus" and Jowett's "Thucydides," the latter published in Amsterdam, in 1731, and both bound in elegant style. There is a wonderful set of Norroena, or ancient Norse Legends, among which is the famous Saxo Grammaticus, which Shakespeare is known to have read, and the design of which is a copy of the most ornate binding of the seventeenth century. Mr. Wirt has also several valuable autograph editions. He has an edition of Burns' poems, published in 1820; a set of Dean Swift's works (1774); a copy of Butler's "Hudibras" (1758); rare copies of Cabbett's "Reformation," and of Fenelon's "Telamachus"; and collections of books illustrated by Cruikshank. Among the books representing more than ordinary taste are Lyall's "India," Thornton's "British India," and various other scholarly works. He has a Grieninger edition of Virgil, printed in 1502, the oldest in the country; a copy of Seneca, dating from 1632; one of Ovid, from the middle of the sixteenth century; and one of Homer, from 1715. The great statesmen and history of America are especially well represented by such works as the "Federal Edition" of the complete works of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, and others; the "Declaration of the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America," issued in 1775; and the original thirteen volumes of "The Journal of the Continental Congress." He also possesses a large collection of autographs and autograph letters of the men famous in American history, and of literary men of both the British Isles and America. Mr. Wirt married, 23 June, 1881, Mary M., daughter of Daniel McGeehan of New Bedford, Pa.

MATHESON, William John, chemist, b. in Elkhorn, Walworth Co., Wis., 15 Sept., 1856. His father was Finlay Matheson, a native of Lock Carron, Rosshire County, Scotland (b. 11 Dec., 1818), was a sugar planter and manager of a sugar estate, in the employ of a Glasgow Company, in Demerara, British Guiana. After his retirement from business, he removed to the United States and located in Elkhorn, Wis., where he married Anna Meigs Lighthall, a native of Albany, N. Y. He died 30 Dec., 1882. In 1865 William J. Matheson became a pupil at Clifton Bank, a boarding-school in Scotland, where he remained for four years. He then enrolled at the University of St. Andrews, where he studied chemistry for two years, under the well-known Scottish chemist, Lyon Playfair, later Lord Lyon Playfair. At the age of fifteen, however, and before his graduation, an unfortunate turn in his father's affairs compelled his return to America and his acceptance of employment in New York City. But by continuing his interrupted studies, he was enabled, in July, 1876, at the age of twenty, to start in business for himself as a chemist in the application of aniline or coal-tar dyes. He later acted as the general United States agent of an important German firm of manufacturing chemists. In 1890 the firm which he had established in 1876, was incorporated as the Matheson Lead Company. This company eventually attained recognition as one of the largest in its line of business in the country. Mr. Matheson was its president from the beginning, and under his efficient management the business continued to enlarge until in December, 1900, the surplus and capital amounted to \$1,000,000. In 1917 it was merged with the National Lead Company, and Mr. Matheson was induced to accept the executive leadership of the consolidation as a patriotic duty for the period of the war. He served as president and chairman of the board of directors until June, 1919, when he retired, after rendering the most important service, not only to the company but to the nation, at a critical period in the history of its dye industry. In his report, as chairman of the board, delivered 24 June, 1919, he summarized the situation as follows: "Prior to the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, coal-tar dyes had never been manufactured continuously in this country in any real sense, German manufacturers having effectively monopolized this industrial field and supplied the world for many years. Hence, in order to meet the large and urgent domestic demands for colors following the embargo on German exports, it became necessary to create a more or less complete domestic dye manufacturing industry virtually overnight and from the bottom up. In view of the highly specialized and technical experience character of the art, the absence of any important previous experience in this field among domestic manufacturers rendered the task especially difficult, important previous experience in this field among domestic manufacturers rendered the task especially difficult. That it was nevertheless in the main accomplished is now a matter of common knowledge. The Company's production of synthetic dyes is now—as it has been since the Com-

pany was organized in 1917—much greater both in volume and variety than that of any other concern outside Europe, comprising substantially all those products of pre-war German manufacture which are in large demand, and including also a number of the more rare and obscure products which constitute the last known developments of the art in Germany. The Company has well under way the development of a fairly complete line of special products referred to, and expects to be able to put them on the market from time to time during the next twelve months. With such adequate governmental protection as is now in prospect against a flood of imported dyestuffs during the next few years, it cannot be doubted that the dye manufacturing industry, so quickly and successfully established in this country during the war, will be successfully continued in peace-time, as a vital part of the country's permanent industrial system; and this Company is well prepared to maintain its leadership of the industry in this country in the future as in the past." Mr. Matheson is identified, as an officer or director, with many other important financial and industrial interests. In 1903, upon the reorganization of the Corn Products Refining Company, he became its vice-president, and subsequently was elected chairman of its executive committee, an office which he still (1921) retains. He has been connected with the Fidelity Casualty Company of New York as a director, member, and chairman of the finance committee. He is also a director and member of the executive committee of the American Cotton Oil Company, and a director in some fifteen other companies, including the General Chemical Company, the Bank of New York, the Continental Insurance Company, the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, and the Read Phosphate Company. He is a director and member of the finance committee of the Home Life Insurance Company, and until June, 1916, was associated with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company as trustee. He is actively interested in numerous organizations which have as their common object the betterment of the public welfare and the advancement of science and the arts, and has given much of his time to various charitable and civic causes. He is president of the Biological Laboratory of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, located at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; is a member of the board of managers of the New York Botanical Gardens, at Bronx Park, New York City; is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; and was the first president of the American Mosquito Extermination Society. He is a vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Huntington, Long Island; a member of the Central Council, Charity Organization Society; a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, of the Manufacturing Chemists Organization, and of the American Chemical Society. Mr. Matheson is affiliated with the Down Town Association, Recess Club, Century Association, Metropolitan Club, and Chemists' Club, all of New York; with the Hamilton and Rembrandt clubs (of Brooklyn), and with the New York Yacht Club. He is past flag master of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club



James M. Lee



of Oyster Bay, L. I.; commodore of the Bes-
cayne Bay Yacht Club, Coconut Grove, Fla.;
member of the Piping Rock Club, Locust Val-
ley, L. I.; the Nassau Country Club, Glen
Cove, L. I.; the Huntington Country Club,
Huntington, L. I., and the National Golf Links
of America, Southampton, L. I. He married,
in 1881, Harriet Torree, of New York.

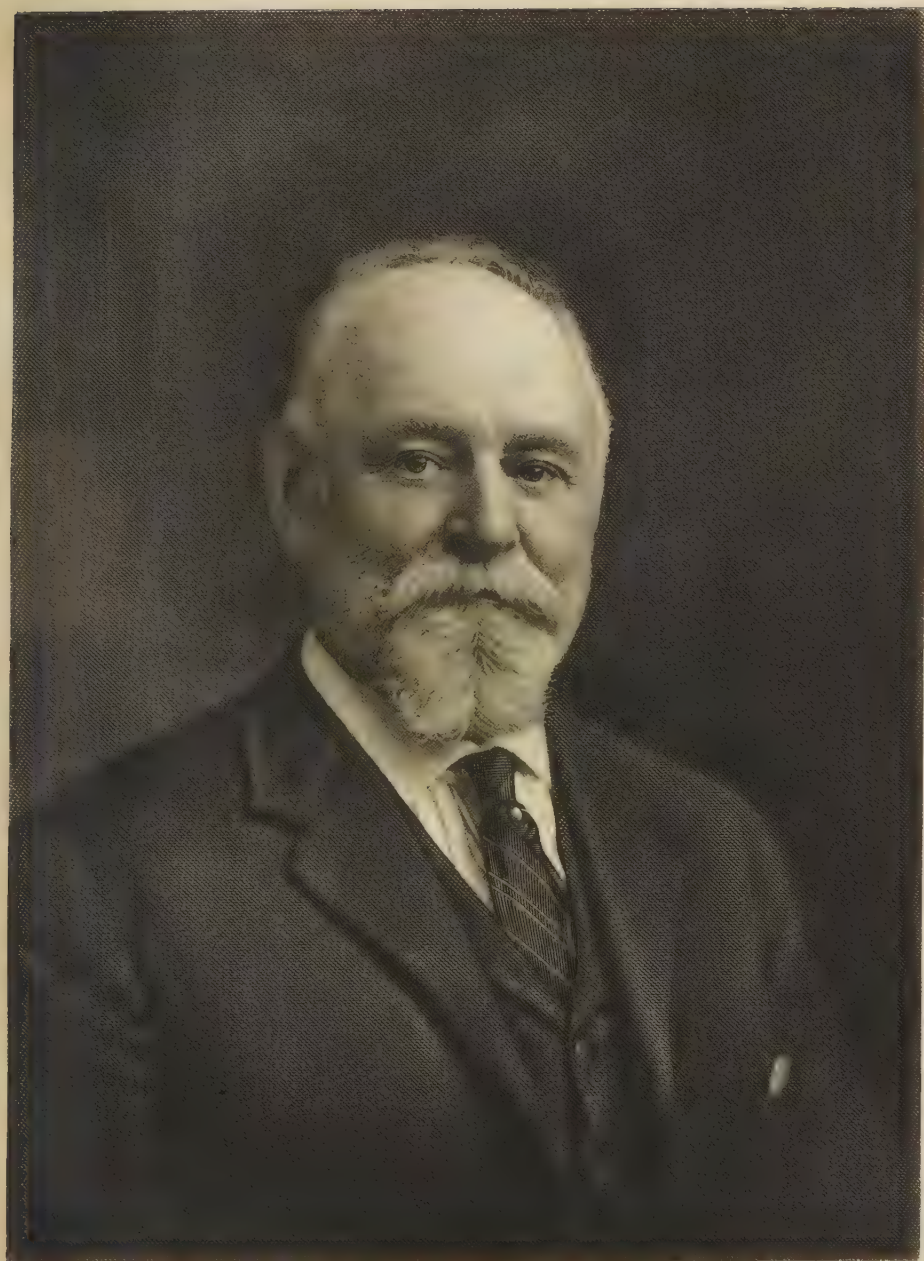
COX, James Middleton, congressman and
governor of Ohio, b. at Jacksonburg, O., 31
March, 1870, son of Gilbert and Eliza A. Cox.
He received an elementary training in the pub-
lic school, but, having been early obliged to
engage in farm work, depended for his further
education on his own reading. Before his six-
teenth year he obtained a position on a local
newspaper at Middletown, his first attempt to
enter the field of journalism. Shortly there-
after, however, the insufficiency of his wages
compelled him to seek employment elsewhere,
and he became a school teacher. He passed
the examining board successfully, and was ap-
pointed to a country school just outside of
Middletown. In this position, tact and courage
were quite as important as learning, for, as he
afterwards related, many of his pupils were
larger than himself, and liable to take advan-
tage of him. After two years at teaching, he
became a reporter on the Cincinnati "En-
quirer." Shortly thereafter Paul J. Sorg, the
tobacco magnate, who had just been elected
to Congress from the third district, asked him
to become his private secretary. While in his
employ at Middletown, an event occurred
which turned him to journalism again. A
serious railroad wreck had occurred at Middle-
town, and Mr. Cox, with unusual enterprise,
held the wires to Cincinnati, telegraphing the
contents of the local newspaper until he had
gathered the complete story for the "En-
quirer." In this way he secured a "scoop"
for the biggest news story of the time. As a
result, the managing editor telegraphed for
him and offered him the office of railroad-editor.
In 1898 Mr. Sorg joined him in the purchase
of the Dayton "News," a newspaper then by no
means prosperous. His first five years as
editor were filled with difficulties, but, with
characteristic persistence, he made the under-
taking a success. In 1903 he purchased the
Springfield "Press-Republic," and formed, with
his Dayton property, the News-League of Ohio,
which he has continued to conduct. His activi-
ties made him a notable figure in his section
of the state, and in 1908 he was offered the
Democratic nomination for Congress, against
John Harding of Marion. Although, before
this time, he had never made a public speech,
he conducted a vigorous campaign and was
elected. Early in his congressional career, he
attracted attention by his able speech against
the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. He was ap-
pointed a member of the Committee on Approp-
riations, and entered with great zeal into its
affairs. One notable service of his was the
origination of a national budget system to
regulate both National and State appropri-
ations—a bold conception which marked him as
a born leader in public life. He was re-elected
to the succeeding term. An episode that con-
tributed to give him a large share of national
regard was his successful opposition to a bill
for increasing the maintenance fund of the
Zoological Gardens at Washington, and the
substitution of one increasing the appropria-

tion for the Soldiers' Home, which was passed.
In the final year of his second congressional
term, he received the Democratic nomination
for governor of Ohio. The main issue was on
the new state constitution, which had just been
drafted, and in support of this he made a suc-
cessful campaign. Among his early activities
as governor was the introduction of a bill for
improvements in the public school system, of
which he had had some practical knowledge at
the beginning of his career, and of another for
building inter-county highways, both of which
were enacted. Governor Cox's highway system
to-day is regarded as a model. His advocacy
of these, and other, notable improvements, won
him reputation as a "radical," in a state hav-
ing a reputation for conservatism. As a conse-
quence, when he appeared as a candidate for
re-election, he was defeated. Two years later,
however, he was again elected governor by a
triumphant majority, although persistently ad-
vocating the same principles of reform. In
his second administration he fairly exceeded
the reputation of the first. In the workmen's
compensation law he made a great forward step
in industrial legislation. His mothers' pen-
sion and child-labor laws were other measures
that were vastly progressive, and appealed im-
mediately to the whole nation. He introduced
the initiative and referendum, an original
budget law, a measure known as the "second
chance" law for convicts, and a bill against
fraudulent promoters. The new banking-codes
then adopted strengthened public security. In
opposition to the prevailing practice of ap-
pointing assessors, which often allowed fa-
voritism and "graft," the Warnes act was
passed with Gov. Cox's support, providing that
public valuers shall be elected on their per-
sonal merits. One notable result was seen in
the immediate reduction of taxes. Other ex-
cellent enactments provided for the building
of improved roads, for establishing state farms
for the delinquent, for authorizing extra com-
pensation to the families of laborers killed, while
on duty in the mines, for the payment of semi-
monthly wages, for the prohibition of contract-
labor in workhouses, and in general for the
protection of the workingman. Experts have
estimated that the saving under the budget sys-
tem introduced by Governor Cox amounts to
nearly \$8,000,000 annually. Governor Cox was
elected for a third time in 1918. He has served
six years in all; longer than any other gov-
ernor in the history of Ohio. As a strong, prac-
tical, clear-visioned friend of labor Governor
Cox attained a commanding position all over
the country; and as the man who might in the
face of widespread dissatisfaction secure a ma-
jority of the popular vote, he was chosen as
the national standard-bearer of the Democratic
party at the San Francisco Convention on
6 July, 1920. He entered the fight, boldly sup-
porting the League of Nations, and accepting
without demurrer all the burdens of his party.
On his nomination the New York "Times" re-
marked editorially: "Mr. Cox has had experi-
ence in public affairs quite beyond that of the
average presidential candidate. He is a man
of deep-seated connections, a strong fighter in
the presence of opposition, but withal the gov-
ernor is very human." Governor Cox made a
notable campaign, speaking to large and en-
thusiastic crowds in all the principal Eastern

and Middle Western and Western States (thirty-eight in all), and conducting himself throughout as though not even the shadow of defeat hung over him. But the aftermath of the war brought about a condition that resulted in a Republican tidal wave.

MARSTON, Edgar Lewis, banker, b. in Burlington, Iowa, 8 March, 1860, son of Sylvester W. and Susan Hodson (Carpenter) Marston. He is a descendant of William Marston, who emigrated in 1634 and settled in that part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony which later became Maine. Mr. Marston's father (1826-86) was a minister and an able writer on religious subjects; the organizer of churches and Sunday-schools, and a well known educator. He was closely identified with prominent educational institutions in the South and Middle West, including Burlington University. In 1868 the family moved to St. Louis, Mo., where Edgar entered La Grange College, being graduated in 1874. Later he entered upon the study of law at Washington University, completing the course with honors in 1881. Prior to this, in 1879, he had made investments with borrowed capital, in the cattle business in Indian Territory. In the late seventies, when the territory still reeked with tales of Belle Starr, the Daltons, Youngers, and other outlaws, Marston, then only nineteen years old, assumed the responsibility of carrying a goodly sum of money, which he had been charged to deliver at an outlying post. Seated opposite to him in the stage coach was an individual bearing all of the marks of the typical Western "bad man," and he promptly pointed his revolver at him. The "bad man" reciprocated, and they sat all night with guns turned on each other. The morning light showed that both had been mistaken and they agreed to become friends. Following his admission to the bar in St. Louis, Mr. Marston became a partner of Edward T. Allen, a well known corporation lawyer of that city, who numbered among his clients many important persons and corporations, including the late Mrs. Hetty Green and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The title of the firm was Allen and Marston. About 1882, however, he decided to abandon the law for business undertakings, and again went to the Indian Territory, this time representing eastern capital, and became interested in leased lands there and in Texas. In 1883, he organized the Cragin Cattle Company, purchasing two large cattle ranches in what was known as the Cherokee Strip, where he had been one of the committee of five to negotiate for 6,000,000 acres. In 1884, following his marriage, he made a European trip, after which he sold his Cragin Company interests and became associated with his father-in-law, Colonel R. D. Hunter, at that time head of the commission firm of Hunter, Evans and Company, with branches in Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis. Mr. Marston had charge of the firm's financial affairs, and, as his principal work was to secure loans for its enormous commission business, he was brought, at a very youthful age, before the moneyed men of the east. Among these early friends was Henry K. Thurber, known as the "grocery king," who, though not easy of approach, gave the young financier his confidence, and through him made heavy loans to the western commission firm which he represented. In 1888, Mr.

Marston, with his father-in-law, organized the Texas and Pacific Coal Company, thus succeeding in a venture which had been crudely started and which had proved a failure. Going into Texas they took over the property, then embracing 25,000 acres, re-organized and enlarged it, and gave the name of "Thurber" to the mining town that was established. In 1898, Mr. Marston succeeded his father-in-law as president of the coal company, the holdings of which have been increased to 70,000 acres, with \$4,000,000 capital, on which dividends have been paid regularly since 1896. In May, 1917, the capital stock was increased to \$5,000,000, and the name changed to the Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company. Although a pioneer in the coal fields of Texas, Mr. Marston received only moderate returns for more than a quarter of a century for the great works accomplished by him. Only about the year 1912, following the discovery of oil in other sections of Texas, could he say, "Here is an El Dorado where there is plenty for me and for those who have faith to follow me." This was the development of the Texas-Pacific Coal and Oil Company. Mr. Marston's company pursued a policy of buying or leasing in sections where oil measures were likely to be found, and before the end of 1916 had accumulated holdings of 300,000 acres, 70,000 of which were owned outright. Within a year after the first wells were sunk, the output of the Texas-Pacific Company exceeded 50,000 barrels daily. Attracted by Mr. Marston's discoveries some of America's largest oil companies have gone into that section of Texas, buying or leasing the lands. Mr. Marston took up his residence in New York City in 1887, and since that time has been active in the financial life of that city. He became associated with Blair and Company, in 1890, as manager of the bond department, and in 1893 was made a member of the firm, a connection which he still retains (1921). He is president and director of the Manhattan Railway Company, and the Texas and Pacific Coal Company; vice-president and director of the Sussex and Pacific Coal Company; a director of the Bankers Trust Company, Borden's Condensed Milk Company of Canada, the Clinchfield Coal Company, Davis Sewing Machine Company, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Merchants Fire Insurance Corporation of New York, the Metal and Thermo Corporation, the Texas Pacific Mercantile and Manufacturing Company, the United Dye Wood Company, and the Western Maryland Railway Company. He is interested in many public and private philanthropies and especially in higher education; is a trustee of the General Education Board, of Vassar College, and of Brown University. In October, 1920, Mr. Marston presented the latter institution with a gift of \$150,000 for the erection of a new modern language building. He is a member of the North Eastern Society, the Missouri Society, the Bibliophile Society, the Colonial Society of New York; member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He holds membership in the Union League, Metropolitan, Automobile, Greenwich Country, Apawamis, New York Yacht, American Yacht, and Downtown clubs of New York City. Mr. Marston married, 4 June, 1884, Jennie, daughter of Robert D. Hunter, a cattle commission



Frank Niles

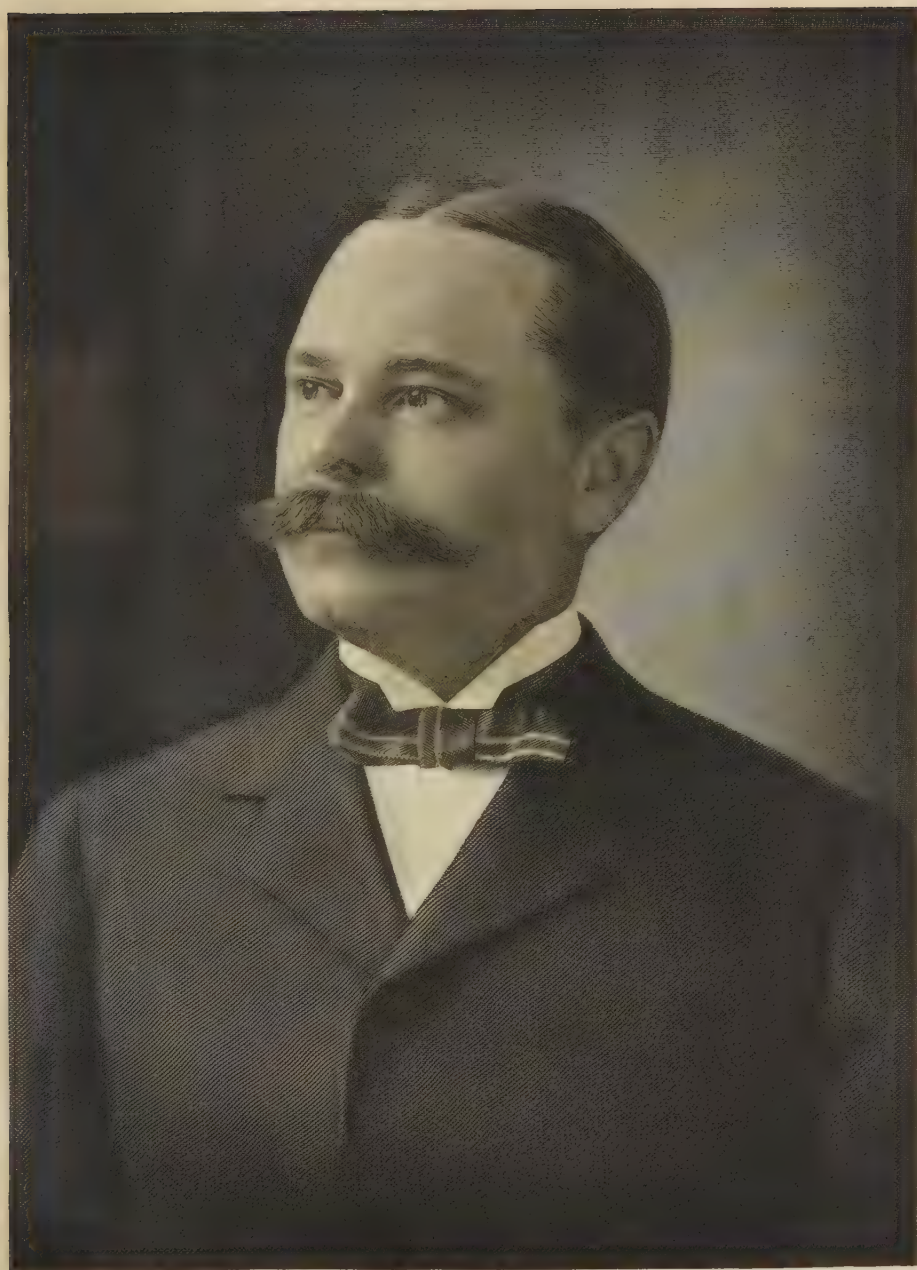
merchant and ranch owner of St. Louis, Mo. They have two sons, Hunter Sylvester and Edgar Jean, and one daughter, Jennie Frances Marston.

NISSEN, Ludwig, jeweler, b. in Husum, Province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 2 Dec., 1855, son of Hans Friedrich (1821-1887) and Lucie Catherine (Dawartz) Nissen. The origin of the Nissen family is Danish. Schleswig-Holstein was formed of two Duchies under the rule of the king of Denmark, until 1864, when, following the war with Prussia and Austria, Schleswig was placed under Prussian rule and Holstein under Austrian domination. In 1866, both provinces were annexed to Prussia. Husum, in which city the Nissen family had lived and have been identified with its material and social interests for many generations, is interesting historically as the bailiwick where was organized the first expedition of Angles and Saxons, which set out from there in the fourth century, soon after the fall of the Roman Empire, to conquer the British Islands. George Nicolaus Von Nissen was Privy Counsellor to the king of Denmark, dying in Salzburg in 1856. Other members of the family filled positions of high rank in the Army and Navy of Denmark, and in the civic and business life of both Jutland and Schleswig-Holstein. Friedrich Nissen was a painter of note in Kolding (Jutland) during the middle of the eighteenth century. His son, Peder Nissen, established himself as a rope manufacturer in Husum. His son, Hans Friedrich Nissen, expanded the business which was started by his father, until as the result of his enterprise and ability it became one of the most important of its kind in that section of the country. Through his mother Mr. Nissen is descended from a high Polish military officer, named Von Dawartsky, who, after taking part in an unsuccessful revolution, fled to Mecklenburg, where he relinquished his title, and also the last syllable of his name, to avoid identification. He acquired his early educational training in the Volksschule of Husum and later pursued such academic studies as opportunity afforded, at one time serving as assistant secretary of the imperial district court of the district of Husum. He soon discovered, however, that this position and other official stations to which he might advance offered little prospect for future independence, and, after much discussion with his parents, decided to emigrate to the United States. Mr. Nissen set sail for America in August, 1872, landing in New York City, 11 September. Friendless, with but \$2.50 in his pocket, and with no knowledge of the language of the country, the seventeen-year-old immigrant had no great cause for optimism as to his future success. His first employment was as a bootblack in a barber shop, on the corner of New Bowery and New Chambers Streets, one of the most notorious sections of New York. The boy who in Denmark could have aspired to a diplomatic post was shining shoes. His next position was that of dishwasher, in a cheap restaurant, at a salary of \$6.00 a month. His superior qualifications promoted him to the post of cashier, but reasoning that he would be in better line for advancement in a factory, he entered the work shops of the Lawrence Curry Comb Company. In this position he had the promise of

being placed in the sales and office departments after he had mastered the manufacturing end of the business, but unhappily the company failed, and he was once more left stranded. His next venture was in a butcher's shop, where he swept floors and waited on customers. Before he had reached his majority, he had purchased a small establishment with his savings and was his own master. This time ill health, superinduced by the hardships which the youth brought up in comfortable surroundings had been compelled to endure, caused him to leave the shop in the hands of his employees. When he regained his health his business had suffered to such an extent that he was obliged to sell it in order to pay his debts, an adjustment which left him with a capital of just fifty-seven cents. He then entered upon a successful undertaking, on borrowed money and in association with a friend, in establishing a restaurant under the firm title of Westphal and Nissen. After a few months he became the sole owner, because his partner, upon the death of his father, returned to Hamburg to take charge of an important business, and after three years, during which he had accumulated \$5,000, he sold the establishment to enter into the wholesale wine business, investing his savings against a partner's experience. The partner's dishonesty made the enterprise a failure. The firm of Nissen and Guenser went into liquidation, a process which left him considerably in debt. He had lost his money but not his heart. For the fourth time he began his business life over again, in association with an old friend, a diamond setter, in a small jewelry business under the title of Schilling and Nissen, in May, 1881. The location of the new enterprise was at 51 Nassau Street, and the combined indebtedness of the young partners was \$3,000 above their assets. The business enlarged rapidly, and, in 1884, was reorganized and its style changed to Ludwig Nissen and Company. In 1885, the company removed to larger quarters at 18 John Street, and in 1890, Mr. Nissen bought out his partner's interest and took into the firm several of his former employees. From this time on Mr. Nissen's rise was very marked, and to-day (1921) he is ranked among the leading pearl and diamond merchants and importers in the United States, frequently being referred to as the Pearl King. In 1891, in recognition of his high standing among his business associates, Mr. Nissen was elected treasurer of the New York Jewelers' Association. In 1895, he was elected president of this organization, the first time such an honor had been accorded one of foreign birth. Mr. Nissen was also ten years younger than any former head of the association. It soon became customary for Mr. Nissen, who had developed into a forceful logical public speaker with a thorough knowledge of his subject, to be called upon to represent the jewelry trade at notable expositions in this country and abroad. He was sent to Albany, in 1892, as chairman of a jewelers' committee, including Charles L. Tiffany and Joseph Fahys, to appear with other mercantile representatives before a senate committee to urge an increase from \$300,000 to \$500,000 for the Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago. On this occasion and later ones he presented his case forcibly and gained a reputation as a convince-

ing orator. In association with Dr. Charles F. Kunz, the Tiffany expert, he was invited by the Governor of Tennessee to act as judge at the Tennessee Centennial of all awards on art goods, jewelry, minerals, and precious stones; was appointed as commissioner for Brooklyn at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895; at the Exposition held in Nashville, in 1897; and at the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo, in 1901. He was appointed by Governor Black as commissioner for New York State, to the Universal Exposition held in Paris, France, in 1900. Mr. Nissen's abilities were soon recognized in quarters quite outside his own line of business. He served three terms as president of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, and was one of the leading business men of the country selected by President Taft to co-operate with the Government in framing laws for the development of this country's foreign and domestic commerce. He was the first delegate of this Conference called upon to speak and present the plan for organization, was elected Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, drafted the articles which created the present Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and was a member of its first directorate. In 1907, Mr. Nissen was elected, on the recommendation of ex-President Cleveland, a member of the board of trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. He was also interested in the management of other institutions, including the Stuyvesant Heights Bank of Brooklyn, of which he was the first president, but resigned this position on account of lack of time to devote to the performance of his duties. He was for many years vice-president and director of the Oriental Bank of New York, director of the Sherman Bank, Brooklyn Bank, Guardian Trust Company of New York, Union Trust Company of New Jersey, First National Bank of Jamaica, Home Trust Company of Brooklyn, Long Island Safe Deposit Company, the Thrift of Brooklyn, and the National Reserve Bank of New York, but resigned from all these institutions to devote his time to his own rapidly increasing business. He retained, however, a trusteeship in the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn and in the Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company of New York. Mr. Nissen's career is distinguished not only by his great personal success but by the disinterested and valuable service he has been able to give to his adopted country. His work in behalf of the civic and economic affairs of New York has been of a most important nature. For more than twenty-five years he has been identified with every great economic movement inaugurated in Greater New York, as well as many in the state and nation. A Republican in political affiliation, he has been offered many political honors, including a seat in Congress, which he has always declined. Just prior to the consolidation of the cities of Brooklyn and New York Mr. Nissen was prevailed upon to serve as civil service commissioner of the former city, of which he has been a resident for many years. After the consolidation the citizens of Brooklyn called a conference of representative residents of that city for the purpose of taking steps to protect the interests of the Brooklyn borough in the newly consolidated city. Mr. Nissen, as chairman of the Confer-

ence, put in form a motion to establish the "Brooklyn League," an organization which was completed, and of which he was the first president. The League has now grown into a powerful civic body with one of the largest and most influential memberships of any organization of its kind. In 1900, when the great McKinley and Roosevelt meeting took place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Republicans of that city conferred upon Mr. Nissen the honor of presiding. On this occasion occurred what is remembered as one of the greatest political demonstrations in history. He was named for President of the Council, by unanimous vote, in 1897, when the Citizens' Union of Greater New York nominated Seth Low for Mayor, and Hon. Charles S. Fairchild for Comptroller. This honor, equivalent to a nomination for Vice-Mayor, he felt constrained to decline for the reason that his personal interests would prevent his giving proper time and attention to his official duties. In 1900, when the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn was founded, immediately following the McKinley campaign, for the purpose of combatting the evil influence of Tammany Hall, Mr. Nissen was chosen chairman of the Committee on Organization, and later was made chairman of the Borough Committee of Brooklyn. When the anti-Tammany organization of New York was formed he was made vice-chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, and was one of the executive committee of twelve men who went into conference with the anti-Tammany organizations for the purpose of planning a fusion ticket. At this time Mr. Nissen was persistently mentioned for the office of mayor, and for the office of city comptroller, but as on previous occasions refused to allow his name to be used. He gave his advice and service not for any political advancement but in unselfish devotion to his city and state. No doubt the election of the fusion ticket candidate, Seth Low, as Mayor was largely brought about by the work of Mr. Nissen and his colleagues in Brooklyn, where he received a majority large enough to offset the majority against him in the other four boroughs. During his mayoralty Mr. Low cabled Mr. Nissen's appointment as chairman of the Brooklyn Grade Crossing Commission, to Paris, where he had gone on business, a position recently created by the State Legislature and which involved the handling of many millions of dollars, but he declined the honor. In 1909, and again in 1913, Mr. Nissen's high rank in the jewelry trade was attended by his selection as chairman of the committee of the precious stone and pearl importing interests of the United States as their advocate in Congress in the revision of the tariff. In the latter case he was presented with a gold loving cup in appreciation of his services. In 1909, Mr. Nissen was also made president of the newly formed Precious Stone Importers Protective Association, as a measure to assist the Government to enforce the revenue laws and reduce the losses from smuggling. When the organization was given a national charter, as the American Jewelers Protective Association, in 1911, he was again elected president and was several times re-elected, resigning in 1915 on account of the pressure of other work, and because of his election in that year to the presidency of



Paul Kieck

the National Jewelers' Board of Trade—the most important jewelers' organization in the United States—a position which has always been looked upon as the post of honor in the jewelry trade. When the European War broke out Mr. Nissen, who was traveling with his family on the continent, on reaching London at the end of a disagreeable journey from Germany through Holland, allied himself with the American Relief Committee, and did much for his stranded countrymen in obtaining credit for them at hotels and commercial houses. He also had the distinction after reaching New York of being the first to defend Germany against the charge of being solely responsible for the war. This article appeared in the "Brooklyn Eagle" of the date of 30 August, 1914, and placed the responsibility for the war upon England, who fomented hostilities for the sake of retaining her commercial and financial prestige. During the course of the war the Liberty Loan Committee of New York requested Mr. Nissen to form a Committee of Americans of German ancestry to augment the sale of Liberty Bonds. This body, which he composed of twenty-five of the most influential men of German blood, met with great success, under the name of Liberty Loan Associates. Mr. Nissen has for a number of years served as trustee of Adelphi College, Brooklyn; was a member of the board of trustees, created by legislature, for the Hudson-Fulton celebration, in 1906; and has been a director of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States for twenty years; is one of the oldest directors of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in which he has served on important committees. He is greatly interested in the Boy Scouts of America, and immediately upon the formation of that society was made vice-president of the Brooklyn Council. The newly organized Hudson River Bridge and Terminal Association elected him one of its first Board of Directors and appointed him as vice chairman of its Executive Committee. The lives of men such as Ludwig Nissen form the true basis for character building and inspiration for the American youth, and his own experiences and the lessons they have brought him, told in his own words, are of more value to the reader of an account of his remarkable career than the opinions of the chronicler. On being questioned as to the elements of his success, Mr. Nissen said: "There are hundreds like me. Everybody admits that to reach any height, in business or in a profession, a man must have some native ability. All my life I have tried to cultivate this strain. That ability must be supplemented by character. A man may be a fakir and get along for a limited time. Sooner or later he is discovered, and the success based on a phantom character vanishes. Character is the backbone of success. It must be built on a rock-bottom foundation. Too often," he continued, "young men trust to luck to make their fortunes. Good luck counts for nothing; it should never be relied upon. The first requisite to success is absolute reliability. After all, success is abstract—it is not simply the fact of getting rich, but of possessing the consciousness that when you die you will have left the world a little better for having lived

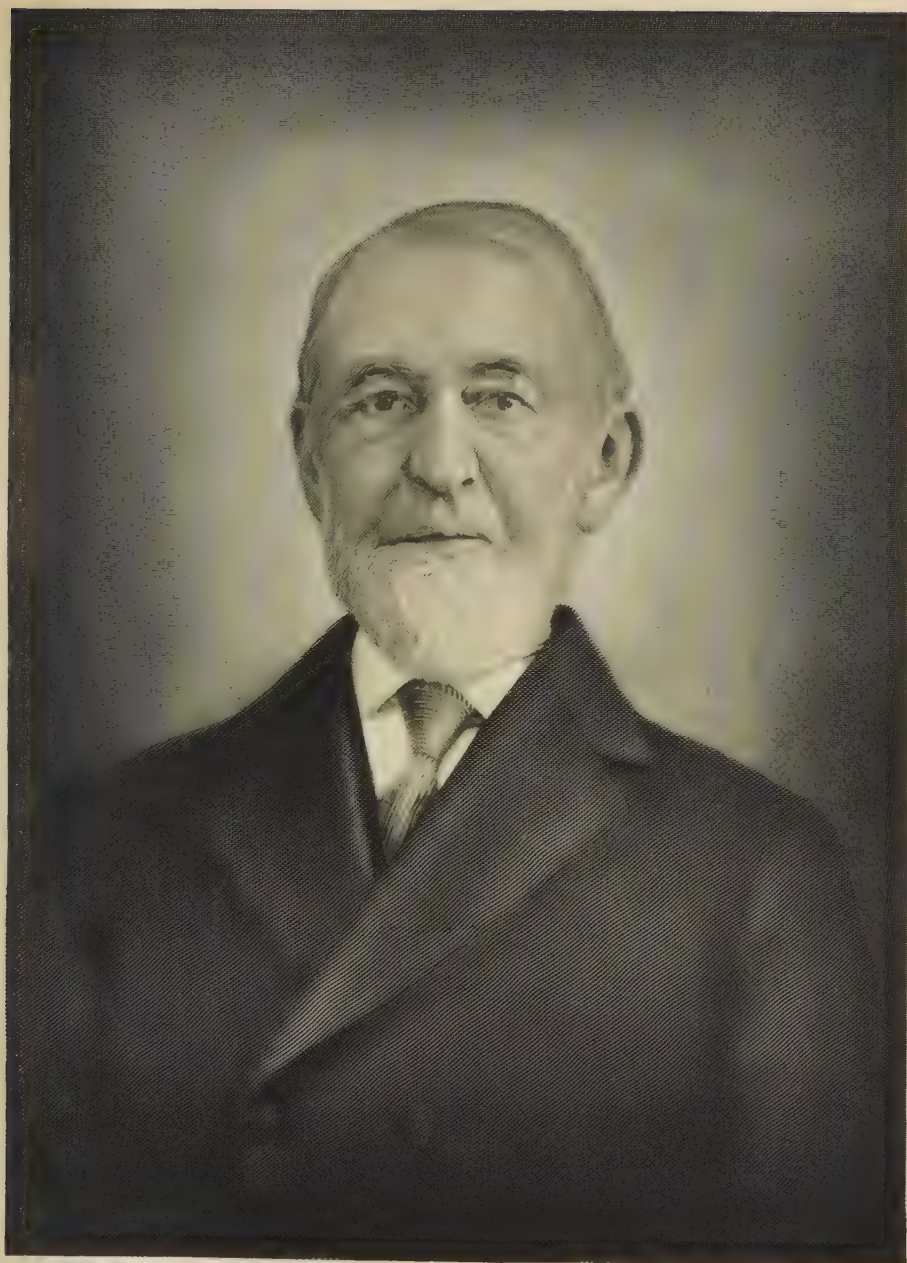
in it. Almost any man, if he is spared the allotted time of three-score and ten years, can amass some wealth if he piles cent upon cent and dollar upon dollar. If he is unscrupulous as to how he gets it, simply knowing enough to keep out of the clutches of the law; if he is mean and niggardly and stingy with himself, his family and everybody around him, he cannot help but save some money, and if he keeps on working until he is seventy he will get material riches just as surely as he will get disease, disappointment and death. I have never regretted any of the setbacks I suffered. They helped to mold my character. I have walked the streets of New York hungry, for days at a stretch—but I have never begged. Every job I had, however small, I tried to make bigger. Nothing was too low for me as long as it was a source of an honest wage. I kept my vision clear always—to become a leading merchant. And I find that from each one of my numerous jobs I derived some benefit which I have retained and put to advantage in the importing of diamonds and pearls. If I had stayed at home, as my father and mother wanted me to, purely for sentimental reasons, I might have been as good a man, or better, than I am to-day. But I never would have had the same broadening life. For that reason I say to young men starting out: Get away from home and learn to rely upon yourselves, instead of letting somebody else do your thinking for you." Mr. Nissen is a member of the Aurora Grata Club, the Hanover Club, the Germania Club, the Union League Club, the Hamilton Club, the Municipal Club, the Parkway Driving Club, and the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, all of Brooklyn; and the Bankers Club and the Economic Club of New York. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of Kismet Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He married, in New York City, 27 Dec., 1882, Katherine Quick, daughter of Peter and Magdalena (Walter) Quick. Both Mr. Nissen and his wife are ardently fond of pictures and have many valuable paintings and other art objects in their home in Brooklyn and in Mr. Nissen's office. They have no children.

WILCOX, Paul, lawyer, b. 3 Oct., 1858; d. 23 Nov., 1912, son of Dr. John and Margaret H. (Griffin) Wilcox. His branch of the Wilcox family evidently emigrated from England to Tennessee, early in the seventeenth century, and traces a common origin with the Wilcoxes of New England who settled in the counties of Essex and Middlesex, Massachusetts. John Wilcox, great grandfather of Paul Wilcox, married a daughter of "Squire" Boone, a brother of the historic Daniel Boone. Their son, Dr. George Wilcox, a physician of more than local reputation, practiced for forty years in Boone County, Mo., and his son, Dr. John Wilcox (1829-76) was considered the best surgeon and surgical expert not only in Missouri and Indiana, but in the Middle Western states. Driven out of Missouri, because of his southern sympathies, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he removed to Indiana, and there acquired a large medical practice. He was the friend and associate of President Harrison, Vice-President Hendricks, United States Senator Joseph E. McDonald, and other notable men. His wife was a descendant of Zachariah Griffin, who

served with the Continental Army throughout the Revolutionary War. Paul Wilcox was graduated at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., with the highest honors, and as valedictorian of his class. He afterwards studied international law at Berlin and Leipsic, Germany, and upon his return to America, entered the Law School of Columbia University, New York City, and was graduated in 1884. After a year in the office of Mitchell and Mitchell, he was admitted to the New York bar, in 1885, and entered on practice. In 1890 he formed the firm of Wilcox and Barclay. From the beginning of his career his success as a trial lawyer was remarkable. In a notably short period of time, he was retained in many important cases, and against some of the ablest lawyers of New York City. It is said that he spared neither time nor labor in his legal investigations, and that in his clear exposition of legal questions, in his aptness of illustration, strength of argument, and in the breadth and versatility of knowledge, he was rarely equalled by one of his age and experience. Among other large corporations of the metropolis, he represented the American Press Association, of which he was a director. He secured laws favorable to American corporations in Canada, and, in England, argued successfully several important cases before the British Courts. In 1888, Mr. Wilcox removed to Montclair, N. J., where he made his permanent home. From the beginning of his residence there, he exerted an active and beneficial influence in the affairs of the community. He rendered perhaps his most important service to the town in organizing the Bank of Montclair. He was also prominent in the social affairs of Montclair; was the organizer of the Montclair Club, and its president for five years; one of the organizers of the New Jersey State Golf Association; a member of the Outlook Club, of Montclair, and its president during the years 1893, 1894, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1906; and a member of the Metropolitan Club, New York City. He married, in September, 1884, Mary, daughter of William G. Maul, a prominent merchant and banker of Omaha, Neb. They had two sons, Harold H. Wilcox and Paul Wilcox, 2d, and one daughter, Gladys Wilcox, who died in Alexandria, Egypt, at the age of four years.

BOYD, David Ross, educator, b. in Coshoc-ton, Ohio, 3 July, 1853, son of James and Mary (Ross) Boyd. Descended through a sturdy line of American ancestors of English and Celtic stock, he showed a very marked inclination toward studiousness, even while attending the district school of his native town. His studies were much disturbed by the unsettled conditions attending the recruiting of men for the Union armies during the Civil War, so that he had almost reached his majority when he entered the College of Wooster. From this institution he graduated in 1878 with the degree of A.B., earning his degree of A.M. three years later. Immediately on graduating he was appointed superintendent of schools at Van Wert, Ohio, which position he held for one year, when he went to Arkansas City, Kan., and took charge of the schools there. For four years he continued as city superintendent of schools in Arkansas City, attracting so much attention by his efficient

methods that at the end of that period he was tendered the appointment of president of the University of Oklahoma. Here his abilities were quickly recognized and gave him a wide influence, with the result that he was also made president of the Board of Education of Oklahoma, an office he filled with great credit to himself and with marked results for Oklahoma. In 1908 President Boyd resigned from the president's chair of the university to become superintendent of the educational work carried on by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. For four years he was the executive directing the work of this great organization on many fronts; among the Indians of Alaska, among the Mormons, the Western Indians, the Southern Mountaineers, and among the negroes of Cuba and Porto Rico. In 1912 the trustees of the newly developing University of Mexico, in Albuquerque, began looking about for a successor to their president, Dr. E. D. McQueen Gray, and their choice fell on Mr. Boyd, as a man likely to continue the progressive policy adopted by the university. Upon his election to this position President Boyd began to make a careful and detailed study of the educational situation in the newly organized State and the needs of the university. One of the first things which attracted his attention was the desirability of enlarging the campus, while land could be secured at reasonable prices. By his persistent efforts he gradually enlarged the already existing campus of twenty-five acres to an area of three hundred acres. He then secured the services of Burleigh Griffin, the prominent landscape architect of Chicago, who had been awarded the contract for laying out the new capital city of the federated states of Australia, Canberra, who immediately visited the university and drew up plans, not only for beautifying the campus, but for the construction of a new set of buildings in a modified form of the unique pueblo style of architecture. President Boyd also instituted some important changes in the curriculum of the university. He has made a beginning in university extension and correspondence work in order to accommodate those who may seek instruction but are unable to attend the university. The department of home economics has been introduced, with excellent up-to-date electrical equipment. A chair of theoretical and applied psychology has been added to the College of Arts, Philosophy, and Sciences, and in view of the growing relations of this country with the Latin-American republics courses in Spanish history have been added and greater emphasis has been placed on the teaching of the Spanish language. A course in commerce, under the direction of the department of economics, has been established on a university basis, to take up the larger problems of business and commercial relations with other nations. In addition, several full courses in music have been organized in the College of Fine Arts. During President Boyd's administration the university has acquired a reputation as a first-class institution of higher education which has spread all over the country and the enrollment of students has steadily increased from year to year. By his energetic campaign of publicity, carried on through the press and by means of public addresses all through the State, he has brought the people



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to a realization of the fact that the institution is not a local school at Albuquerque, but that it is the State University belonging to all the citizens of New Mexico. Unconsciously President Boyd has also made himself universally known as among the foremost educators in the country. Though possessed of a profound learning and all the attainments of a scholar and a scientist, he combines with these qualities a keen practical business judgment and an executive ability which would have gained him great success in the commercial world, had he chosen to devote his life to that field of activities. Aside from this, he possesses a keen insight into human character, which enables him to choose as his assistants and co-workers men of substantial ability, rather than those of showy attainments. Among the professors of his faculty are educators of such wide repute as Dean A. Worcester, occupying the chair of psychology and philosophy, also one of the leading authorities on the Philippines. President Boyd is immensely popular among his students. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity and a Mason of the York and Scottish rites. On 6 Sept., 1882, President Boyd married Jennie Thompson.

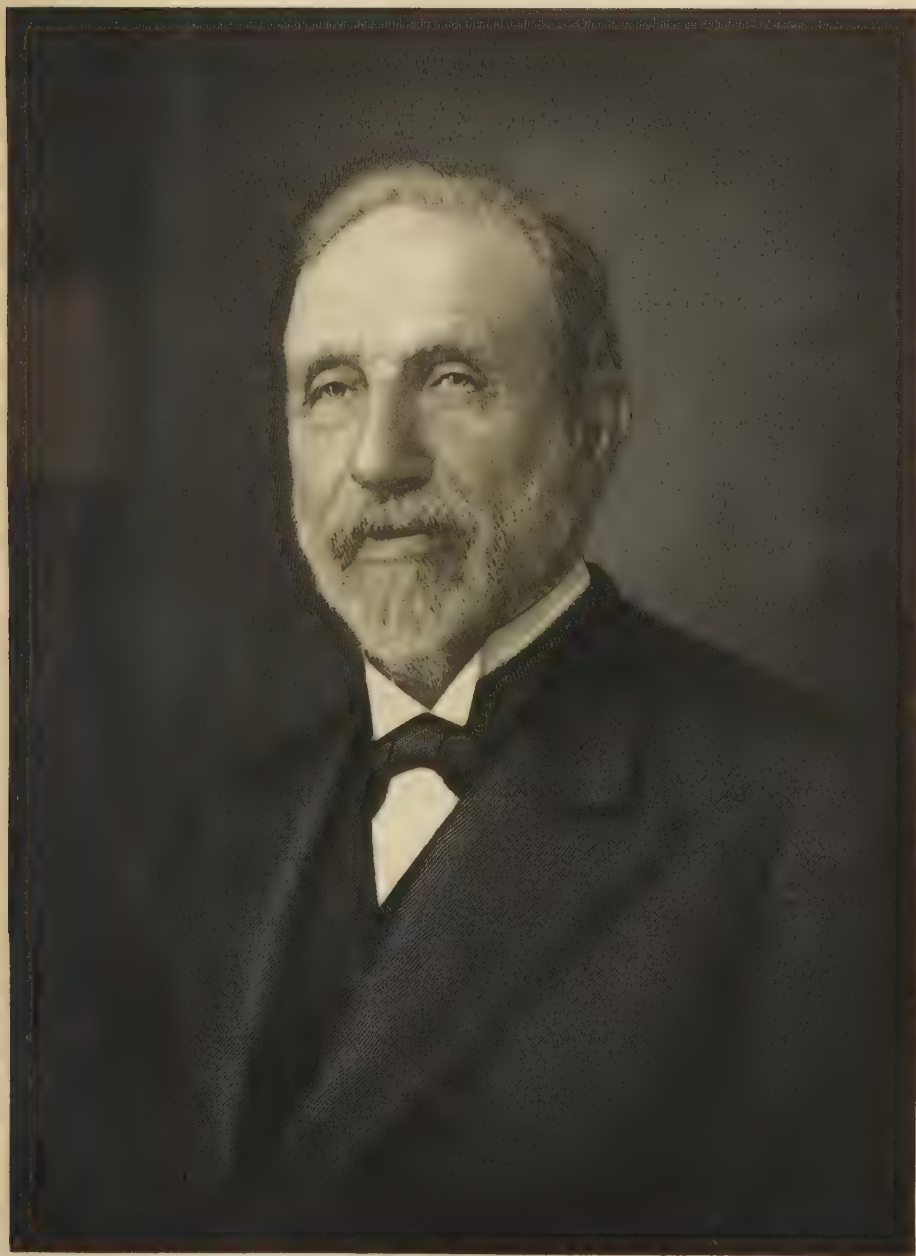
MAUL, William Garrison, merchant and banker, b. in Bridgton, N. J., in 1832; d. in Omaha, Neb., 12 July, 1912, son of Garrison and Phoebe (Mulford) Maul. His education was acquired in the public schools of Bridgton and the Woodstock Academy, New Jersey. In 1856 he engaged in business in Sioux City, Ia., and, in 1862, removed to Omaha, Neb., where he made his home until his death, fifty years later. In this half-century he saw Omaha develop from a frontier town into a populous city of acknowledged importance as the gateway to the great Northwest. Mr. Maul had no small part in this evolution. He was the proprietor and manager of the dry goods firm in Omaha known as Tootle and Maul and Company, which operated a chain of stores, and in the later years of his life was interested in the banking business as vice-president of the Commercial National Bank of Omaha, which, merged with two other banks, later became the United States National Bank of Omaha. Mr. Maul was a man of great ability and foresight qualities, which, coupled with tireless industry, won him success. Quiet and unassuming in his manner, he carried a high standard of living into his business and social life. Singularly unselfish and unworldly, he believed the best of everyone, and tried to give every man a chance. On hearing of his death, an associate of many years wrote: "There abides in my mind the image of as just and considerate a man as I ever knew. When I think of him now and compare him with the other men I have known, he seems to be in a separate small band of distinctly superior men, who always choose to suffer themselves than even to appear to be in the smallest degree unjust. He lived as nearly a perfect life as I can imagine possible in this world." Mr. Maul was fond of reading and the owner of a well chosen library; was also an enthusiastic golfer, and a member of the Omaha Country Club. He married, in 1860, at Cedarville, N. J., Ella Augusta, daughter of Lemuel Dare, of Bridgton, N. J. They had one child,

Mary Maul, who became the wife of Paul Wilcox.

KRESGE, Sebastian Spering, merchant, b. at Bald Mount, Pa., 31 July, 1867, son of Sebastian and Catherine (Kunkle) Kresge. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Conrad Kresge, a native of Switzerland, who came to this country and settled at Effort, Pa., about 1740. His father was a prosperous farmer. Mr. Kresge began his education with regular attendance at the little country school of his native town, then went for two winters to the school at Brodheadsville, Pa. Next he attended classes at Fairview Academy, after which he began earning his living as a country school teacher, in which capacity he continued for one winter's term. During the following year he was employed for six months in a grocery store at Scranton, Pa., and in the following autumn entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he completed the course in March, 1889. Then followed a period of miscellaneous occupations: for a while he sold insurance, then household articles for a few weeks, and for a slightly longer period was employed in a wholesale produce store. Having saved some money, he bought a half interest in a bakery, but this enterprise having proved an unprofitable venture, he terminated his connection with it, and took a position as bookkeeper in a hardware store. Altogether he spent slightly over two years in Scranton, gaining a varied commercial experience which was presently to stand him in good stead. From 1892 to 1897 Mr. Kresge was a traveling salesman for a firm dealing in tinware in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and this was his most steady employment before going into business for himself. Here it was that he saved up some \$8,000, which was to constitute the nucleus of his present fortune. With this sum in hand, he went to Memphis, Tenn., and there began his independent business career by buying a half interest in a five and ten cent store. Later, with his partner he opened another similar store in Detroit, Mich., but this arrangement caused some inconvenience, and two years later they decided to dissolve the partnership. Mr. Kresge exchanged his interest in the Memphis store for his partner's interest in the Detroit store, so that each was able to give full attention to his own interests. Upon the conclusion of this transaction Mr. Kresge removed to Detroit. Perhaps one of the most remarkable features of recent economic, or commercial, development in the United States has been the growth of that system of retail distribution known as the "chain store system." In the industrial history of the country it has quite as important a place as the development of the large manufacturing corporation, generally considered by foreigners as the distinguishing feature of American industrial institutions. Possibly the story of Rockefeller's development of the oil industry lends itself better to picturesque treatment, but there can be no doubt that the evolution of the chain store is of no less significance. When, some day, the history of these industrial developments is written, Mr. Kresge's name must certainly figure large in the story of the chain store. While it is true that he did not found the system; that he was not

even a pioneer, a close study of actual facts reveals the fact that he has brought the management of this form of distribution to its highest degree of efficiency. Beginning with the original five and ten cent store which was opened in Detroit nineteen years ago, Mr. Kresge had, in 1912, opened sixty-four other stores, at the rate of about four each year. This expansion was made entirely from the reinvestment of the surplus profits. In May, 1912, he incorporated his interests with a capitalization of \$2,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock and \$5,000,000 common stock. The new money provided by the sale of this stock, together with the continued use of surplus profits, enabled the Kresge Company to open seventy-four new stores between 1912 and 1915; at the rate of about twenty new stores a year, almost one every two weeks, five times the rate at which they were increased before 1912. At the end of 1915 the additional stores brought the total up to 138, and during the present year (1916) it was planned to add another twenty-five to the system. The sales in all these stores during the past year amounted to \$21,000,000, on which a profit very little short of \$1,300,000 was made, amounting to 65 per cent. dividends on the stock. To give some idea of the place that Mr. Kresge's enterprise occupies in this field of American business, it may be worth while presenting a brief survey of the whole field. The pioneer of the system was Woolworth, who started the first five and ten cent store in a small town of Pennsylvania thirty-six years ago, and who is today at the head of an organization comprising 735 similar stores covering the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, while the tallest building in the world stands in New York City as a monument to his achievement. The McCrory system, started under similar humble conditions, has now developed to 115 stores. These, together with the Kresge system, form the three largest five and ten cent store systems in the country, or in the world. Of these three it will be seen that in regard to size the Kresge enterprise ranks second. These two larger corporations are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. But in the matter of earnings the Kresge enterprise does not take a second place. The Kresge common stock, which was offered shortly after the Woolworth stock at \$45.00 per share, recently sold at \$260.00 per share, and, in November, 1915, declared a dividend of 80 per cent., with 20 per cent. in rights to subscribe to new stock at par, thereby increasing the common stock from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The \$1,000,000 of new money derived from the sale of this new common stock is now being used to open twenty-five new stores. Owing to the high price of the old Kresge stock, the directors decided to reduce the par value from \$100.00 per share to \$10.00 per share. It is in the earning powers of the different companies, however, that a striking contrast is shown. In 1911 the estimated earnings of the three corporations was: Woolworth, 8 per cent.; Kresge, 7 per cent.; and McCrory, 8 per cent. In 1915, however, Woolworth earned 13½ per cent.; McCrory, 10 per cent., and Kresge, 28 per cent. Thus it will be seen that while all these systems prove by their prosperity that

they have become an integral part of our American mercantile system, differences of management create a difference in their earning powers. To sum up the success of the Kresge system, it will be found to resolve itself into a few very simple but fundamental features. First of all, it supplies to all classes the small things which enter into everyday life and which are really the essential needs of material life, next to foods. Next, it sells these goods, through its multiplicity of outlets, in such enormous volume that the margin of profit is practically nothing on the individual article. Furthermore, the business is co-operative, for not only does the consuming public benefit, but the managers and buyers share in the profits as well. This arouses that enthusiasm in the employees without which no business can prosper permanently. Finally, there is the wide room for the application of methods of efficiency. A slight change of business management in a single store which might result in an increase of sales by a few dollars might not be thought worth while installing, but where the slight benefit is multiplied by several hundred, the result is very substantial. Students of our American commercial system predict for the five and ten cent stores a still greater field for expansion, not only in this country, but in other countries as well. The feature in which the Kresge stores differ most prominently from the other chain store systems is in the attitude toward the managers, as well as the employees. Short hours, pleasanter conditions of employment, and excellent wages render them not only content, but arouse in them a loyalty toward their employer which has its place among the assets of any corporation. The managers, on their part, are given a latitude of initiative to which the capable man immediately responds and proves his worth. The local manager is, in fact, given full charge of the enterprise under his management, the attitude of Mr. Kresge toward him being rather that of a teacher, a business guide, than that of an employer. The result is that, instead of all the individual enterprises being run according to a set plan, each is able to adapt itself to local conditions, as though quite independent. In this regard they not a little resemble the gigantic Rochdale store system of Great Britain with its \$600,000,000 a year profits and from which the idea of the chain store first sprang. Much of his energy and time as the building up of this vast system has demanded from Mr. Kresge, he still has had time for outside interests, though these are of a social aspect rather than such interests as may fall under the term of hobby. Like several others of the big leaders of industry, he is of a keenly religious temperament, being a leading member of the Methodist Church. When Billy Sunday, the evangelist, came to Detroit, he gave over to him his fine residence, second to none in the State of Michigan, while he and his wife and four children occupied a six-room apartment during Mr. Sunday's stay. Nobody in the State is more enthusiastic than he in support of the prohibition movement. It is his personal conviction that all the social evils of the country are due to the use of spirituous liquors, therefore he is determined to devote



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all his spare energy to the permanent elimination of the source of these evils. He gave a banquet to the leading men of Detroit to meet Mr. Russell, the father of the prohibition movement, at which over 400 guests were present. He was very active in the movement to make of Michigan a prohibition State. Among the clubs of which Mr. Kresge is a member are the Detroit Golf; the Detroit Athletic; the Palestine Blue Lodge; and the Ingleside Club. He is also a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and the United States Chamber of Commerce. His recreations consist chiefly of motoring and hunting. On 19 Dec., 1897, shortly after establishing himself in business in Memphis, Tenn., Mr. Kresge married Anna E. Harvey. They have had five children: Stanley, Ruth, Howard, Catherine, and Anna Kresge.

CARTER, William, manufacturer, b. at Alfreton, Derbyshire, England, 25 Feb., 1830, d. at Needham Heights, Mass., 16 July, 1918, son of John and Mary (Cary) Carter. His early educational advantages were limited. The public school system was unknown, and it was only through the laborious home work, by attendance at Sunday School, and by private study that he was able to master the fundamentals. Yet in spite of these handicaps a beginning was made out of his own pocket for the sum of eight pence a week in the back parlor of a local teacher. Thus at the age of ten years he attended school one-half the day and worked the other half with his grandfather, a maker of knitting machines, with a shop in his own house located on the main town road. In 1857, with the same eager desire for learning, and for new opportunities, he came to America, landing in New York City. The voyage across was a memorable one—nearly eight weeks of stormy weather, with provisions sufficient for only a fortnight. There was danger of starvation, and allowances were cut to three ship biscuit a day and a quart of water. As a result of the storms and adverse winds the voyage consumed fifty-two days. On arriving in New York his only capital was \$2.50, but, quite undiscouraged, he made his way to Portsmouth, N. H., where he secured work as a knitter. Because of a strike, however, this employment was brief, and he was compelled to seek new opportunities, again without money. He started out on foot as an itinerant tinsmith, mending pots and pans along the way, thus reaching Ipswich, Mass., and finally Roxbury, where he was able to get work at his own trade. After spending about three years at Roxbury he came to Highlandville (Needham Heights), where he was joined by his wife. At this time Highlandville was virtually a wilderness. Its inhabitants were few and widely scattered. Although it held no prospect as a manufacturing center it had attracted a number of Englishmen, experienced in the knitting trade, some of whom had the ambition to engage in their trade by starting work with hand frames set up in their homes. Among these was Samuel Sutton, located in Brookline, and during Mr. Carter's three years' association with him, prior to coming to Highlandville, he learned much. The hardships, however, of these years were numerous, small wages, long hours, little spare time

or money. In partnership with Joseph Wayne and William Moseley, Mr. Carter bought an old machine which was shipped to them at Sutton's. This was repaired and operated for a time but was subsequently sold for \$300.00. With money gained from the sale of this machine the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Carter's share being used for the purchase of a less expensive machine, the use of which he placed at the disposal of John and Mark Lee. These two men had already made a beginning in hand-knit wear, and had established a company, which was prosperous in a small way. It was with this concern that Mr. Carter became employed, selling through them the products which he was able to turn out. This marked the beginning of his efforts to build up a business of his own. With small gains accumulated he was able to purchase a piece of land and for the sum of \$175 built a house, aided by Colonel Dewing and Marshall Rice. This house, considerably altered, is still standing, and was occupied by Mr. Carter until April, 1898. Here he had a workshop, and made cardigan jackets, for which they obtained \$45 a dozen. On this class of work, Mr. Carter succeeded in making a beginning and was able to employ one or two helpers. Subsequently, he combined his entire interest as co-partner with John and Mark Lee, and the firm became Lee, Carter and Company. The year 1872 was a poor one for nearly all kinds of business in this country. The reconstruction period after the war had reached its height, and because of over-production of goods and political reasons, there resulted a financial panic which forced many small concerns out of business. The firm of Lee, Carter and Company was compelled to discontinue its business and dissolve partnership for lack of funds. Mr. I. T. Burr held a mortgage on this property and machinery, and, because there was no other purchaser, was compelled to bid in the property himself. Being unable to make use of his purchase, he made a proposition to Mr. Carter, to take the management of the plant and give a note for the machinery and building. By degrees, considerable machinery which could not be utilized was sold, and part was put to immediate use in the making of cardigan jackets and mittens. As the machinery was sold, Mr. Carter paid all money that could possibly be spared to Mr. Burr, even though the note had not matured, retaining only sufficient for the needs of the business. After he had paid off the debt, he invited John Lee into the business as an equal partner without funds. This invitation was fully appreciated, but Mr. Lee had established himself and family in New Brunswick, N. J., and decided not to come to Highlandville. The company became known as William Carter & Company, and entered into business relations with the firm of Russ, Cobb and Company (afterwards Russ, Eveleth and Ingalls). The product of the firm was broadened from year to year until the line includes infants' shirts, infants' and women's mittens and men's and women's union suits. At early ages Mr. Carter's two sons, Horace A., and William H. Carter came into the business, learning the processes of manufacture of knit underwear. In 1898, with the possibilities of the knit goods business looming large, it was decided to break

away from the jobbing trade and to do all of the selling direct through the company's own salesmen. This marked the beginning of the real progress of the company and the beginning of the wide reputation now enjoyed in all kinds of knit underwear. Many new additions were made to the factory at Needham Heights, and a new mill was purchased at Springfield to handle the wide and ever-increasing demand for the products, which total 500,000 dozen garments per year, with gross sales approaching \$6,000,000. Notwithstanding the engrossing matters of business, Mr. Carter always found time to take active interest in whatever was conducive to the public welfare and prosperity. For many years he was a member of the board of selectment, and in 1895 was a representative in the general court. He was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church and for four years was superintendent of its school board. Fraternally, he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, of Norfolk Lodge of Free Masons, of Newton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Home Market Club of Boston. Mr. Carter was married three times; first in Goodling, England, to Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Horsely) Truman, by whom he had one son, Frank C. Carter. On 2 Sept., 1863, he married Martha, daughter of Mark and Phoebe (Wigley) Lee, by whom he had four children, William H., John J., Mary E., and Horace A. Carter. His third marriage, with Jane, daughter of Jonathan and Eunice (Arnold) Avery, occurred in Brookline, 23 April, 1874. Their children are Lucy A. Carter Lee and Roscoe A. Carter.

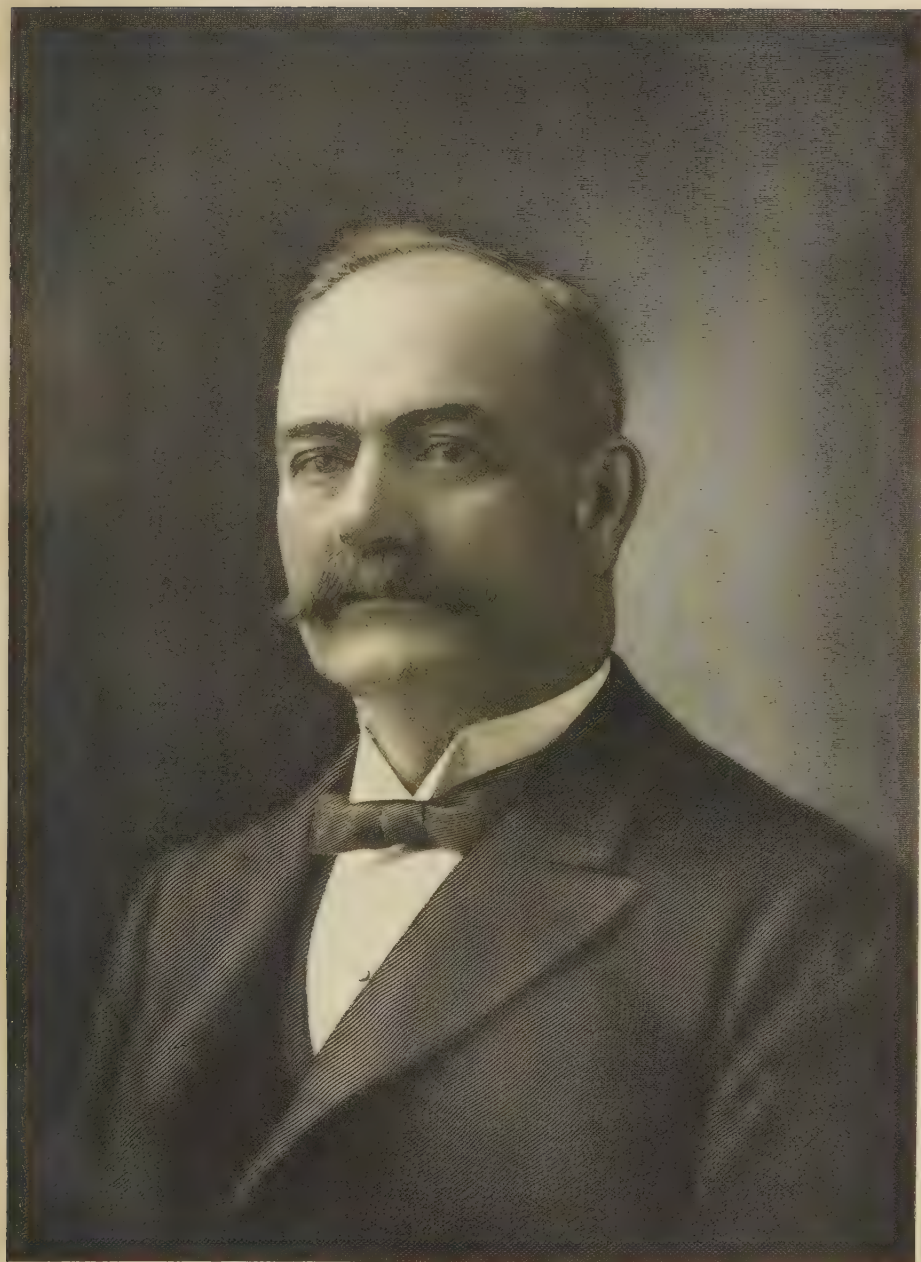
WHITNEY, Eli, banker, b. in New Haven, Conn., 22 Jan., 1847, son of Eli and Sarah Perkins (Dalliba) Whitney. He comes of English colonial ancestry, and traces his descent to John Whitney, born in England in 1559, who resided in the Parish of Isleworth-on-the-Thames opposite Richmond. He sailed for the new world in the early days of Plymouth colony, and, reaching Massachusetts in June, 1635, located at Watertown. From him and his wife, Elinor, the line runs as follows: John, born in England, 1620, and his wife, Ruth Reynolds; Nathaniel (1) and his wife, Sarah Hager; Nathaniel (2) and his wife, Mary Robinson; Nathaniel (3) and his wife, Mary Child; Eli (1) and his wife, Elizabeth Fay; Eli (2) and his wife, Henrietta Frances Edwards. "The Ancestry of John Whitney" printed in 1896 gives an account of the Whitney family in England, where they were people of importance, the family residence being in the town of Whitney-on-the-Wye, County of Hereford. Mr. Whitney's paternal great-grandfather, Eli Whitney (1740-1807), a farmer of Westboro, Massachusetts, was Justice of the Peace and saw active service during the Revolutionary War as a member of the Westboro Company. Eli Whitney (2) who achieved fame as the inventor of the cotton gin (1765-1825), was a graduate of Yale College (1792); was the first grand master of the Masonic fraternity in Connecticut, and married the daughter of Hon. Pierpont Edwards, lawyer, soldier in the Revolutionary War, member of the Connecticut Legislature and of the Continental Congress, and judge of the U. S. district court. Mrs. Whitney was the granddaughter of Rev. Jona-

than Edwards, a graduate of Yale College (1730), an eminent theologian and president of Princeton College. Eli Whitney (3) father of the present bearer of the name, was a gradu-



Eli Whitney

ate of Princeton class of 1841, the manufacturer of fire-arms and a public-spirited citizen. He introduced a public water supply into New Haven, in 1862, largely at his own expense, and was much interested in the development of a park system and other public improvements. The Eli Whitney of this generation was graduated B.A. at Yale College in 1869, and received the Master's degree in 1872. Following his graduation he became associated with his father in the Whitney Arms Company, and in time became vice-president of the company. This organization originally known as the Whitneyville Armory, was established in 1798 by Eli Whitney, the inventor, for the purpose of manufacturing muskets for the United States government. Its founder completely revolutionized the former methods of manufacture by introducing new machinery, largely of his own invention, and by the use of the uniformity, or interchangeable, system, which is now so largely used in all branches of manufacture. Subsequent to his death, in 1825, the business was continued by trustees until his son, the third Eli Whitney, became of age, in 1841. The latter managed the business until 1888, when it was discontinued. During that time a period of nearly fifty years, the Whitney Arms Company furnished many thousand stands of arms to this and foreign governments. Mr. Whitney has been president of the New Haven Water Company since 1894; president of the West Haven Water Company since 1900; and president of the Milford Water Company since 1907. He is chairman of the board of the Union and New Haven Trust Company; and was at one time president of the City Bank, recently consolidated with other banks. He is a director of the New Haven Bank, the New Haven Gas Light Company, and the Security Insurance Company; and trustee of the Connecticut Savings Bank. He has held a number of public offices, including twelve years' service as alderman (1883-1895); was park commissioner (1883-1885); member of the board of public works (1885-1890); member of the board of education (1891-1894), and president of that body (1897-1909). He served in the Connecticut State Senate during 1904-1905, and was a member of several state commissions. Since 1901 he has been a Fellow (member of the corporation or governing body) of Yale University. He is also a member of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce and a director (formerly president) of the General



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Hospital Society of Connecticut; is vice-president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Sons of the American Revolution; also of the Century, University, Engineers and Yale clubs of New York; and of several local clubs in New Haven. He married, 22 Oct., 1873, Sarah Sheffield, daughter of Henry Farnam, then a resident of New Haven. Her father, a civil engineer by profession, completed the first railroad into Chicago, known as the Lake Shore, and constructed the Rock Island and other railroads west of Chicago. Mr. Whitney is the father of seven children: Anne Farnam, wife of Thomas M. Debevoise; Henrietta Edwards, wife of Dr. Leonard C. Sanford; Sarah Tracy (d. in 1901), first wife of Dr. Leonard C. Sanford; Louise Huntington, wife of Gourdin T. Gaillard; Elizabeth Fay, Susan Brewster and Frances Pierpont Whitney.

McINTOSH, Donald Alexander, railroad contractor, b. near Glengarry, Ont., Canada, 20 Sept., 1843; d. in Los Angeles, Cal., 18 Dec., 1915; son of Alexander and Janet (MacDonald) McIntosh. Of old Scotch ancestry, he is descended from refugees who, after the Battle of Culloden, in 1746, fled from Scotland and, coming to this country, settled near Albany, N. Y. Before the Revolutionary War, Mr. McIntosh's ancestors removed to Canada and made a home in the wilderness. Theirs was the life familiar to every reader of the early American history, the heroic age for the people of this continent, which still lingers in some remote parts of the country. In this rude state of society individuals stood out. Mr. McIntosh's grandfather was known as Major Big John. On the farm which he laid out and which his son, the father of Mr. McIntosh, worked after him, the boy spent his early years, attending the district school and acquired such rudiments of learning as have been sufficient for the rugged men who have reclaimed the Great West from the savage and the buffalo. On reaching early manhood, in company with his younger brother, James, he came to the United States, locating in what is now the Middle West, at the period when such men as Hill were planning great railroads across the Western prairies. At first the two brothers, with their headquarters in Milwaukee, began taking subsidiary contracts for the building of short lines of railroad. Their cool-headed judgment and their remarkable efficiency, as well as their thoroughness and integrity, soon attracted the attention of the railroad builders, and gradually they were intrusted with work of greater scope. Within a few years they had earned the reputation of being the most efficient and reliable firm of railroad contractors in the West, and henceforward they were able to choose from the undertakings that were offered them. They had no need to seek work, work sought them, and they were not able to accept all that came to them. The lines they built during the following years run through Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and the two Dakotas. They built their roads over level prairie, through mountainous timber lands and up the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. In the organization of effort which such large-scale work entailed, the two brothers were

singularly fortunate in the diversity of their qualifications and tastes. While James, the younger, remained in the office of the firm, directing the executive and financial work, Donald found it more to his inclination to superintend the actual operations in the field. James J. Hill, the great railroad magnate, once said, "I find it pays to be where the money is being spent." This was the function which fell to Donald. Most of his time was spent in the open, in the construction camp, where, like a field commander, he established his headquarters and planned the field operations. This difference in interest and qualification between the two brothers had a great deal to do with the successful organization and execution of the work for which they had contracted. At times Mr. McIntosh had under his personal direction thousands of workers, mobilized and sent to him by his brother from the home office. His skill in utilizing such large forces, to the best advantage, quite without injustice to the men, had not a little to do with the remarkable results attained by the firm. The quickness with which his brother could call into being such large forces was largely due to the reputation for fair dealing which he had established in his relations with the men under him. No matter how large the number of men under his command, he always succeeded in maintaining the personal relation between them and himself. "Donald A. and James A. McIntosh," said A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, "played an important part for twenty-five years in the construction of our lines. They had been engaged in the building of the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad prior to its absorption into the St. Paul System, and through later work on that line became known to the officials of the St. Paul Company. In the handling of the first contract awarded them by the latter company, they demonstrated the intelligence, energy, honesty and efficiency which characterized all their work and secured to them the confidence of the management and a liberal share of subsequent contracts. When it was decided, in 1906, to build from the Missouri River to Puget Sound, it was of paramount importance that the work should be done in the shortest possible time compatible with attaining the best results upon completion, and McIntosh Brothers were given charge of the entire line from the River to Butte, a distance of 718 miles. Appreciating the necessity of the situation, they applied themselves with their wonted zeal and singleness of purpose to the task in hand. Other construction work was abundant and labor correspondingly deficient, but the established reputation of the firm was such that an army of sub-contractors, large and small, quickly assembled at their call, and the entire contract, which involved moving more than 21,000,000 yards of rock and earth in a new territory, most of which was far from the base of supplies, was completed in record time." After finishing this gigantic task the two brothers entered into other contracts covering important changes of line and second-track work, but upon their completion, in 1910, they quietly closed their business affairs and retired. After his retirement from business, Mr. McIntosh spent a

great deal of time traveling abroad, visiting the home of his ancestors in Invernesshire, Scotland. He was essentially a man of the environment which had bred him, and this he remained after financial success afforded temptations which unhappily few are able to withstand. Hard of physique, rugged as the mountains through which he blasted his roads, he preferred the life close to nature. Attaining a position where he must command large numbers of men, he still remained simple, direct and democratic. It was not the desire for position which was his impulse; he was himself a powerful elemental force, seeking expression in great constructive work, and in thus expressing himself he succeeded.

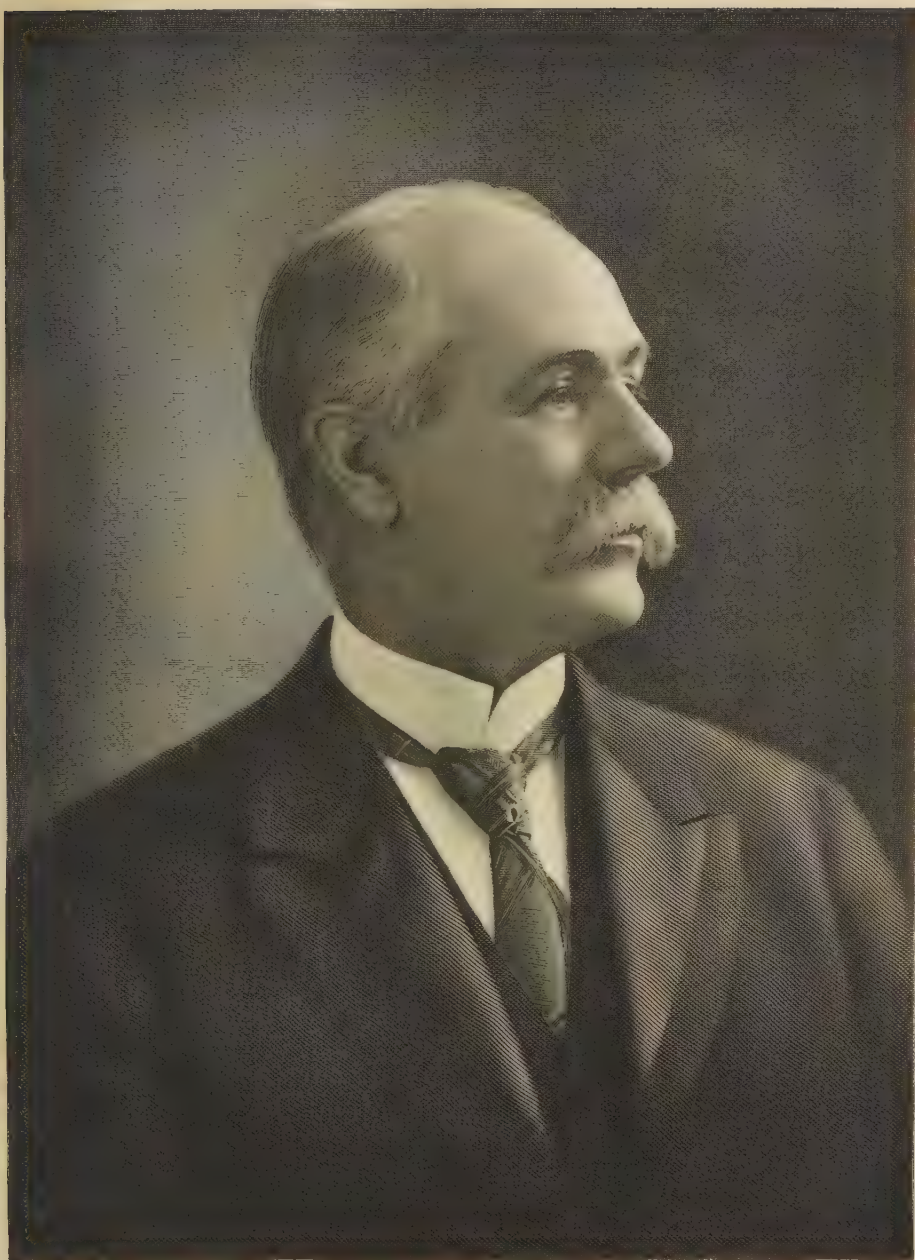
PEASE, Anson, lawyer and jurist, b. at Aurora, Portage Co., O., 28 Oct., 1819; d. at Massillon, O., 16 Dec., 1896, son of James and Amanda (Parrish) Pease. The name is found in Britain as far as parish records have been kept. A work published in 1472 mentions one



John Pease, LL.D., and the members of the family are well known as residents of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, and of Hesslewood House, Yorkshire. They also had residences in Durham and in London. The coat of arms of the family is of great antiquity, having been granted originally under the reign of Otho II, Emperor of Germany. The first of the name to come to America was Henry Pease, who arrived in Boston in 1630. Robert and John Pease came from England in the "Francis" in 1634; while Nicholas Pease and his brother George came from Germany in 1773, and settled in Pennsylvania. Judge Pease was a direct descendant of Robert Pease. His grandfather, Abner Pease, saw active service in the War of the Revolution, and was awarded a captain's pension. He later became one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, having moved to Aurora in 1808. Judge Pease's father served with distinction in the War of 1812. His mother, Amanda Parrish, was a native of Worcester, Massachusetts. In his boyhood he experienced the usual hardships of pioneer life working on the family farm and attending the district school. His education was later rounded out with a year spent in the academy at Aurora Center, and by private instruction from the Rev. John Seward, a prominent Presbyterian minister. At the age of nineteen he became a clerk in the village store, but a year later entered Western Reserve University at Hudson, O. He specialized in English and science for two years. After his graduation, in 1842, he read law in the office of his uncle, Samuel Pease, one time mayor of Massillon, and later with Robert H. Folger. While diligently engaged in the study of his chosen profession, he performed the duties of deputy sheriff of Stark County. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and formed a partnership

with Alexander Bierce of Canton, under the style of Bierce and Pease, which was dissolved only with the death of Mr. Bierce many years later. In 1873, Judge Pease represented his county in the Ohio constitutional convention at Cincinnati, which was presided over by Judge Waite, afterward chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. In 1881 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served for ten years. After leaving the bench he resumed the practice of his profession, and with two of his former classmates, Frank L. Baldwin and Otto E. Young, formed the firm of Pease, Baldwin and Young. In ante-bellum times Judge Pease was prominent in the activities of the so-called "underground railway," aiding the escape of many fugitive slaves, also feeding and sheltering them, while under his care. Judge Pease had that high character and moral integrity essential to true success in his profession. He was a profound and learned lawyer, and an able advocate. In native strength of mind, and in ability to make war for his clients, he had few equals at the Ohio bar. During his ten years upon the bench he was always fair and impartial in his judgments, and brought to the consideration of cases a well-informed mind, and that strong sense of right and justice which characterizes an able and learned jurist. He was a genial and courteous friend, always loyal and steadfast. In all the relations of life he wore without reproach the old-fashioned name of gentleman. His personality and kindness endeared him to all those with whom he came in contact. On 6 April, 1844, Judge Pease married Eliza, daughter of Abraham and Maria Butler PerLee, of North Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y.

PEASE, Abraham PerLee, physician, b. in Massillon, O., 11 Sept., 1847, son of Anson and Eliza (PerLee) Pease. He was named after his maternal grandfather, Abraham PerLee, who served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812. His early education was received in the Massillon high school, and in 1868 he began the study of medicine in the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland, O. Shortly after his graduation, he became associated with Dr. Abraham Metz, but in 1872 removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he practiced medicine for four years. After the death of Dr. Metz, Dr. Pease returned to Massillon, and there resided until 1903. In 1882, during a smallpox epidemic, Dr. Pease labored incessantly among the afflicted for four months, until the crisis was passed, and his health was so seriously impaired, that he was obliged to spend the summer in travel and recreation in Europe. On his return in the following year, he was appointed United States examining surgeon, a capacity in which he served for over twenty years. In 1899 he went abroad again, after an acute attack of grippe, and visited France, Spain, Italy and Morocco. The following year Dr. and Mrs. Pease revisited Europe, spending many months traveling through England, France and Germany. In 1902, again with his wife, he went on the famous "Celtic" cruise to Egypt and the Holy Land, and ended with a coaching trip in Wales. In 1903 he was appointed medical officer of the American commission to Ethiopia, which was sent by President Roosevelt to negotiate a commercial treaty. In 1904 he made a trip around the



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world. The following year he visited the Hawaiian and Samoan Islands, New Zealand and Australia. The next year found him wandering through Great Britain, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chili and along the west coast of Panama. Dr. Pease, during his extensive travels, has crossed the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans no less than thirty times. In 1910 he published a delightful account of his travels, "Winter Wanderings," which was very favorably received. In 1906 he presented a large collection of archaeological and ethnological specimens to the McClymonds Public Library in Massillon, representing a lifetime of active collecting, and pronounced by Professor Warren C. Moorhead to be one of the finest private collections in the state of Ohio. The entire collection contains over 3,000 specimens, gathered from all corners of the earth. Dr. Pease is a member and former vice-president of the Massillon Social Club, and is a member of the Massillon Circle, a local literary and social society; a charter member of the Lakeside Country Club, near Canton, O.; a member Stark County Medical Society; an associate of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain; and a member Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations. Like his illustrious father, Dr. Pease has always been a staunch Republican. Dr. Pease married, 18 Sept., 1877, Ann Delia, daughter of John J. Gillespie, of Evergreen Hamlet, near Pittsburgh, Pa.

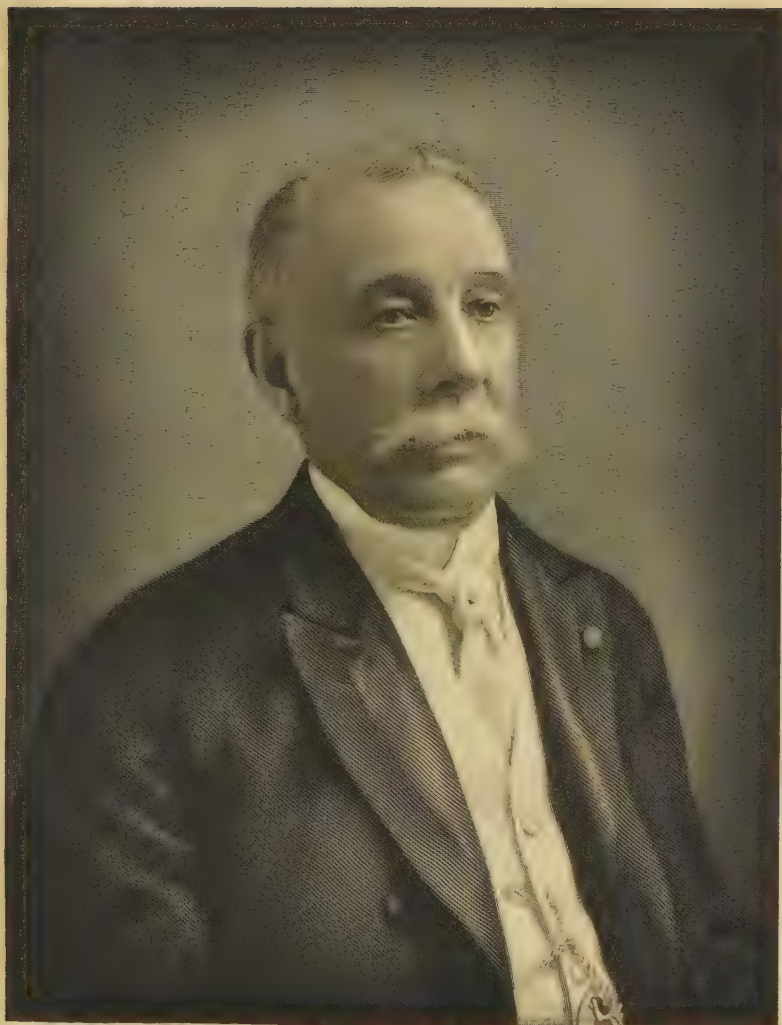
McINTOSH, James Alexander, railroad contractor, b. near Glangarry, Ont., Canada, 25 Dec., 1845; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 28 July, 1916, son of Alexander and Janet (MacDonald) McIntosh. He is descended from ancestors who originally came from Invernesshire, Scotland, and settled near Albany, N. Y., before the Revolution, but then removed to Canada, because unable to sympathize with the Revolutionary cause. Here the family lived the hardy life of the pioneer, and helped to build up the sturdy civilization which now covers what was then a wilderness. Here, also, James A. McIntosh spent his boyhood, attending the district school and doing his share of the work about the farm, by such work developing a rugged and powerful physique. He was just approaching manhood when, with his elder brother, Donald, he left home, and crossed the boundary into the United States in search of opportunities. Although possessed of no capital but an unbounded energy, the two brothers set to work to carve their fortunes out of the great empire then in the process of building. They began as contractors in a very small way, taking sub-contracts for the building of short sections of railway. From this start they developed, by efficient and honest methods, into one of the largest railroad construction contracting firms in the country. Their work included light lines over western prairies, lines through heavily timbered country in northern Wisconsin and Michigan, extending as far west as the western slopes of the Rockies. They laid out railroads in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and the two Dakotas. One of the largest of their single undertakings was the construction of some 850 miles of the main line and tributary lines of the Pacific coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. In all

of these gigantic activities it was James McIntosh who took the part of office executive, his brother Donald devoting himself to the actual supervision in the field. His energies went into office management and finance. His work was to mobilize forces of men quite as large as an army corps, on much shorter notice than is usually given to a military staff. And this army of workers was always ready when the call came. This executive ability was in no small measure the cause of the wonderful success attained by the firm. Mr. McIntosh's policy was one of invariable square dealing with the men in the employ of the firm, from the subcontractors down to the men who labored and the boys who carried the water to the construction gangs. This reputation for generosity enabled him to bring into existence a working force sufficient for any contract, however large. On the other hand, the firm stood in high favor with the big railroad companies, not only on account of the personal qualifications of the brothers, but because of their reputation for doing thoroughly and efficiently any work which they undertook. "Their work," says O. W. Robertson, a prominent capitalist, "was characterized by energy, system, thoroughness and exceptional executive ability. They could be relied upon not to skip their work for the sake of profit. To such a degree was this true that, in later years, railroad contractors, when they had work to do, would come to them, and say, 'Go ahead and do it.'" L. J. Petit, president of the Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, and a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, who was also thoroughly familiar with their work, said: "I do not know of anything that the McIntosh brothers ever overlooked to the end of thoroughness. I do not know of any contractors who enjoyed so large a confidence or were given such unusual latitude." This testimony is amply endorsed by such men as William D. Gray, William Currie, Col. W. J. Boyle, Willard A. Van Brunt and others as prominent. Of James McIntosh whom he knew very intimately, Edwin E. White, president of the Associated Charities of Milwaukee, said: "He was a typical illustration of the clear-headed, pure-blooded, thrifty Scotsmen, who have done so much to build up this country, and, happily, every one of our northern cities have, or have had, such men." Mr. McIntosh was, indeed, typical of the people from whom he sprang in many ways, in his clear-headedness and his cool, practical judgment. He was not a man of quick impulses; things appealed to his reason rather than to his emotion, but once his reason was assured his heart and his emotions followed freely. After material success had come to him, no one was ever more ready to respond to the appeal for help of the unfortunate. His name is not universally associated with charitable movements, but this was rather because in this field he acted quietly and unostentatiously. To the end of his life he remained what he had always been, a rugged, direct, virile personality, untainted by any of the enervating influences of wealth. He was above all, a builder, in the broadest sense, one of those who build a great empire of peace, founded on industry. The love of building, of creating, was in him, rather than the de-

sire for profits. That financial success came to him in later life was in a measure incidental. His main purpose was to employ his gigantic reserve of energy to great purposes, and in this lay his main success. In 1910 he and his brother retired from active business, and for some years he devoted himself to recreation and travel abroad. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Milwaukee, Town and Blue Mound country clubs. On 26 Nov., 1901, Mr. McIntosh married Kate Hamilton, daughter of Colwert Kendall Pier, of Milwaukee, Wis.

PECK, Andrew, manufacturer and financier, b. in New York, N. Y., 15 Oct., 1836; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 March, 1917. At the age of five years his father brought him to the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, unable longer to support him. While there his father died, and being then a full orphan, he was transferred to the Leake and Watts Orphan House, at Bloomingdale, then located between 109th and 113th Streets and between Eighth and Tenth Avenues, in New York. In 1888 the property was sold to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. At the age of fourteen he was bound out to William Becker, a storekeeper in Sharon Springs, N. Y., where he clerked and did odd chores about the general store, post office, sawmill, and large farm. The orphan boy at night would make candles in the rear of the store, and would go to sleep late, in the garret under a leaky roof. Two years later he left his home with a view to earning an independent existence, and reached Canajoharie, N. Y., tired out after his long journey. His entire wealth consisted of ten cents, which he spent in a store there for crackers. He then followed the route of the Erie Canal until he reached Mindenville, N. Y., where he was employed at a salary of \$4.00 a month in a grocery store owned by Isaac Francisco. Here he was treated kindly by his employer and his wife until their death two years later. After a brief time spent in Mindenville, he decided to try his fortune in New York City. After he had purchased his railroad ticket to Albany he had twenty-five cents left. This was in the early spring, and at Albany the ice in the river was frozen solid. To reach the New York Central Railroad train bound for New York, it was necessary for him to walk across the ice-covered river. En route a sleigh driver offered to take him across, and he accepted. Upon reaching his destination the driver came to him for his fare. Young Peck thought that the ride was without charge, but the driver insisted upon receiving pay, and he was forced to give up the twenty-five cents—all he possessed. He reached New York at midnight and began walking up Broadway toward Thirty-sixth Street to see John Huron, who conducted a general store. He carried a letter of recommendation from a school teacher in Mindenville, N. Y., who had taken an interest in him, and which he presented to Mr. Huron. He slept that night at the Huron home and in the morning after breakfast went to work in the store. Here he worked from early morning to late at night for small pay, and finding the work too hard for him resigned his position. Being an earnest and industrious young man, he soon obtained employ-

ment in the book, toy, and play publishing-house of Fisher and Bro., at 74 Chatham Street. While in the employ of this firm he formed a friendship with Sinclair Tousey, of Ross, Jones and Tousey, newspaper wholesalers in Nassau Street, who induced him to join them. His duties in this new position were to count newspapers and deliver them to carriers from midnight until 1:00 p.m., for which he received \$8.00 per week. He proved to be particularly adapted to such a line, and he outlined a plan of starting in business in a small way for himself. The Civil War broke up his plans, however, and he enlisted in July, 1861, as a private in Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Potomac in the capture of Munson's Hill, Va. Subsequently he joined the Second Scott Life Guards as secretary to Col. J. H. Hobart Ward; performed picket duty near Munson's Hill and Alexandria Railroad, Va., in August and September, 1861, and was then transferred to the engineering-corps and assigned to the forts and magazines in Washington, D. C. Sickness attacked him and he was honorably discharged for disability on 4 Feb., 1862. Returning to New York with permanent paralysis of the left hand and part of the left arm, he set about as an independent salesman of the tops, games, and baseball paraphernalia, which he made himself. He then originated and published several games and books, among them the "Game of Battles" in three series; the "Game of Barnum's Museum," "Great Truths by Great Authors," and "Great Events." Some of these games he often sold at \$12.00 a gross. Mr. Peck also sold them in the museum, which was then located at Broadway and Fulton Street. He next engaged in the sporting-goods business, under the name of Andrew Peck and Company, and began the manufacture of baseballs. Mr. Peck was then employed by Mr. Tousey, and conducted his enterprise as sporting-goods dealer and baseball manufacturer in his spare time. He purchased old rubber car springs, cut them into strips; then into small squares about one inch; rounded the corners, and then wound them with woolen yarn, then gave them to some saddler or harness-maker to cover with white horse hide. All this was done by hand, and he received from \$18.00 to \$24.00 a dozen for the balls. In the spring of 1864 he began clerking again, working this time for Phillip P. Cozzens. All of the time, however, he was active on his own account selling baseballs, cheap belts, and caps. When his employer gave up his business in May, 1865, he engaged in the sale of novelties in a back room on the fourth floor of 109 Nassau Street. His capital consisted of ten cents, which was all the money he possessed. A friend allowed him the use of the room without charge. His entire stock comprised part of a packing-table and a three-legged stool. His plan was to start a general sporting-goods store, where outfits and paraphernalia could be purchased altogether without the necessity of sportsmen securing their articles at different stores, in several parts of the city. He remained at 109 Nassau Street until 1 March, 1866, when he formed a partnership with W. Irving Snyder, whose acquaintance



Andrew Peck.

he made when both were employed by the American News Company. Mr. Snyder invested \$1,000 cash, and the firm became known as Andrew Peck and Company. In the same year they removed to 105 Nassau Street, and, in addition to the manufacture of baseballs, began publishing in increased numbers a "Field Score Book," which was copyrighted by Mr. Peck in 1865. This book was retailed at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a copy. In 1868 the firm name was changed to Peck and Snyder, and in the following year they opened a store at 24 Ann Street, at a rental of \$1,200 a year. This venture filled a necessity in the sporting world, and they began purchasing baseball bats and sporting-goods in large quantities. In 1871 they removed to larger quarters at 126 Nassau Street. A severe winter struck New York City about that time, and they engaged in the sale of ice skates, which were fastened on the shoe by toe clamps and key, and a heel button fixed in the heel of the shoe by which the skate was buttoned on. Mr. Peck suggested to the manufacturer some improvements on the clamp skates, with the result that a crude sample of Peck and Snyders American "club skates" were later introduced in New York. In the following year, 25,000 pairs of these skates were sold by the firm. Mr. Peck was a man typical of his time, quick to take advantage of a new idea which could be applied to the business. On 6 July, 1872, he first went to Europe to purchase supplies for the firm, and up to the time of his retirement from business made an annual trip to the sporting-goods centers of the continent. He was a firm believer in quality, and constantly aimed to produce the best in all the various products manufactured by the firm, among them tennis balls. Mr. Peck put up the first three tennis courts in this country. He was always enthusiastic about his business, and had the faculty of instilling that enthusiasm into his associates and his employees. In 1889 he retired from active participation in the business which was amalgamated with the firm of A. G. Spalding and Bro. On one of his European trips, in 1880, he was impressed with the possibilities of golf, which is extensively played in England, and he brought a bag of clubs and balls with him upon his return. These he placed in his store window, making an effort to introduce the game to the public, but no one would listen, and after several years he relegated the outfit to the cellar. When the Spaldings took over the business, few articles of service to the sporting and athletic fields did not bear the name of Peck and Snyder. Mr. Peck himself was an enthusiastic sportsman, and, after his return from the war, played baseball with the Eagle baseball team, a semi-professional team, which played on grounds then known as the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Peck's unusual business ability led him into several fields of activity. He is the owner of considerable real estate in Brooklyn, and elsewhere, and is actively interested in many important industrial enterprises, being president of William Bal, Inc., manufacturers of trunks, fiber cases, and leather goods in Newark, N. J., president of "The Morning Herald," Gloversville, N. Y.; vice-president of the Rock Plaster Manufacturing Company of

New York, and director of the Strong Machinery and Supply Company of New York, and the sporting-goods house of A. G. Spalding and Brother of New York. Beginning life with slender means, by tireless energy he won a high name in the list of America's successful merchants, and as an able and patriotic citizen. The esteem in which he was held by his employees was demonstrated at a special meeting held at their offices, 126, 128, and 130 Nassau Street, city of New York, on 15 Oct., 1886, when the following testimonial was unanimously adopted: "Respected Sir: It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we improve this occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of your birthday to express to you the high esteem and great respect in which you are held by us, and to tender you our earnest thanks for the kind consideration, liberal and just treatment we have received at your hands; and at the same time we express to you the most earnest wishes that you may witness many returns of your natal day amid the fullest enjoyment of prosperity and happiness." Mr. Peck was first president of the Leake and Watts Association, serving from 1884 to 1894. This organization was formed to unite in fraternal fellowship all persons, male and female, who as orphans have been inmates of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, and founded a beneficiary fund to provide for the sickness or death of members in good standing. In 1911 Mr. Peck awarded \$500.00 in prizes to those children ranking highest in studies and behavior at the Leake and Watts Orphan House. The Leake and Watts Association of New York, wishing to show their high esteem for the continuous service of Mr. Peck as president of the society from its beginning in 1884, adopted the following resolution of 10 Nov., 1904: "(1) That the society does hereby recognize and acknowledge the debt of credit it owes to Mr. Andrew Peck for his self-denial in his patience and faithful devotion to the past interests of the society during the past twenty-two years; (2) That we express by this testimony our thanks and great regard for the personal wisdom, ability, and love always manifested in the exercise of his duties as president; (3) That we wish for him and his blessed wife, that through God's blessing, health, prosperity, wisdom, and strength may be their portion, that thereby, in the future as in the past, they may be able so to plan and labor for the interests of the society that they may so continue to be a friend, a helper, to the Leake and Watts Association; (4) That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the society and a copy be presented to Mr. Andrew Peck." Mr. Peck is also one of the incorporators and trustees of the People's Medical and Surgical Dispensary, founded in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1889, for furnishing medicine, surgical, and medical treatment to worthy poor, and is a liberal contributor to numerous charities, and to the New York Anti-Saloon League. He is a lover of good literature, and his library contains many rare and valuable books. His collection of Masonic literature is regarded as one of the finest in the United States, consisting of more than 6,000 volumes, pamphlets, and original manuscripts. He has been an ardent

Mason, since his initiation in 1887; received the "ineffable grades" on 10 June, 1887, and was chosen exalted Royal Arch Mason in Constellation Chapter, No. 209, R. A. M., on 29 Oct., 1888. Mr. Peck is a charter and life member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite bodies; of the Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection; of the Aurora Grata Council, Princess of Jerusalem; of the Aurora Grata Chapter, Rose Croix I. N. R. I.; of the Aurora Grata Consistory, S. P. R. S., and of the Masonic Club of Brooklyn. He is also a life member of the Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. and A. M.; of the Constellation Chapter, No. 209, Royal Arch Masons; of the Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templars; of the Mediterranean Pass, and of the Knights of Malta. Mr. Peck is an enthusiastic member of the U. S. Grant Post, 327, N. Y. Grand Army of the Republic, and the largest stockholder in the U. S. Grant Realty Company, which has its own building, which is one of the finest in the order, and entirely free from debt. He is a post junior vice-commander of the U. S. Grant Post, 327, and has also been president of the association. At a reunion of the veterans, held in Minneapolis, Minn., 14 Aug., 1909, the following fervent tribute was paid Mr. Peck, appointing him aide-de-camp: "To Comrade Andrew Peck; Greeting: Reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity and ability, and in your zeal for the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic and devotion to its principles, I do by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, hereby appoint you aide-de-camp, and authorize and empower you to enter upon and perform the duties of said office, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic." Mr. Peck is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and also of the Society of Old Brooklynites.

SOUSA, John Philip, composer and conductor, b. in Washington, D. C., 6 Nov., 1854, son of Antonio and Elizabeth (Trinkaus) Sousa. His father (1822-92) was a musician and translator, and a veteran of the Civil War. The earliest American ancestor of the Sousa family was Martin De Sousa, a native of Portugal, who located in Brazil in 1531, and became Captain-General of the province. John Philip Sousa was educated in the public schools of Washington, the Esputa Academy of Music, and by private tutors. As a young man he showed marked talent as a violinist. Later, he laid the foundations of his world-wide reputation as a musical conductor and composer. His versatility is manifested in the fact that he is also a successful novelist. As a conductor of comic opera he has had no equal. He was musical director of the United States Marine Band and lieutenant of the United States Naval Reserve Force. He had full charge of music at the United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, from May, 1917, to March, 1919. He is now on the inactive list. He is known and has been for a great many years throughout the entire world as the "March King," the name bestowed upon him by an English musical journal in the late eighties. He has written a great number of various forms of compositions, suites, comic operas, songs, etc., but is best known through his wonderful marches which

have stirred the people of all lands. Among them are:—"Our Flirtation," "The Resumption," "The Gladiator," "Semper Fidelis," "The Picador," "The Crusader," "The Occidental Loyal Legion," "Corcoran Cadets," "National Fencibles," "The Washington Post," "High School Cadets," "Pet of the Petticoats," "Triumph of Time," "Guide Right," "Right Forward," "Right and Left," "The Thunderer," "The Rifle Regiment," "Yorktown Centennial," "The Lion Tamer," "The Beau Ideal," "The Belle of Chicago," "The Liberty Belle," "The Manhattan Beach," "King Cotton," "Hands Across the Sea," "Directorate," "El Capitan," "Bride Elect," "The Charlatan," "The Fairest of the Fair," "The Free Lance," "Powhattan's Daughter," "Imperial Edward," "Jack Tar," "The Federal Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," "Stars and Stripes Forever," "The Invincible Eagle," "The Diplomat," "The Man Behind the Gun," "The Pathfinder of Panama," "New York Hippodrome," "The Boy Scouts," "The Naval Reserve," "Wisconsin Forward Forever," "The Liberty Loan," "The Volunteer," "Anchor and Star," "United States Field Artillery," "We are Coming," "Solid Men to the Front," "Bullets and Bayonets," "Who's Who in Navy Blue," "Comrades of the Legion," "The Golden Star," "Inauguration," "The American Wedding," "Sabers and Spurs," "The Honored Dead," "In Memoriam," "The Lambs," "On the Campus," and some forty others. His operas are: "The Smugglers," "The Queen of Hearts," "Desirée," "El Capitan," "Bride Elect," "The Charlatan," "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," "The Free Lance," "American Maid," "The Irish Dragon." His songs are: "A Song of the Sea," "Alone, Only Thee," "Only a Dream," "Nail the Flag to the Mast," "Sweet Miss Industry," "The Window Blind," "My own, my Geraldine," "Tally Ho," "A Rare Old Fellow," "Boots," "The Fighting Race," "In Flanders Field," "The Boys Are Home Again," "The Love that Lives Forever," "Lovely Mary Donnelly," also such compositions as "La Reine de la Mer," "Paroles D'Amour" and "Colonial Dames Waltzes," "Nymphalin Reverie," "Presidential Polonaise," etc. Other compilations are:—"The National, Patriotic and Typical Airs of all Lands"; arrangements for violin and piano, cornet and piano, orchestra and band. His suites are "Last Days of Pompeii," "Three Quotations," "Looking Upward," "Dwellers in the Western World," "At the King's Court," "Impressions at the Movies," "Camera Studies," "Sheridan's Ride," "People who live in Glass Houses," "Maidens Three," "Tales of a Traveller," "A Symphonic Poem," "Chariot Race." His novels are "The Fifth String," "Pipe Town Sandy," "The Transit of promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander, Venus," "Through the Year." Mr. Sousa was U. S. N. R., 11 Feb., 1920. He toured Europe in 1900, 1901, 1903, and 1905, and toured the world in 1910, 1911, and 1912. He was decorated with the Victorian Order (England); received the palms of the Academy and Officer Public Instruction (France), and the Grand Diploma of Honor, Academy of Hainut, Belgium. He is a member of the American Legion, Order of Foreign Wars of the United



George H. Sabine Jr.

States, and the French *Hommes et Chevaux*. He belongs to the following clubs: Gridiron, Kinloch (S. Carolina), New York Athletic, Republican, Salimagundi, Dramatists, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, White Marsh Country Club, Manhasset Yacht Club, Lambs, Musicians, American Indians, Authors', American Trapshooters' Club, Society of American Dramatists, Authors' League, and the Authors and Composers Society of France. It is safe to say that no man ever worked harder in his particular lines of effort than the subject of our sketch, and no man has been a more prolific producer. He has endeared himself to the American people and his country will always be proud of him for he stands for the best traits of real Americanism. He married Jane Middleworth Bellis, of Philadelphia. They have two daughters, Jane Priscilla Sousa and Helen Sousa Abert, and one son, John Philip Sousa, 2d.

SABINE, George Krans, Jr., soldier, b. in Brookline, 21 June, 1889; d. in New York City, 7 Jan., 1919, son of George Krans and Caroline Robinson (Webb) Sabine. In his father's blood was a strain of the Huguenot, members of the family having fled from persecution in France to England, or probably Wales, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The immigrant ancestor, William Sabbin, settled at Rehoboth. Through his mother, Mr. Sabine descended from an old New England family, strong in Puritan ideals. Even in early life Mr. Sabine was noted for unusual and excellent characteristics—a zeal for righteousness, a love for little children, with whom he was understandingly patient and tender, and a tender devotion to friends, especially when they needed him. Soon after his death a close associate wrote: "The writer has the memory of a young lad separating from his laughing companions, who were starting off on a sailing trip, and spending the entire morning at the bedside of a little child who was ill. And many of us older people remember gratefully calls made to bring cheer to those who were lonely or in trouble." Captain Sabine received his preliminary education in the public schools of Brookline; at the Noble and Greenough School (1902-05); and at Stone's School in Boston (1905-07). In 1910 he took a course at the Amherst Agricultural School; in 1912 he extended his education by a course at the Lowell Textile School, followed in 1914-15 by a course at the Harvard School of Business Administration. Throughout these years he showed that same honesty of purpose, that strong self-reliance, and truly democratic nature which became so strikingly a part of his later life. Aside from this he was developing a force of character, the extent of which was fully demonstrated when it was later put to the test. Subsequently he filled one or two positions wherein he gained some knowledge of financial and business relations, after which he became associated, as a bond salesman, with the banking house of Moors and Cabot, in Boston. All thoughts of his business interests vanished at the outbreak of trouble with Mexico, in July, 1915, when as a member of Battery A., First Field Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, he was sent to the border, and there served successively as a private, corporal, and battery clerk, in the summer of

1916. In May, 1917, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the field artillery section, Officers' Reserve Corps, and assigned to the first officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y. At the conclusion of his training in September, 1917, he was among the first of the reserve officers to be sent overseas, sailing on the "St. Paul." On his arrival at Le Havre, on 5 September, he was sent to the field artillery school of instruction at Saumur. He was then assigned to Battery D., Sixth Field Artillery, at Le Valdahon (on account of his previous artillery experience on "the border" with Battery A., First Field Artillery). He went to the front almost immediately at Hœville, with the Second Battalion, just after the first battalion of his regiment, Battery C., fired the first shot of the war for the United States. He served with the regiment in the Sommevilliers Sector as executive officer. Concerning his work in the early winter, a fellow lieutenant writes: "He worked very hard getting the horses of the Battery in condition. He was exceptionally capable in the care of horses and handling the men, and, throughout the hard manœuvres of the winter, Battery D was always way superior to the rest of the battalion in the matter of draught as a result of his training." From 7 Jan. to 10 Feb., 1918, he was at the First Corps Artillery School at Gondrecourt, and, from the latter date to 13 March, served as telephone officer of the First Battalion in the sector north of Toul. As a student at the First Corps School, Captain Sabine's work was exceptional. He was graded as instructor (the highest rating that was given) in three out of four courses, and was recommended for retention as an instructor in liaison and communication, but as his services were needed with his regiment he was not kept at the school. Following his service in the Toul sector he served as regimental telephone officer until April, when he was ordered back to the United States as instructor. Captain Sabine was present during the fighting at the Bois de Remieres—one of the first considerable raids on the United States lines—on 1 March, in which the Germans were so skillfully repulsed that the United States artillery was cited by the French for speed and effectiveness, and several men were decorated. On his arrival in New York, on 24 April, he was assigned to field artillery replacement depot at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, as instructor in telephone and radio communication. Upon the organization of the school brigade, he was taken from his regiment, and assigned to the duty of organizing the telephone and radio school. He made the school. The excellence of its work, the enthusiasm of its students, and the high state of efficiency developed was entirely due to him and his interest in and enthusiasm for his work. On 2 July, 1918, he was promoted to first lieutenant of the National Army of the United States, and, on 23 October, was promoted to captain of field artillery in the United States Army, and detailed to Columbia University, New York City, as senior military instructor in a course for field artillery radio officers, upon the recommendation of the commandant of Camp Jackson. His work at Columbia University brought forth the following from an officer in the War Department: "At the time of the signing of the

Armistice the special radio course for field artillery radio officers at Columbia University was proceeding in an extremely satisfactory manner, and was meeting all requirements. The success of this course was due entirely to the efforts of Captain George Sabine, Field Artillery, who by his initiative, ability, and energy, reorganized and developed the course along satisfactory lines." In January, 1919, after the signing of the Armistice, and just as he was about to receive his honorable discharge from the army, he died of influenza—his unsparing service in the war had sapped his strength; his life had been sacrificed in the Great Cause. His death brought forth numerous tributes from his superiors, his associates, and his friends—who were proud of him as a man, and proud of the fine record he had made as a soldier. His commanding general wrote: "He was the highest type of officer and man, and did much while with us to lay the foundations for the brilliant record of his regiment." One of his fellow lieutenants in the Sixth Field Artillery writes: "He was such a perfect specimen of a perfect man that I could not believe that he had gone to a Greater World. Clean, brave, always ready to serve his country, he was loved by his fellow officers and men. His life shall always be a beautiful picture to me, which shall guide me with the same bright and sunshiny path he seemed to follow." In Brookline, where he made his home, the following tribute was paid to him: "A remarkable young man in many ways; of fine physique, commanding presence, handsome in face, active and fearless, he was bound to make his mark and surely succeeded in doing so. His devotion to his father was evident and his father was proud of him as well he might be. His personality was a forceful one. He was a man with whom honesty of purpose was almost a religion. Straightforward, outspoken—the latter, even to his own detriment at times—he was possessed of an almost childlike directness and simplicity. In placing the name of Captain Sabine on the roll of honor Brookline will surely realize that it has lost a brilliant and fearless son." During the last few months of his life, Captain Sabine wrote a book on "Telephone, practical and theoretical, in Modern Warfare," parts of which, though unpublished, are now being used at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. On 28 April, 1918, Captain Sabine married Marion Jefferson, granddaughter of the late Joseph Jefferson, the famous American actor.

OVESON, Raymond Hansen, lawyer, b. in Newton, Ia., 24 March, 1876, son of Anders and Hanne Marie Oveson. Both his parents were of Danish birth, his father being born in Alborg, Denmark, 1 June, 1850. Whatever theories may be entertained concerning the importance of heredity in the development of character, it is certain that Mr. Oveson clearly demonstrates the value of ancestral qualities—that whole-souledness, directness and simplicity of character which so clearly distinguish the Danish people. His grandfather, Anders Oveson, was a colonel in the Danish Army. The circumstances of being reared on a typical western ranch, a childhood and youth spent in a wholesome moral and open environment, laid the foundations not only for a strong character but for a life of large achievement. Mr.

Oveson entered the Kansas State Normal School in 1895, and completed the course four years later. He prepared for Harvard College at the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn., where he became prominently identified with student activities as captain of the football team and leader of the glee club. In 1905 he was graduated B.A. at Harvard College, and received the degree of LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1908. At Harvard, as at the preparatory school, he was prominent in athletics, playing tackle on the 'varsity football team, and becoming champion hammer-thrower on the 'varsity track team. He also had the unique honor of being president of his class; was organizer and first president of the Phillips Brooks House Association, and was elected first marshal of his class. While in the Law School he acted as assistant instructor in government, under President Lowell. He was also active in raising the necessary funds to instal modern improvements into certain yard dormitories which he had petitioned the corporation to reserve for seniors. The year following his graduation in the Law School he spent abroad, combining travel and study, and attended a course of lectures at the Ecole de Droit at the Sorbonne in Paris in 1909. He also visited Egypt, and rode horseback from Jerusalem to Damascus. On his return to the states, Mr. Oveson engaged in practice with the firm of Ropes, Gray and Gorham in Boston, and remained in their office for two years. In 1911 he became a member of the firm of Hale, Oveson and Kendall, which continued until 1919, when he became a partner in the firm of Oveson, Halloran, Burnham and Draper. In addition to his professional duties, Mr. Oveson has assumed other responsibilities; holding offices of director, treasurer and trustee of several important corporations throughout New England. He is a director of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, of Boston; director and treasurer of the Charles River Co-operative Society; director and treasurer of the American Match Company; president of the National Grocers Profit-Sharing Company, and president of the Co-operative Rendering Company of Maine. Since 1913 he has been chairman of the selectment of the town of Southboro. In all of these positions he has given the best of his unflinching energy, and his clear and excellent business judgment to their affairs. Mr. Oveson is public spirited to a high degree. He was a member of the state executive committee of the Progressive Party in 1912, and in 1914 was a candidate for the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the Tenth District. He holds membership in numerous social clubs, among them being the Hasty Pudding, the Signet, the Fly, the S. K. Club of Harvard, the Harvard Club, the Union Boat Club, the Harvard Varsity Club, the Boston City Club, and the Copley Society of Boston. His diversion from his manifold duties includes tennis, automobile, and the management of his farm on Turnpike Road, Southboro. He is also a member of the Bar Association of Boston, and is vice-president of the Agricultural Club of Boston. Of fine literary instincts he has spent much time in the study of foreign languages, and in historical reading. He has also served in the Massachusetts State Guard, of which he was major of the Third Battalion, Thir-



Wm A. Read

teenth Regiment, and in 1918 was promoted to Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry. On 11 June, 1908, Mr. Oveson married Catharine, daughter of Dr. George K. Sabine of Brookline. They have two children, Margaret and Caroline Sabine Oveson.

READ, William Augustus, banker, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 May, 1858; d. in New York City, 7 April, 1916, son of George W. and Rowland Augusta (Curtis) Read. He was educated at the Brooklyn Juvenile High School and at the Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated in 1872, ready to enter Yale at the age of fourteen. Instead, he obtained employment in the banking house of Vermilye and Company, in a subordinate capacity, and it was not long before his close attention to business and his marked ability won him promotion to positions of greater responsibility. In 1896 he was admitted to membership in the firm from which he retired in 1905, to organize the banking house of Wm. A. Read and Company, which became one of the leading banking houses of the country. Mr. Read possessed an intimate knowledge of bonds and securities, and his advice on investments was frequently sought by many leading business men and corporations. He was highly respected in banking circles and his firm was a member of many syndicates organized to sell large municipal and state bond offerings. At the time of his death, he was director in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the Bank of New York (National Banking Association), Central Trust Company of New York, Twin City Rapid Transit Company, and the Alliance Assurance Company of London. Notwithstanding the great demand upon his time made by these business connections, he was well known also as a collector of rare editions of fine books in rare bindings, and he possessed a library of great value and artistic beauty. Mr. Read was active in many charitable organizations, particularly those devoted to the education of the young. He was one of the trustees of the East Side House, to which he contributed liberally. Among the clubs in which he held membership were the Union, Century, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Riding, Downtown, Grolier, Players, and Hamilton clubs of Brooklyn, the Apawamis of Rye, and the Lenox Club of Lenox, Mass. On 20 Nov., 1894, Mr. Read married Miss Caroline Hicks Seaman, daughter of Samuel H. Seaman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., by whom he is survived, and five sons and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Read maintained a summer home at Purchase, N. Y., which was one of the finest residences in Westchester County.

HERING, Rudolph, consulting sanitary engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Feb., 1847, son of Constantin and Theresa (Buchheim) Hering. His father, a practicing physician, was a native of Dresden, Germany, who located in Philadelphia in 1826, and established himself in practice as a homeopathic physician. He was the first to introduce that school of medicine in this country, for which reason he came to be known as "the father of homeopathy in America." Young Hering spent his boyhood in his native city, where he attended private schools until 1860. Having graduated from the common schools, he was sent to Germany to study civil engineering at the Royal

Polytechnic College, and from this advanced institution he graduated in 1867. He then returned to America to take up the practice of his profession. His first position was that of a rodman in surveying and building what is now Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, N. Y. In this and similar work, he gained his first practical experience and made rapid progress toward a higher station in the profession. By 1881, he was recognized as one of the foremost experts in his special line, for in that year he was commissioned by the United States Board of Health to make a detailed investigation of the sewerage system of the large cities of Europe. His report on this survey was the first comprehensive work dealing on this subject to be published in this country and at once established his reputation as one of the foremost sanitary engineers of the country. Two years later, in 1883, Mr. Hering was appointed by the city of Philadelphia to make extensive surveys for a new water supply for that city. Having concluded this work he was, three years later, 1886, appointed chief engineer of the Chicago Water Supply and Drainage Commission. As a result of his surveys and reports in this capacity the Commission prepared a recommendation for the present drainage canal from the city of Chicago to the Illinois River. In 1888, the American Public Health Association commissioned Mr. Hering to make a study of municipal refuse-disposal, which resulted in recommendations for treating this subject in the United States. Mr. Hering's services were now widely demanded and the greater part of his subsequent career was devoted to planning water and sewerage systems and reported on refuse-disposal plants for many of the large cities of the United States and Canada, as well as for a great number of the smaller municipalities. As a member of commissions, or as an individual, in his professional capacity he recommended one or more such works for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, O., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Chicago, Charleston, S. C., Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans, La., Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Sacramento, Cal., Tacoma, Victoria, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and various other smaller cities. In 1900, Mr. Hering recommended the present filtering plant now in use in the city of Philadelphia. To-day, Mr. Hering ranks as perhaps the foremost exponent of municipal sanitation, a science in whose development and application he has had a strong influence. He may, indeed, be regarded as the pioneer in this country, of the movement uniting the engineering with the medical profession in preventing certain epidemic diseases in centers of population. Municipal sanitation has probably done more than anything else to make such plagues as cholera, typhoid fever, and similar diseases a thing no



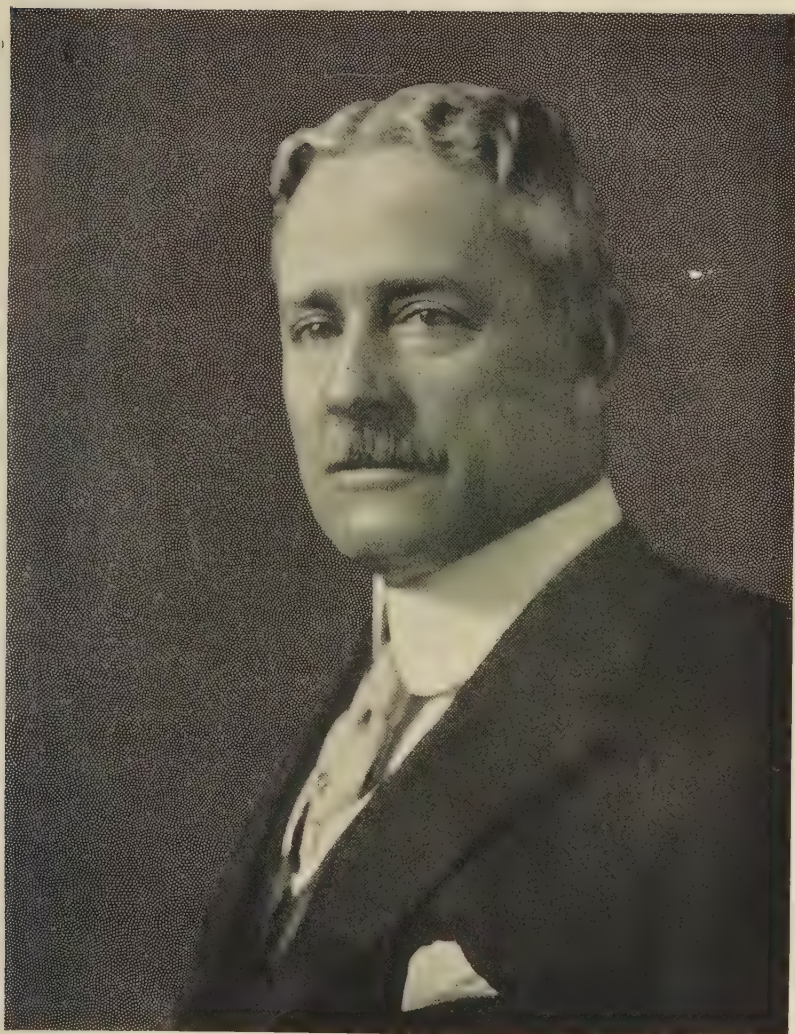
Rudolph Hering

longer to be universally feared. It is only within the past thirty or forty years that the necessity of municipal sanitation in this regard has been recognized, and in educating the public to a realization of the need of pure water supplies and the sanitary disposal of sewage, Mr. Hering has taken an important part. For one term he was president of the American Public Health Association, a body which has performed a work which has resulted in the saving of not less than thousands, if not millions, of lives. Mr. Hering has also been president of the Engineer's Club, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and he was a member of the first Board of Health of the state of Pennsylvania, from 1885 to 1887. In 1907, he was awarded the honorary degree of D.Sc. by the University of Pennsylvania. In 1873, Mr. Hering married Fanny Field Gregory, the daughter of Isaac Newton Gregory, of Philadelphia. In 1894, he married Hermine Buchheim, daughter of Rudolph Buchheim, professor of pharmacology of the University of Giessen, Germany. By his first marriage he had two sons: Oswald Constantine, an architect, of New York City, and Ardo Hering, a manufacturer, of Philadelphia. By his second marriage he has had three children: Dorothea, Paul and Margaret Hering.

SCHULZ, Carl G., educator, b. in St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minn., 13 March, 1867, son of John J. and Anna (Larson) Schulz. Both parents were of Swedish birth. He was reared on his father's farm, and obtained his preliminary education in the common schools of the district. In 1880 he became a student at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., completing the course in 1884. He was studious by nature and from early youth ambitious to follow teaching as a vocation. After leaving St. Adolphus College he entered Augustana College, located at Rock Island, Ill., where he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of A.B. In 1905, in recognition of his pre-eminent qualifications and success as an instructor and educator, he was awarded the degree of M.A. by his Alma Mater, and in 1914, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Pennsylvania College. Dr. Schulz became superintendent of the public schools of his native county in 1890, at the age of twenty-three, and retained this position for the next eleven years. The successful record he made during this period brought him prominently before the public as a man of unusual attainments and executive power, and in 1901 he was made assistant and State superintendent of the Minnesota public schools. In 1909 he became the State superintendent of schools of Minnesota. In this office he has demonstrated his ability by placing the public instruction in Minnesota upon a remarkable plane of advancement, and has made the school system of the State adequate to the needs of a community far advanced in material and social development. Dr. Schulz' success as an instructor and supervisor has been based upon a solid foundation of excellent scholarship, tact, and judgment in the application of educational methods, great organizational ability, and strong personal influence over those with whom he comes in contact. He married at St. Peter, Minn., 1893, Emma J. Carlson and has one daughter, Marion.

McNEIR, George, lawyer and merchant, b. in Washington, D. C., 29 June, 1860, son of Thomas Shepherd and Emily (Schwaar) McNeir. His father (1817-86) was a successful private banker of Washington. His earliest paternal American ancestor, George McNeir, came to this country from County Armagh, Ireland, in 1751, settling in Charles County, Md. Mr. McNeir was appointed a page in the U. S. Senate, 1 Dec., 1870, when but ten years of age, and held this position in the Senate until 1879, when he was appointed Assistant Librarian of Congress, which position he held for two years. He was then appointed Assistant Postmaster of the House of Representatives, and, upon the resignation of the Postmaster to accept the position of postmaster of the city of Washington, Mr. McNeir was elected Postmaster of the House of Representatives. In May, 1883, he resigned his office and removed to Minneapolis to engage in the practice of law. This long and valuable experience in the Capitol at Washington, doubtless had much to do with shaping the future career of Mr. McNeir, for it was during the recesses of Congress that he secured his education at the Emerson Institute and St. Matthew's Institute, in Washington, and at Georgetown University, where he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of LL.M. Mr. McNeir was engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis, Minn., from May, 1883 to May, 1894. He then became identified with the wholesale carpet firm of W. and J. Sloane of New York City and the following year was elected secretary. In 1902 he was chosen vice-president of the firm, and three years later was elected vice-president of the Bank of the Metropolis. Although a tireless, strenuous worker and demanding the same qualities in those about him, Mr. McNeir is genial and considerate of the welfare of the employees with whom he comes in daily contact. He is also a director in numerous other enterprises, being a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, and director of the Nairn Linoleum Company; Rockton Realty Company; McCleary, Wallin and Crouse; C. H. Masland and Sons, and the Shuttlesworth Bros. Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, St. Andrew's Society, the Metropolitan Union League, and New York Yacht Clubs, and the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. On 12 Oct., 1881, he married Meda, daughter of the late U. S. Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, Mich. They have two sons: Burrows McNeir and Thomas Shepherd McNeir.

DAWES, Beman Gates, president of the Ohio Cities Gas Company, b. in Marietta, O., 14 Jan., 1870, son of Rufus R. and Mary Beman (Gates) Dawes. His ancestry is English and colonial, the first of the name to come to this country having been William Dawes, a native of Putney, England, who arrived in 1635 and settled in Boston, Mass. Rufus R. Dawes (1838-99), father of Beman Gates Dawes, was one of the most prominent men of his time; a member of Congress, and held a notable war record as brigadier-general of the "Iron Brigade," in the Civil War. Beman Gates Dawes was educated in the public schools of Marietta, O., and at Marietta College. He married, at Lincoln, Neb., 3 Oct., 1894, Bertie Burr, daughter of Carlos C. Burr, of Day-



Geo. Menier

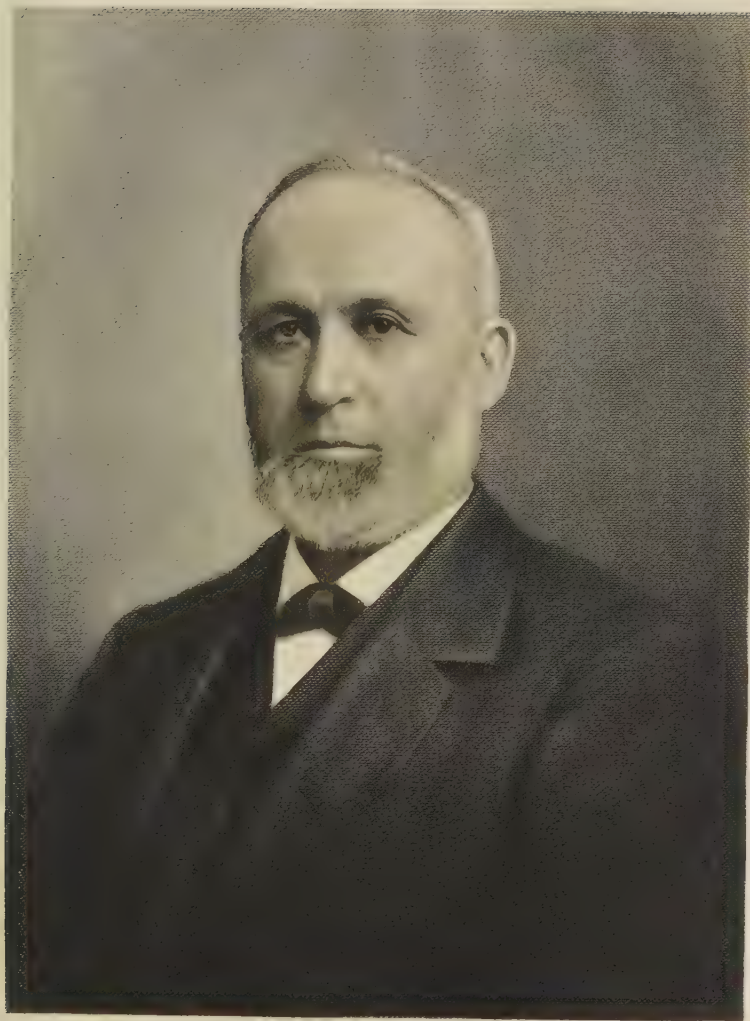
ton, O. They have five children: Beman Gates Dawes, Jr., Dorothy Gates, Carlos Burr Gates, Ephriam Cutler Dawes, and Henry Dawes.

GOULD, Jay, (christened Jason Gould), financier, b. in Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., 27 May, 1836; d. in New York City, 2 Dec., 1892, only son of John B. and Mary (Moore) Gould. He was a descendant of Maj. Nathan Gould, of St. Edmondsbury, England, who settled at Fairfield, Conn., in 1646, and played an active part in the public affairs of Connecticut, signing his name, with eighteen other prominent men, to the petition for the charter of the Connecticut colony. Major Gould was a member of the provincial Council of Connecticut from 1657 until the date of his death. His son, Nathan Gould, Jr., was deputy-governor of Connecticut from 1706 to 1724, and became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut in 1710. Col. Abraham Gould, who rendered valuable services to his country during the Revolutionary War, was the grandson of Nathan Gould, Jr., and father of John B. Gould. Jay Gould's father worked a small farm and conducted a dairy of twenty cows. But farm work was uncongenial to the youth, who had decided upon a professional career, and he obtained permission to attend the Hobart Academy, supporting himself during the period of his education by working at night for a village shopkeeper. Upon leaving school he obtained a position in a country store where he worked from six o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, rising at 3 A.M. in order to give three hours to the study of his favorite subjects, mathematics, engineering, and surveying. He finally succeeded in obtaining an engagement with a surveyor who was preparing a map of Ulster County; being employed to travel in advance of the surveyors, and to locate the principal roads and residences. While engaged in this work he paid for his board and lodging at the farmhouses by making noon marks for the farmers. Owing to the fact that his employer became bankrupt before the map was finished, Gould and two other surveyors engaged in the work completed it, Gould selling his interest in the map to the others for \$500.00. From 1852 to 1856 Gould made rapid progress in his profession, publishing maps of Albany County, N. Y., and several counties in Ohio and Michigan, and surveying the route for two or three proposed railroads. He wrote a history of Delaware County in 1856, and sent the MS. to Philadelphia for publication, where it was destroyed in a fire which occurred shortly after its receipt by the publishing house. Gould immediately began to rewrite the history, and, by working night and day, completed it in a few months. This history is still considered a leading authority on its subject, and as a remarkable production for an author who was so young and inexperienced. Mr. Gould's first visit to New York City, where he was later to have such a remarkable career, occurred in 1853, during the World's Exhibition, when he visited the metropolis in order to market a mouse-trap of his own invention. His model, inclosed in an elaborate mahogany box, was stolen while he was riding on a street car, but the

thief was pursued and caught by the young inventor, who thus gained his first newspaper notoriety. In 1856 Jay Gould and Zadoc Pratt, a wealthy tanner, entered into a partnership in the tannery business, Pratt furnishing the capital and Gould assuming the management. Through his efforts it became the largest tannery in the country, but Mr. Pratt being dissatisfied, sold his interest to Charles M. Leupp, a wealthy leather merchant of New York City. The financial panic of 1857 nearly ruined the business, and, following this, Mr. Leupp committed suicide. His partners and heirs then began quarreling with Mr. Gould over the settlement of Leupp's interest in the business. Mr. Lee, one of the partners, took physical possession of the tannery, barricading himself and his assistants in it. Gould engaged about 150 men and succeeded in forcing Lee from the premises, several men being badly hurt in the scuffle. Legal proceedings ensued, and continued until the business was ruined. Shortly before this Gould had begun a private banking business in Stroudsburg, but, apparently, with indifferent success. When the tannery was abandoned he removed to New York and began his famous operations in railroad stocks by purchasing, with borrowed money, first mortgage bonds of the Rutland and Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and devoted himself to the study of railroads and railroad stocks. Quickly gaining complete control of this railroad, and becoming president, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent, succeeded in consolidating it with the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. The majority of stock in the consolidated road he eventually sold at very large profit. About 1860 Mr. Gould entered into partnership with the firm of Smith and Martin, and engaged in the brokerage business in Wall Street. A little later he made the acquaintance of James Fisk, Jr., who was his partner in many of his most important deals. Together they purchased stock of the Erie Railroad, just then involved in financial difficulties and the subject of a bitter contest between Daniel Drew and Commodore Vanderbilt. Gould and Fisk enlisted on Drew's side, and a most confusing state of affairs ensued. Vanderbilt was finally ousted and Drew resigned, Gould and Fisk being left in complete control of the road. Gould was elected president of the Erie in 1868 and remained in control until March, 1872, when a new president was elected after a stormy scene at the offices of the railroad. Gould always claimed to have saved the road from bankruptcy, but he left it with a debt of \$64,000,000, and it paid no dividends until 1891. Besides the Erie, Mr. Gould obtained entire control of some of the greatest railway companies in America. He used the same method in nearly every case to acquire a controlling interest in the stock. He would depress its value and buy while the stock was at the lowest figure to which he could force it. This, and other tactics he pursued, were comparatively new in Wall Street at the time, although it is said that Daniel Drew used them long before Gould appeared, but they have become familiar since his time. Mr. Gould's first efforts after obtaining control of a road were directed toward the improvement

of the road and the development of the districts through which it ran. To this policy of his America owes the development of some of her most valuable lands and mines. In 1873 Gould acquired a controlling interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, which he held until 1883, the stock advancing from 15 to 75 during the period of his management. When he bought the Union Pacific stock the road was embarrassed by a large debt, and there were \$10,000,000 worth of bonds about to become due for which there were no available funds. Mr. Gould paid one-half of this sum out of his personal funds, and the directors raised the other half. The coal mines along the line of this railroad owe their development to Mr. Gould, who saw in them an opportunity to enhance the value of the railroad. Gould's largest stock holdings were, however, in the Missouri Pacific, which grew from a line of 287 miles, earning \$280,000 a month, to an immense system, earning, before Mr. Gould's death, at least \$5,100,000 a month. He also controlled the Wabash, the Texas Pacific, the St. Louis and Northern, and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads, all of them small and poor when he purchased their stocks, and all improving greatly under his management. In 1880, or only twenty-four years after he had surveyed, for a small fee, the proposed route from Newburgh to Syracuse, Mr. Gould controlled at least 10,000 miles of road, which was more than one-ninth of the mileage in America. In connection with his administration of the Erie Railroad he was sued for the recovery of \$12,803,059. An order for his arrest was issued and he was placed under heavy bonds, but an agreement was reached whereby he transferred a large amount of property, upon the express stipulation that the transfer should not be considered an admission of wrong-doing. In consideration of this transfer all suits were withdrawn and Gould was released from bonds. The elevated railroads of New York City are intimately associated with Mr. Gould's history. He had nothing to do with their construction; other men planned and built, he developed. He first acquired stock in the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, in which his friend, Cyrus W. Field, held the controlling interest, in order to save Field from financial ruin. By 1891 Mr. Gould had made himself master of the system formed of the three elevated roads. He appointed one of his sons the vice-president of the consolidated company and another one a director. As usual, litigation arose, and the stock deteriorated in value. Mr. Gould became interested in the telegraph business as an adjunct to railroading. He purchased an interest in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and attempted to make it a formidable rival of the Western Union. Failing in this, the Atlantic and Pacific sold out to the Western Union, Mr. Gould forming another company, the American Union Telegraph Company. This proved more successful than the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and the Western Union offered to absorb it. In the meantime Western Union stock had gone down, and Mr. Gould purchased a large interest in the company, eventually gaining complete control. Other telegraph companies were formed, in which Mr. Gould had no interest, but the

Western Union remained supreme in the field until the organization of the Mackay-Bennett Company, now known as the Postal. In 1880 Mr. Gould purchased control of the New York "World" from Col. Tom Scott, but the paper did not thrive under his management, and in 1883 it was sold to Joseph Pulitzer, under whom it has attained its present wide influence. The most memorable event in Mr. Gould's life is the day known in American financial history as the "Black Friday" of September, 1869. Its eventful crash has been generally attributed to the concerted efforts of Gould and a few of his associates to corner gold. The success of the scheme depended upon the assurance that the U. S. Treasury would refrain from selling gold. A. R. Corbin, a brother-in-law of President Grant, was drawn into the enterprise, receiving the promise of large profits if he could persuade the President that the welfare of the country depended upon the high price of gold. Butterworth was assistant treasurer of New York at the time, and for his account Gould purchased \$1,000,000 of gold. Gould offered \$500,000 to General Grant's secretary, but this was refused. Another \$500,000 was purchased in the name of Mrs. Grant, but it has been stated that she never received it. Gould bought millions in gold for himself, and organized a pool that bought more millions. The members of the pool sold out their holdings just before the panic. "The other fellows deserted me like rats," Gould testified later. On Thursday he himself began to sell his gold, having found it impossible to force the price up further. By Friday morning the panic had begun in earnest; the price of gold fell from 165 to 133½, and the fortunes of many men were swept away. The Gold Exchange Bank was compelled to suspend operations, having cleared in that one day \$300,000,000 of gold. Even the Administration was involved in the suspicion of having taken part in this attempt to corner gold. Mr. Gould came out of the panic without apparent loss, and afterward claimed that it was due to "overtrading" and "the fluctuations in the price of gold caused by the war." There was doubtless some truth in both those assertions, and it is also true that Mr. Gould operated in the golden age of American financiering when fortunes were acquired rapidly, without regard to the manner of acquiring them, and that his triumphs were, for the most part, over men who would have ruined them if they had not themselves been ruined. Twenty-two years after Black Friday, on the anniversary of the day, another big panic in Wall Street was indirectly due to Jay Gould, when the high prices then prevailing collapsed upon the announcement that the Missouri Pacific, of which Mr. Gould was president, would not pay its dividends. Few men have encountered so much criticism and opposition as Jay Gould. Personal assault was sometimes made upon the famous capitalist who, for many years, was seldom seen in the neighborhood of Wall Street without his faithful friend and secretary, Morosini, a stalwart Italian who had served with Garibaldi. The most dramatic of these assaults was the attack made by Maj. A. A. Selover, who had lost heavily in Wall Street and considered Mr.



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Gould the author of his misfortunes. Mr. Gould's story is practically the history of Wall Street during the period of his activity therein, and it was natural that in the panic of 1884 he should have suffered severely. In that year the business depression caused by the failure of the Marine Bank and of the firm of Grant and Ward, followed by the suspension of several prominent banks and banking-houses in New York, Brooklyn, and Newark, caused considerable loss to Gould and his associate, Russell Sage. But in spite of all the fluctuations in value of his various properties, Mr. Gould amassed an immense fortune. When he died it was roughly estimated at \$100,000,000 and over, and while he lived he had on several occasions exhibited an astonishing amount of wealth to his friends and business associates. In appearance Mr. Gould was a slight man, whose constitution was of the most delicate order. He was quiet and reserved, never seeking to vindicate his actions, letting the public think what it would of him. He had the reputation of keeping strictly to the terms of any agreement he might make, were it only a verbal one, and he was never known to break a promise. He made the fortunes of several other men besides himself, notably Morosini and Connor, who were devoted to him. He took great risks in his investments, but was invariably successful because his judgment of men and conditions was always right. Throughout his entire public career he exhibited a power of self-control which never failed him under the utmost pressure. Always generous and true to his friends, but bitter and unforgiving to his enemies, he was acknowledged by both friend and foe to possess marvelous ability as a financier. Mr. Gould regularly attended the Presbyterian Church at Irvington, N. Y., and the church on West Forty-second Street, and although not a communicant, gave large sums of money to the Presbyterian Board of Church Extension. He was also interested in the extension of the University of the City of New York, making the largest single subscription, \$25,000, toward the purchase of its present site at University Heights. In his domestic relations Mr. Gould was an exemplary character, loving his home and spending all his spare time with his family. He never used tobacco, seldom drank wine, and was a member of only one club. His town house was a massive edifice on the corner of Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Its furnishings were sumptuous, and the art collection included masterpieces by Rosa Bonheur and other famous artists. Mr. Gould's country seat on the Hudson near Irvington, N. Y., comprised 500 acres, the beautiful mansion containing a library of 8,000 volumes, one of the largest private collections in America. The conservatory was considered the finest private conservatory in the world, and represented the one real hobby of its owner. He knew the names of all varieties of flowers, and could point out the beauties and characteristics of an orchid, which was his favorite flower, as well as the most experienced gardener. For some of his rare orchids he paid as much as \$300.00 apiece. Mr. Gould took his greatest pleasure, however, in his steam yacht, the "Atlanta," which cost as

much to build as the finest ocean liner of its day, and required a yearly expenditure for its maintenance equal to the salary of the President. He made frequent voyages in this yacht to the West Indies, across the Atlantic, and in the Mediterranean. The only organization of its kind to which Mr. Gould belonged was the American Yacht Club, of which also he was practically the founder. Mr. Gould's charities were on a scale almost as vast as his speculations, but upon this point he was even more reticent than upon his business affairs. It has been stated authoritatively that his benefactions frequently amounted to \$165,000 a year. One of his most cherished schemes was the foundation of a technical school for struggling youths, but he died before he could accomplish this object. At the time of the Chicago fire and the Memphis yellow-fever plague Mr. Gould gave liberally; he made large subscriptions to the Grant and Garfield funds, and added eighty acres to the Mount Vernon property. Jay Gould was married 22 Jan., 1863, to Helen Day Miller, a descendant of an old colonial family and a woman of noble character. There were six children born of this marriage, four sons and two daughters, all of whom survive.

SHUEY, William John, clergyman, b. in Miamisburg, Ohio, 9 Feb., 1827, son of Adam and Hannah (Aley) Shuey. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Daniel Shuey, a French Huguenot, who came from France to this country, in 1732, settling in Lancaster County, Pa. His paternal grandfather fought throughout the Revolution in the Continental army and his father, Adam Shuey, was one of the first settlers in the Miami Valley, in Ohio, where he was prominent in civic and church life. He was also the first postmaster in Miamisburg and was at one time the assessor of Montgomery County. When William J. was nine years of age his father removed from Miamisburg to a farm near Springfield, Ohio, and here it was, in the rugged environment of those pioneer days, that he spent his early boyhood. His home atmosphere had a powerful influence in shaping his later career. His early education was acquired in the district schools of Springfield, and for a while after concluding his common school education he was a school teacher. Having a strong ambition to enter the ministry, he devoted all his leisure to prepare himself for his life work as a preacher of the gospel, and at the age of nineteen he showed marked ability as an exponent of the tenets of the Christian faith. He was frequently called upon the preach from the pulpits of village churches near Dayton, Ohio, and in 1848 was granted the license to preach from the Miami Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, at that time a very small organization compared to its present strength and significance. Three years later, in 1851, he was regularly ordained a minister of his church by Bishop Erb. He then took a regular charge in Cincinnati, in which he continued, with brief interruptions, for eight years, after which he was transferred to Dayton, Ohio. Throughout this whole period the Church of the United Brethren in Christ had been steadily but rapidly growing in size and importance. The little log meeting houses gave way to brick and frame churches,

they, in turn, to be replaced by steel and stone structures of architectural beauty at a later date. In all this building up and developing Mr. Shuey took an important part; he was by this time becoming one of the most forceful leaders of the whole movement. From 1862 to 1864 he was presiding elder of the Miami conference; altogether he was a delegate to eight General Conferences. About 1850, when it was decided to establish missions of the denomination among the negroes of Africa, a board of missions was organized, of which Mr. Shuey became a member. In 1855 he went to Sierra Leone, in Africa, and established there the first mission of the denomination which has since become one of the largest and most significant missions in Africa. Mr. Shuey's most prominent work, however, began when he assumed control, in 1864, of the United Brethren Publishing House, in Dayton, and so became responsible for the spreading of the doctrines of the denomination by means of the printed word. Under his direction, as general manager, for thirty-three years, this establishment became one of the leading denominational publishing houses in the country. Mr. Shuey later became manager of the Union Biblical Seminary, at Dayton, a position he held for four years (1897-1901). He was also a director of the Church Erection Society and a member of the denomination's board of education. Finally, he was a member of the commission which was elected for the purpose of revising the confession of faith and amending the constitution of the organization. Later he became a trustee of Otterbein University. Though most of Mr. Shuey's energies and time were given to the development of the church organization which owed so much of its growth to him, he was also active in other directions. For a long time he was vice-president of the Dayton Associated Charities Society, the Miami Valley Hospital; a director of the Fourth National Bank of Dayton, and a member of the school board of the city. Though best known as a publisher of books, Mr. Shuey also did considerable literary work which was produced in permanent form. In 1859 he collaborated with the Rev. D. K. Flickinger in writing "Discussions of Doctrinal and Practical Subjects." He wrote a great many articles for the "Religious Telescope." In 1880 he was awarded the degree of D.D. at Hartsville University, but this honor he respectfully but firmly declined. Mr. Shuey was characterized by a logical mind, extraordinary ability, and a breadth of view regarding the work of the Church which brought him recognition as the leading statesman and thinker of his denomination. He was especially respected among the working classes, whose wrongs he continuously championed. His ninetieth birthday, in 1917, was made the occasion of such a demonstration by the members of his denomination and of his fellow citizens as is rarely accorded to lesser figures in the popular eye than high public officials. Members of the United Brethren Alliance, comprising about forty ministers, called upon him to congratulate him on his many years of service for his denomination and for the general cause of Christianity and to offer him their sincere wishes that he might be spared for other years of inspiration to the

present generation. Members of the United Brethren Publishing Company working force also called in numbers. On this occasion the Dayton "Daily News," in a leading editorial devoted to Mr. Shuey's career, said: "Mr. Shuey has honored the great religious organization with which he has been identified all of his life, even as it had honored him. He was the first to carry to the Dark Continent the tenets of faith of the United Brethren Church. His ministry began when the church itself was weak and unknown. He saw it grow from a little handful of enthusiasts to a great organization of hundreds of thousands of prosperous members. He saw the building of the little meeting houses and watched the big structures of iron and steel take their places. He stands today the connecting link between uncertainty and certainty as regards the permanency of the organization. . . . He has never seen the clouds more threatening for his country than at this time, but his influence has helped to form a race of men who will be able to handle the situations properly and finally land the ship of State in a harbor as peaceful as that at which he himself has arrived." On 8 March, 1848, he married Sarah Berger, daughter of Daniel Berger, of Springfield, Ohio. They have had four children: Albert L., Edwin L., William A., and Lincoln C. Shuey.

CARUS, Paul, author and editor, b. in Ilseburg, Germany, 18 July, 1852; d. at La Salle, Ill., 11 Feb., 1919, son of Gustav and Laura (Kruger) Carus. His father, a man of much learning and piety, was superintendent-general of the church of East and West Prussia. Paul Carus was educated in the gymnasium at Stettin, Germany, and at the universities of Strassburg and Tübingen, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy, in 1876. It was in America, however, that he found his intellectual opportunity, and to America that he gave the loyal services of a grateful German soul. On coming to this country he first engaged in teaching. On 1 Jan., 1888, he became editor of "The Open Court," which he published at La Salle, Ill. Later he founded the "Monist," a magazine of speculative philosophy, and became manager of the Open Court Publishing Company. Being possessed of independent means, he was able to continue his publications without the assistance of advertising and other business reliances. He regarded money solely as an instrument of liberation for his own intellectual growth, and for public service, through essentially non-commercial enterprises. His literary output was prodigious; the bibliography of his published writings filling a book of over 200 pages. Like Bacon, he seemed to take all knowledge and all subjects as his province. He corresponded extensively with such men as Ernst Haeckel, Tolstoy, and Pere Hyacinthe, as well as with numerous persons of lesser prominence; taking all best thinking seriously, unimpressed by such accidents as fame and obscurity. Under his management, the Open Court Publishing Company was expanded, until it became veritably an "institution," with distinct aims, and contacts all over the world. He was an earnest exponent of evolution in nature, but was impatient of agnosticism, which he called one of the typical "isms" of speculative endeavor, to



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which he could not, or would not reconcile his beliefs. Of Dr. Carus' paradoxical relations to modern thought one writer says: "The result is more, too, than positivism. Man can grasp the Allhood because he is himself of the same stock. Man's reasoning is not a subjective reconstruction by man for man; against Kant he affirms the formal factors of thought to be the formal factors of nature; against Mill he affirms the universality of the principles of pure mathematics and pure logic; against Bergson he affirms the validity of the intellectual, rather than the intuitional approach, precisely because it does break phenomena up into the discreet, abstract, formal; against James he affirms that reason creates the specific activities of the will, far more than the will creates the activities of belief and reason; against the pragmatists generally, that life does not make truth but truth life, reaffirming with the Stoics the injunction to follow nature (that is, to learn the norms and work with them), and holding with Platonism against Nietzsche, that morality is conformity to an eternal, not a psychological twist in a temporal flux. Withal, he seems an old-fashioned rationalist in an age that has changed all that." In an intimate and brilliant study of Dr. Carus' many-sided and interesting personality, published in "The Dial," in May, 1919, William Ellery Leonard writes: "He was a man so greatly and diversely alive, with so many interests, activities, contacts symbolizing and illustrating so many issues. I think, inevitably, first of his big, rugged humanity, so well squaring with his philosophy, but so gloriously untainted by that unctious serviceability of those who practice humanity as a deduction from their philosophy. Profoundly absorbed as he was in his own enterprises as publisher, thinker, and father in a large household, he had the zest and the strength for so many little kindnesses here and there, by the way, that of themselves they would alone constitute good works enough to fulfill and justify any life of three score and ten lacking three. Not that he could not dislike with the same zest. I have a list of his pet aversions: certain pompous orators, tricky business men, smug politicians, verbose philosophers—the shams and the exploiters. But they served only his abounding sense of humor and the bearded volubility of his table talk; there was not one of them he could have done a mean turn even if he had summoned to the ungracious task all the formidable domination of his unshorn, massive head and his stocky physique. A fighter, but always in the open and on the square, indifferent to self, if only the truth of the object prevail." The same writer continues: "Paul Carus, like so many men of his generation, suffered the spiritual tragedy of a household faith in ruins; and the waves swept him far out to sea. But he was a young and vigorous swimmer, and wrestled in the dark. He found shore in a new faith of science, far from all old doorways. But the old emotional attitude, the old imaginative moment had not altered. So it came, I think, that he felt with a peculiar poignancy and depth, not amenable even to his own versatile argument, and not communicable in any speech, the religious quality of what is, logically speaking, a system of impersonal laws, infinite in

time and space and achieving self-consciousness (as far as we know) only through one moment of eternity on one small planet of one of millions of suns in the life of that creature whose destiny is to transmute cosmos process into cosmic reason—a destiny to which Paul Carus himself so nobly bore witness, and to which the masters of the earth today, not only in Paris, seem so tragically, so ominously, indifferent." Dr. Carus was a member of many learned societies, among them the Maha Bodhi Society of Calcutta, India; the Royal Asiatic Society of London; the American-Oriental Society; the British Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Society of Biblical Research, and the Egyptian Exploration Fund. He was honorary vice-president of the Mahayana Association of Japan, vice-president of the Comité International De Propagande Pour La Pratique De La Morale, Fondee Sur Les Lois De La Nature, and vice-president of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland. He was a member of the Authors' Club of New York; of the Press and University clubs of Chicago; of the Cliff-dwellers' Club, the Alter Deutsch Studenten, and the Navy League of the United States. Dr. Carus married Mary Hegeler, daughter of Edward C. Hegeler, of La Salle, Ill. They had four sons: Edward Hegeler, Gustave, Herman, and Alwin, and two daughters, Paula and Elizabeth Carus.

CUSHMAN, Horatio Benzil, manufacturer, b. in Wilmington, Vt., 11 Aug., 1831; d. at Yonkers, N. Y., 8 July, 1918, son of Levi and Polli (Mossman) Cushman. His earliest American ancestor, a native of England, came to Massachusetts in 1620. Mr. Cushman attended the public schools of his native town, but gained a liberal education and unusual degree of cultivation from his wide reading. He learned the baking business in Wilmington, and, in 1851, removed to New York City, where, in 1854, he opened his first store at Greenwich Avenue and West 10th St. Thus was established the beginning of the greatest baking enterprise in any single city in the world. By degrees, and through Mr. Cushman's able management and broad policy, the business increased, until branch shops were located in all parts of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and the name of Cushman became, perhaps, the most widely known in the bakery business. The original shop at the corner of Greenwich Avenue and 10th Street is still standing and was maintained as a bakery for many years. Mr. Cushman was public spirited, and as a young man entered with zest into all civic activities. He was a member of the volunteer fire department of New York City. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Infantry, and saw active service for four years. Mr. Cushman was widely known in religious circles for his devotion and philanthropy. He was for many years a trustee and deacon of the 16th Street Baptist Church of New York, and one of the charter members of the Baptist Church of the Redeemer. Later, he took up his residence in Yonkers, N. Y., and immediately transferred his membership to the Baptist Church of the Redeemer in that city. He held the position of honorary deacon at the time of his

death. Of the extent of his benefactions none will ever fully know, for he was not one to let his left hand know what his right hand did, but those who knew him best know that he gave away a considerable part of his private fortune. A country boy himself he was a strong believer in the possibilities of the youth reared in the country, and it was his practice in business to choose his help from these, using great care and judgment at the outset; but once having brought a man into his organization gave him his utmost confidence. He placed personal integrity in employees above any other business asset, and in striking testimony of the correctness of his judgment of men, and his appreciation of this quality when found, it may be said that during his business career he assisted nine of his employees to enter business for themselves, and that all of them attained high success. It was their custom in later days to hold reunions from time to time, meeting with their benefactor, in commemoration of his generosity and kindness. Mr. Cushman was essentially of a domestic nature, finding his greatest pleasures in his home. Indicative of the love which filled his life was his reverence and regard for his parents, and this dominant trait has been reflected in his own family. There hangs upon the wall of the Cushman home in Yonkers a portrait of Mr. Cushman as a young man, a portrait which would be a source of pride to any family, depicting the head of the household in a quaint old-fashioned beaver hat, a highly-decorated waistcoat, together with a spike-tailed cut-away coat, elaborate and costly as to material, and tight trousers, the whole showing a dignified taste which became more prominent as he grew older. Mr. Cushman was thoughtful and painstaking in every relation of life and carried his religious convictions into his everyday experiences, reading his Bible constantly. It is said that he had read the whole of it more than thirty times. He was modest as to his own attainments and grieved much over what he considered his imperfections and failures. As his youth had been brave and generous, his later life was rounded by all the virtues that go to make a useful honorable man. Mr. Cushman married, in 1858, in New York City, Myra Lyon, daughter of Seth Lyon of Manchester, Vt., a woman remarkable for her keen grasp of business affairs and other interests of daily life. She survived him with two sons and four daughters.

YOUNG, William Elmore, lawyer, b. at Mt. Hope, O., 3 Feb., 1863, son of Matthias M. and Catherine (King) Young. He was graduated A.B. at the Northern University of Ohio in 1888, and at the law school of the University of Michigan in 1892. In January, 1893, he began professional practice in Akron, O., and rapidly achieved success and prominence. He was twice elected mayor of Akron, serving from 1898 to 1901. His unusual initiative and rare executive capacity were demonstrated in the many practical reforms introduced by him. Among these were the acts providing for the submission, at the end of each year, of full reports on the conduct of the several departments of the city government, with recommendations for legislation during the ensuing year. At the time of his first election, interest had developed all over

the country in the question of "Home-Rule," i.e., the granting to cities of charters fitted to their own particular needs. The Legislature of Ohio had been passing what were in effect special laws, from time to time, in violation of the constitutional provision that "all laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the state"; side-stepping this provision by reciting in the law that it should apply to all cities having a population, for instance, of not more than 20,325 nor less than 20,250, there being but one city in the state having a population between these figures. The courts had previously permitted such laws to stand unchallenged, but, when in 1902 a law giving a federal form of government to the city of Cleveland was attacked, the decision found that they were contrary to the Constitution. During Mayor Young's first term he organized a citizens' committee, of which he was the chairman, to draft a special charter for the city of Akron. The charter, when submitted as a bill to the Legislature, failed of passage, but Mayor Young continued unceasingly his activities in behalf of all movements seeking to obtain for municipalities greater freedom in the conduct of their own affairs. Four very important franchises were granted during his incumbency, one to the Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Company, now the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, for twenty-five years, which provided, in addition to the regular five-cent single fare, for the sale of twenty-five tickets for a dollar or six for a quarter. As evidence of his independent spirit, he endeavored to have embodied in the franchise a provision for the purchase of the lines by the city at stated periods, but here again he was defeated. In 1898 the East Ohio Gas Company, which was applying for a franchise to furnish natural gas in Canton, was invited through Mayor Young to make application for the same privilege in Akron. They have now been in operation since 1899, furnishing the city for some ten years with gas at twenty cents per thousand feet, the rate being increased under the stress of conditions until it is now thirty-five cents per thousand. Prior to their advent the rate for artificial gas to be used for lighting and cooking only, was one dollar per thousand feet. A characteristic example of the force growing out of Mayor Young's policies and methods, was the fight resulting from the original franchise to the Bell Telephone Company for twenty-five years, granted under his administration. About a year before its expiration, the business men of Akron organized a citizens' committee of fifty to look after the interests of telephone-users in the matter of a new franchise. The Bell Company refused to deal direct with the citizens, feeling that it was quite secure with the Council. A very bitter fight was started at once, the immediate result of which was the arrest and prosecution of one of the Bell representatives for attempted bribery of a member of the Board of City Commissioners. The franchise was finally granted by the Council over the protests of the citizens' committee of fifty. But a local independent company, known as the Akron People's Telephone Company, was at once organized, making Akron one of the



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first cities to have independent service. "It is a matter of grave doubt," Mr. Young remarked on a later occasion, "as to whether this competition has not been more of a disadvantage to the people of Akron than an advantage. The situation was created, however, solely by reason of the haughty autocratic methods employed by the Bell people, and the feeling on the part of a large majority of our citizens that they were using corrupt methods with city officials in order to obtain the franchise." One of the notable events in Mayor Young's administration was the Akron riot on the night of 23 Aug., 1900, which was brought about by the attempt of the mob to obtain possession of a negro charged with criminal assault. Immediately following the arrest of the negro the city and county officials conferred, and, for fear there might be trouble when the fact of his actual arrest became generally known, decided to have the sheriff take the criminal at once to Cleveland. On the same evening the mob assembled in front of the city building, and although permitted to send a committee through the jail to search for the negro, nevertheless finally overcame restraint, and set fire to the city building and some adjoining structures. The police on duty did everything possible to check the mob, but because the force was small, and could not be assembled, except as each man reported at the central station at the rate of one every ten minutes, it was impossible to restrain them. A full measure of redemption to the good name of Akron was meted out to the leaders in the outbreak. Forty or fifty persons were indicted, and more than half of them were convicted and sentenced to long penitentiary terms. Akron was the first city in the country to own a police-patrol wagon or ambulance operated by electric power, which was built during Mayor Young's term of office. Mr. Young has, for some years, been a member of the firm of Allen, Waters, Young and Andrews. He married 12 June, 1895, Mary Royston, daughter of William O. Fonts, of McConnellsville, O. He has one daughter, Catherine Elizabeth Young.

SEIBERLING, Frank A., manufacturer, b. at Western Star, O., 6 Oct., 1859, son of John Frederick and Catherine (Miller) Seiberling. He attended the public schools of Akron, and afterward became a student at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O. In 1877 he entered the office of the Empire Mower and Reaper Works, at Akron, and later was elected treasurer of the J. F. Seiberling Company. He won recognition at once as an important factor in the business, and, it is said, had the reputation of being the most competent young business man in Akron. The Seiberling Company was one of the most prosperous of its kind for many years, but in the panic of 1893, was completely wiped out, because of the impossibility of collecting the many hundreds of thousands of dollars of outstanding obligations, with no opportunity for borrowing from the banks. This misfortune left Mr. Seiberling without property or business, a situation which was speedily relieved, however, by the exercise of his remarkable foresight and business genius. On the strength of the reputation for sound judgment, discretion, and absolute reliability, he was enabled to interest men with capital, and,

with their backing, to launch the enterprise in which he afterward made so phenomenal a success. In association with his brother, Charles W. Seiberling, he was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, incorporated in 1898, with himself as general manager and his brother as vice-president. From the first this plant has embodied the most advanced ideas and methods in the construction of rubber tires for vehicles. Indeed, there is probably no other establishment in the world which has shown such remarkable growth in the same period. The ground area covered by the original plant, an area which seemed large at that time, was less than one acre with a power plant of 150 horse power and employees to the number of 175, who concentrated their energies in the manufacture of pneumatic tires; producing a volume of business to the amount of \$535,000. Gradually the scope of the business covered practically everything made of rubber. In 1917 the business of the company had expanded to such degree that the plant of the company contained 100 acres of floor space, a power plant of 25,000 horse power, with 21,000 employees in factory, and a gross income from production of \$111,000,000. The tonnage of rubber used was 24,000, with a value of \$35,000,000; and a payroll in Akron alone of \$20,000,000. The payroll during the summer months approximated \$100,000 a day, for five days per week. The tire department used 42,000,000 yards of cotton fabric, supplied by the company's own cotton mill at Goodyear, Conn. In addition to factory employees, 1,000 men were employed on cotton plantations in Arizona, and 3,300 on rubber plantations in Sumatra. Recently the capacity of the plant has been nearly doubled. When the European War cut off the accustomed supply of cotton from the Nile plantations and the Sea Island district of America, 24,000 acres of desert land were acquired in the Salt River Valley, Arizona. After ditching and leveling, these lands produced, in the first year, over 4,000 acres of cotton. The Goodyear Rubber Company has acquired 20,000 acres of land in the far east, 2,500 acres of which is in cultivation; are felling the jungle, and preparing the ground for planting rubber. Although these figures seem large, the whole 24,000 acres of Arizona land, under full cultivation, could yield less than one-half of the long-staple cotton, and the 20,000 acres in Sumatra, less than one-fifth of the crude rubber, required for the needs of the company. The Goodyear Improvement Company represents the corporation, owning four warehouses in the cities of New York, Boston, Detroit, and Indianapolis, and an investment somewhat less than \$800,000. The Goodyear Heights Realty Company was established for the promotion of Goodyear Heights, probably the finest working men's allotment in the world, as a practical and incalculably beneficial demonstration of Mr. Seiberling's theory that the welfare of the laborer is the vital part of any business. This company has built and sold to employees, at cost, 800 substantial homes, varied in architecture, with modern improvements, the payments to extend over twenty years. It has laid out, also, Seiberling Field, a large athletic ground, fully equipped for outdoor sports, and has

under way the largest and finest club house for workmen ever built in this country. The company has also its own perfectly equipped hospitals, libraries, etc., the whole organization of which is actively employed for promoting moral and mental development and a sound fraternity interest. At the outbreak of the European war, the Goodyear Rubber Company at once placed itself in line with governmental requirements and gave its best to the cause of the nation. At that time the company was the only rubber concern in the United States which had an aeronautical department, making "sporting balloons," and prospecting on the future possibilities for entering the aeroplane field. At the call of the government for dirigible balloons, this was the only factory in the country ready to begin the manufacture at a moment's notice. The company has been a pioneer in motor truck service, operating between Akron and Boston a weekly service of three-ton and five-ton trucks on regular schedule. Early in his career Mr. Seiberling showed that his business activities represented only one phase of his ambitions; another being his constant interest in the well-being of his fellow-men. He has served as a member of the board of education of Akron, and has made generous contributions to religious, educational, and charitable objects. He has succeeded because he is uniformly honorable in his dealings; full of energy and industry; possessing a wonderfully clear brain for business propositions; a courtesy that inspires confidence; faith in his own ability to do whatever he undertakes, and the habit of acting promptly when his mind is made up. In his address to his stockholders in December, 1917, notable for its clear and concise statement of the remarkable facts of the company's growth, contained the following sentences: "Now we have not listed what, in our judgment is the most valuable item of all—the good will of this company. . . . This company has never had a dollar of water in its stock or in its values, and the reason that we are making a gain, that we are able to make the profit shown here, is because, underlying the whole structure, is the good will of 70,000 customers, and over a million users over the world, . . . because we, who are conducting the business, are working to an ideal and that ideal is that Goodyear products shall always be the best that can be made, and that they shall always be sold everywhere upon a fair basis, and that dealings shall be upon honor." Mr. Seiberling is a director of the National City Bank; a trustee of Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and a member of its finance committee, engaged in raising a million-dollar endowment; a trustee of Heidelberg College and of Akron University; and a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He married, 12 Oct., 1887, Gertrude, daughter of James W. Penfield of Willoughby, O. They have three sons, John Frederick, William Penfield, and Frank A. Seiberling, Jr., and two daughters, Irene H., and Gertrude Virginia Seiberling.

SEIBERLING, John Frederick, inventor and manufacturer, b. at Western Star, O., 10 March, 1834; d. at Akron, O., 6 Sept., 1903, son of Nathan and Catherine (Peter) Seiberling. His earliest ancestor, Michael Seiber-

ling, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, landed in Philadelphia in 1741, and located in Weisenberg township, Lehigh County, Pa. His father was a farmer and capitalist, and one of the early pioneers of Summit County, O. He attended the public schools of his vicinity, and later, Western Star Academy. In 1856 he began his active career as a druggist at Akron, remaining there until 1858. In 1859 he removed to Norton, O., and there conducted a sawmill. While following this occupation, he invented a mower and reaper with "dropper" attachment, which he called the "Excelsior Harvester." His first plant for the manufacture of this machine was built at Doylestown, O., in 1861. In 1864 he opened a similar establishment at Massillon; and, in 1865, in association with several friends, all men of small means, he formed a partnership under the style of J. F. Seiberling and Company, and began the manufacture of his machines at Akron. He organized the Akron Straw Board Company in 1871, and conducted it successfully until its sale in 1887. The "Excelsior Harvester" was a successful labor-saving machine, and almost immediately took rank with the best then made anywhere. Large orders were placed, and extensive shops erected, to accommodate the business, but the capital of the struggling manufacturers was so small that the plant went into insolvency. On his withdrawal from this company, Mr. Seiberling began the manufacture, on a small scale, of an improved machine of his own invention, called the "Empire." Upon the sale of the old "Excelsior" plant, Mr. Seiberling became its purchaser. The new enterprise was named the "Empire Works" and incorporated, with a capital stock of \$600,000, under the style of J. F. Seiberling and Company; with J. F. Seiberling as president, Frank A. Seiberling as secretary and treasurer, and Charles W. Seiberling as superintendent. In 1891 the business had grown to such extensive proportions that it was one of the most important plants of Akron, which even at that date was rapidly gaining recognition as one of the most enterprising manufacturing cities of the middle west. Mr. Seiberling did not confine his activities to the manufacturing of his harvesters, but was interested in a number of other enterprises. In 1883 he organized the Seiberling Milling Company, and erected, for its accommodation, a six-story brick flouring mill. He also made judicious investments in real estate, and, in 1889, exchanged what was known as the Academy of Music block for the controlling interest in the Akron Street Railway. He was vice-president of the Second National Bank of Akron, and was connected with numerous other industrial, mining, and financial interests in that city and elsewhere. He was not only a successful business man, but a public-spirited and highly respected citizen. The large fortune which he had amassed as the result of his inventive genius and business sagacity he shared liberally with those who needed help, and contributed his time and influence toward the religious, educational, moral, and material betterment of the community. He was a member of the school board, and, for a number of years, a trustee of the English Lutheran Church. Toward the close of his life, Mr. Seiberling lost the



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greater part of his fortune, and, while not able to continue his material contributions, his other good deeds bore testimony to his remarkably generous and sympathetic nature. Mr. Seiberling married, 6 Sept., 1857, Catherine L. Miller of Norton, O. They had two sons, Frank A. and Charles W. Seiberling, and seven daughters, Anna A., Cora D., Hattis M., Grace I., Kittie G., Mary B., and Ruth Seiberling.

KELLOGG, John Harvey, physician, reformer, philanthropist, b. Tyrone, Mich., 26 Feb., 1852, son of John Preston and Anne Jenette (Stanley) Kellogg. Through his grandmother (nee Gardner), he is a direct descendant of Richard Gardiner, whose name appears among the passengers who embarked at Plymouth, England, in the "Mayflower," and landed at Plymouth, Mass., in May, 1621. Through his mother he is related to the powerful family of her name in England, tracing direct descent from one of the earls of Stanley in the seventeenth century. John H. Kellogg was one of a large family which in his early boyhood removed from his birthplace to the promising settlement of Battle Creek, so named from one of the great early Indian battles which had been fought there. His early educational advantages were of the very slightest, and at the age of twelve he was set to earn his own living as apprentice to a printer. He was regarded by his parents as both a physical and mental weakling, and not worth the effort to give him an education. With the native genius, then utterly latent, which was later to astonish the world, he made of his degradation a stepping-stone, devoting all his spare time to acquiring an education. He thus gradually completed his public school course, afterwards attending the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, for he had determined upon the vocation of a teacher. He made some effort in this direction, but the wise fortune which has guided his steps in such a marvelous degree throughout early life, came to his aid, and he turned aside to take a course in medicine at the University of Michigan. He supplemented this with a complete course at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, then the foremost medical school in the country. His preceptor there was the eminent Dr. Edwin Lewis. With an absorbing enthusiasm, he also took private courses—in nervous and mental diseases, under Austin Flint, Sr., and in the vital organs under Dr. Ely Janeway. His aptitude for his chosen career was so marked that, on his graduation at Bellevue in 1874, he was selected as pupil-assistant to the celebrated Dr. George N. Beard, a pioneer in the employment of electricity in research diseases. Here was a splendid and unusually complete schooling, the results of which were to become fully manifest in the course of his active life. From his earliest conscious instincts, Dr. Kellogg had been keenly alive to the desire to stir up new thought in his fellow-man—to help him along new paths. It was these first yearnings in him of the great reformer in methods which he afterwards became, that led him to refrain from entering upon the active practice of medicine along the ordinary lines. He felt that he still required more time for thought, for serious reflection. So he turned aside to assume the

calling of a teacher in the state of New Jersey. Meantime, his mind was very active upon the problems which he was afterwards to work out to world-wide acclaim, and in the course of a year, feeling that the experimental stage at any rate had been reached, he joined the staff of the Battle Creek Health Reform Institute, now the famous Battle Creek Sanatorium. This institution, founded some ten years before, belonged in the same class as the old-fashioned "water-cure" of the period. But there was an opportunity by clear-sighted energy to bring in new methods, and this the young physician proceeded to do. He brought to the task a natural talent for reformative work amounting to genius, and the most thorough and up-to-date education in the healing art the country was then able to provide. In 1875, he was offered the superintendency of the institution, and declined; although he accepted a year later, and at once began to introduce reforms. Only those which rested on a tried scientific basis were accepted, and while new ones were being adopted, others were being as earnestly sought for. The record of the institution has thus been a consistent record of progress for more than forty years, and "progress" is still the watchword. "The work with which Dr. Kellogg had thus associated himself," says one of his contemporaries, had degenerated under ancient methods until it was almost buried under obloquy and contempt. He entered upon a task of gigantic proportions involving endless study and investigation. To place the cause of medical reform upon a reputable scientific foundation was the work to which he now addressed himself and to which he has assiduously given his life." It may be added that he has accomplished more for it than any other single man, of his time, in America. Seven years after taking active charge of Battle Creek Sanatorium, Dr. Kellogg was able to take his first vacation. This to a man of such scientific zest as himself, was necessarily only a change of scene amid new labors. By the spring of 1883, he was able to leave the institution which he had already built up into a recognized position in the medical world, in the hands of others, and go to Europe for a short period of research work. Five months were thus spent, a considerable part of the time in Vienna, under Dr. Bilvoth, who then stood alone at the head of the surgical profession. Under Wolfier, his first assistant, special courses of instruction were taken in the practice of the operation known as gastro-enterotomy, which Wolfier had but recently discovered, and which Dr. Kellogg was to bring to a high degree of perfection in America; and other operations upon the stomach, together with plastic operations upon the face and other parts of the body—a new branch of science. A part of the time was spent at the clinic of Politzer in Vienna, of the famous Charcot, and of Laudolt in Paris, and at several of the London hospitals. The results of this new acquirement of home institution under Dr. Kellogg's inspirational guidance, and he himself from this time dates the remarkable reputation as an operator on the organs of the digestive and intestinal regions which he has achieved among his professional brethren in America. He is to-day recognized as one of the very first

surgeons in this class of work in the world. Six years later, Dr. Kellogg found the opportunity for another "playspell" in the great hospitals of Europe, four months of which were spent as first assistant to the famous Dr. Lawson Tait of Birmingham, England, then the leading abdominal surgeon in the world. This was a very great honor and a very unusual opportunity in a department of surgery still in its critical infancy. Further time was spent in the work-rooms of Savage, Bantock, Thornton, Lister and the other great surgeons. These research tours had but one objective, the betterment of the standards at Battle Creek, where their results were carried out on a scale, and to a degree of perfection, which won the highest praise from his great European preceptors. Seven years later, Dr. Kellogg again visited Europe, and this time he made a short tour of two weeks in the Orient, which is the only real vacation he has had during an active professional life of more than forty years. During this absence, he performed a large number of operations in his specialty in Switzerland and Denmark. In 1902, fire destroyed the larger part of the buildings of the institution, which were immediately rebuilt, and after the laying of the corner-stone of the main building, Doctor Kellogg departed on a special mission to Europe to secure the latest equipment, a feature in which the institution undoubtedly leads all others in the world to-day. In 1907, Dr. Kellogg again made the tour of the principal surgical centres of the old world, in a study of the latest demonstrations, going even as far as St. Petersburg to study under the celebrated Dr. Pawlow, whose researches on disorders of the digestive regions had won him the Nobel prize. Four years later, he departed again for the great International Hygiene Exhibition at Dresden, and for research-work under specialists in London, Berlin, and Vienna. Several new and remarkable recently-perfected appliances of European experts were gathered during this trip, during which Dr. Kellogg made a special study of the wonderful new remedy, radium. The adoption of European appliances in the equipment of the institution has only acted as a stimulant to the active brain of Dr. Kellogg, and he has himself invented and manufactured many appliances for therapeutic purposes. Perhaps the best known generally of these, is the now almost universal electric-light bath. There are also numerous other appliances devised by him for making use of light as a curative agent. He was a pioneer in this work whose services are now recognized in all the leading hospitals of the world. The pathological value of passive exercises has been developed almost entirely through the many appliances he has invented, as well as the hydropathic system, at present in general use. Dr. Kellogg has the honor of having first observed and described what was afterward classified by D'Arsonval of Paris as the sinusoidal electric current. One of the inventions which will carry his name to remote posterity is the universal dynamometer, a machine for determining the total strength of the human body, and the strength of each individual group of muscles. This was promptly adopted by the United States Government, and is in use in all its military schools. The great

Battle Creek Sanatorium, of which Dr. Kellogg is the founder and has always been the head, has been in its main-springs a one man enterprise. It may be said to have grown in its great central idea, rational methods of health-cure; born of his own personal experiences as an invalid going back to his boyhood. He was a weakling who early began to make a study of himself and apply the simplest means for self-cure, quite outside of therapeutic methods. Thus, in his fourteenth year, he became a flesh-abstainer, and has so remained all his life. At twenty-two he had fully regained his health chiefly as the result of self-experimentation with diet and hygiene. He has simply accomplished miracles among his thousands of patients since by his wonderful discoveries of food-values in the vegetable kingdom. He has, out of these in fact, created a new kingdom—a health kingdom. His first great achievement, soon after he took charge of the Battle Creek institution, was the development of a thoroughly dextrinized food—the first one. Then he invented cereal coffee, whose benefits to civilization at large can never be estimated. His flaked cereals in various forms are the breakfast-food of the entire American nation. All these things have grown directly out of the needs of the Sanatorium, and he has been content to leave their commercial development, in which great fortunes have been realized, to others. One of the countries in which he has become specially interested as a recreation-ground is Mexico, where, for many years, a hospital has been conducted under his general supervision as president of the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association. He visited Cuba in 1888, and Porto Rico in 1899, for the purpose of widening his general sphere, of observation, which had not up to this time included the tropics. Although, for the greater part of his life, he has worked literally eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, he has occupied every spare moment of his time, with writing. He is the author of many works, and has rarely failed to return from a long trip without bringing home the complete manuscript of a new one. Dr. Kellogg's literary activities began at an early age. At twenty-seven he became editor of "Good-Health," a magazine which he has made famous and still continues to publish. For five years, also, he published a monthly medical journal, "Modern Medicine." Among his leading works are "Rational Hydro-therapy," which is acknowledged the highest authority on the subject throughout the world. "The Art of Massage," a profound study and practical guide, has reached its fiftieth edition. For the great public in his great mission as the apostle of the new evangel of health, he has written "The Home Hand-Book of Modern Medicine," "Plain Facts," "Man the Masterpiece," the "Ladies Guide," and "The Miracle of Life." These have sold by the hundreds of thousands of copies, not only at home, but also in foreign countries, including England, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. At the request of the great publishing house of Harpers of New York, he prepared a series of school text-books on physiology, which have had a nation-wide circulation, and are to-day standard. He has prepared and read scores of



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papers before medical societies and conventions, which have enriched the columns of current medical journals. This is a work which he keeps up with unflagging enthusiasm. Some of his theses have attracted wide attention. "Tendencies Toward Race Degeneration" was ordered published as a senate document, and has been circulated throughout America. Besides all these, his outside activities would be sufficient alone to the development of a fully-rounded career. One of the most far-reaching in its effects is the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, which he organized in 1885, and to which he devoted about half his time as its president, for the first twelve years of its existence. The result has been the establishment of numerous philanthropic branches in the United States and foreign countries. The American Medical Missionary College, a training school for missionary physicians of both sexes, was organized in 1894. This was merged in 1910 with the medical department of the University of Illinois. A training-school for nurses was established at the Sanatorium in 1883, this being the first school of instruction in sanatorium methods, and at present one of the oldest and largest hospital training schools in the United States. It is considered, indeed, the model training-school of America. The highly progressive methods introduced at Battle Creek led to the establishment of the Battle Creek Sanatorium School of Health and Household Economics, which imparts to women that broader training in scientific housekeeping which the great practice of the sanatorium makes possible. Another educational branch of the institution, which is yet, like all the others, as broad as civilization itself in its aims, is the Normal School of Physical Education, which prepares young people for physical directorships in every kind of public institutions. In addition to rearing a large number of adopted children (having none of his own) and fitting for useful careers, Dr. Kellogg's purely philanthropic enterprises include the Haskell Home for Orphans founded in 1902, and a Home for Aged Persons founded in 1891, to which more than one hundred thousand dollars have been contributed. A free dispensary was established in Chicago to which the Doctor made personal weekly visits for more than seven years. Of his private benefactions only those closest to him know anything. But he is a notably large-hearted man, ever ready to help a worthy cause or individual. His public labors as a health-reformer have brought him into international prominence. Becoming interested as his years increased in the wider problems of the whole race of mankind, he organized the first Race Betterment Conference, which was held in January, 1914. This, the first meeting of its kind ever held, was attended by 250 delegates from all parts of the country, eminent men in every walk of life. It resulted in a permanent organization with an annual conference. At the first meeting, Dr. Kellogg startled the civilized world with the proposal to establish a eugenics registry as the first step in the development of a line of thoroughbred human-beings. This met with the general approval of the conference. The beginnings of the activities of the race betterment movement, which is one of Dr. Kellogg's pet hobbies, date from 1906, when he deeded

three hundred thousand dollars' worth of property as its foundation. This foundation will be increased, it is proposed, to one million dollars. Dr. Kellogg has long been prominent in the ranks of many medical societies. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and of the Royal Society of Medicine of Great Britain, and also of the American Gynecological Society; is a member of the Société d'Hygiène of France, of the British and American Associations for the Advancement of Science, of the American Society of Microscopists, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, of the Tri-State Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society, and of the American Geographical Society. He is an honorary member of the Accademia-Fisco-Chimica Italiana of Italy and a member of the Agassiz Association. He served for sixteen years as a member of the Michigan State Board of Health. Now in his seventieth year (1921), Dr. Kellogg is still as active as at forty-five. His mental and physical powers indeed can be fairly classed as marvelous. He works on an average of eighteen hours a day, describing himself as "working until I am worked out, seven days in the week, and three hundred and sixty-five days in the year." This is indeed one of his personal health-rules. Regarding his purely physical powers a recent writer in "The Woman's Home Companion" says: "Although small in stature he has great muscular power, and in his lectures used to lift a weight of 750 pounds, or throw over his shoulders the heaviest man in the audience." He may be summed up as the highest type America or, indeed, civilization has produced of the really great physician,—the man who burning with zeal to restore the world to health and normality, is gifted with a genius in some sense commensurate to such a tremendous ideal. Few men, indeed, have been so gifted, and of Dr. Kellogg it may be added that he has perhaps been privileged to set a larger number of his fellow-men and women on the road to health than any other man of his time. Dr. Kellogg married, 22 Feb., 1879, Ella E. Eaton, of Alfred Center, N. Y., an author of note, and a prominent temperance worker. Around them have grown up a wonderful family of adopted children—they have had none of their own issue—now in its second generation. The originals number more than a score, who with their children now number several score who were reared, educated and set forth upon a career of usefulness by Dr. and Mrs. Kellogg.

SEIBERLING, Charles Willard, manufacturer, b. at Western Star, Summit County, O., 26 Jan., 1861, son of John Frederick and Catharine Louise (Miller) Seiberling. His father (1834-1903) was an inventor and manufacturer. He came with his father to Akron, O., when four years of age, and was there educated in the public schools. For two years after 1878, he pursued a special course of study at Oberlin College, and then became foreman in his father's factory at Akron. He passed through different grades of promotion rapidly, and, in 1884, when the J. F. Seiberling Company was organized, became one of the directors. Later he was appointed superintendent of the works. In 1896 he was associated with his father in the formation of the India Rubber Company, and became its secre-

tary. The Goodyear Rubber Company, which in time became one of the greatest producing and selling corporations, was formed 23 Aug., 1898, with \$100,000 capital. In 1917 the capital had been increased to \$50,000,000, and was doing an annual gross business of \$100,000,000. Following the resignation of F. A. Seiberling, in October, 1898, he was elected secretary, and on 6 Feb., 1909, became vice-president of the corporation. In addition to this responsibility, Mr. Seiberling was active in many other phases of Akron's growth and development. He is vice-president of the Thomas Phillips Paper Company, organized in 1872; is a director of the National City Bank of Akron, as well as of the Commercial Savings Bank, the Citizens Savings and Loan Company, and the Industrial Fire Insurance Company. He is a director and president of the Akron Chamber of Commerce; a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association; and a member of the Portage Country, Akron City, Elks, Congress Lake, and Mayfield clubs. He married, 18 Nov., 1895, Blanche, daughter of T. Carnahan of Findlay, O. Mrs. Seiberling is actively interested in education. In 1910 she established the Home and School League of Akron, the object of which is to improve the moral, intellectual and physical welfare of children, by securing proper surroundings and conditions in the schools, homes, and communities. In recognition of her tireless work in behalf of the movement, extending over a period of several years, Mrs. Seiberling was elected honorary president. Mr. and Mrs. Seiberling have three sons, Charles Willard, Jr., T. Carnahan, Lucius Miles, and one daughter, Catherine Miller Seiberling.

DAVIS, Arthur, manufacturer, b. in County Kent, England, 29 Jan., 1867. After a thorough academic training, he came to the United States in 1886, at the age of nineteen. He became a naturalized citizen in 1894. He engaged in the paint and varnish business, first as a salesman, and was promoted, successively, to the positions of departmental manager and general manager. Since 1915 he has been president of the Standard Varnish Works, one of the most important enterprises of its kind. Mr. Davis is fond of sports and is a Republican in politics. He married, Isabel McBride, daughter of Captain John Black, of Glasgow, Scotland. Their only son, Lieut. Frank Davis, served for two years with credit in the United States Army in France, during the European War.

STEVENS, Thomas Holdup (3d), rear-admiral, U. S. N., b. in Honolulu, Hawaii, 12 July, 1848; d. in Washington, D. C., 3 Oct., 1914, son of Rear-admiral Thomas Holdup Stevens (2d) and Anna Maria (Christie) Stevens. For three generations, over a hundred years, this distinguished family has given the best of its manhood to the service of the nation, through the U. S. navy. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Thomas Holdup Stevens, distinguished himself on several important occasions during the War of 1812. One account, incorporated in an official report, says that "in 1812 Midshipman Thomas Holdup was stationed on board the 'John Adams' in Brooklyn and volunteered with the other officers and crew in September

for lake service, and marched from Albany to Buffalo. In December following he accompanied a party which crossed the Niagara River, at Black Rock, in the night, to storm a battery on the opposite shore, in which he behaved in a gallant manner and received a canister ball through the right hand which impaired its use for life. He was soon after promoted to an acting lieutenant." The same account says that in the Battle of Lake Erie, in the following year, he commanded the sloop "Trippe" and brought up the rear of Perry's line. Passing ahead of the "Porcupine" and the "Tigress," he fought bravely against the rear of the enemy's line and, together with one of the other American vessels, captured the "Chippewa" and the "Little Belt." For his gallantry in this action he received a vote of thanks and a silver medal from Congress. Later he had a command in the West Indies and did duty suppressing piracy. Finally he attained the rank of captain, which was then the highest grade in the U. S. navy. Just before his death he was in command of the navy yard at Washington, D. C. His son, Thomas Holdup Stevens (2d), and father of the subject of this sketch, was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1836, and was stationed at Honolulu in the line of duty when the son was born. In 1879 he attained the rank of rear-admiral and was given command of the Pacific squadron. He was also president of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In 1881 he was retired, and took up his residence in Washington. Young Stevens, coming to this country at a very early age, when his father was transferred from duty at Honolulu, spent a great part of his boyhood with relatives in Buffalo, and there acquired his early education by private tuition. When barely sixteen he was appointed to Annapolis by President Lincoln. The Civil War was then at its height, and while on a practice cruise the boy went to the front and saw active service, thus becoming the youngest member of the Loyal Legion. "Little Tom," as he was called at Annapolis and ever afterwards, by both the officers and men under his command, became one of the most popular officers in the navy. Having graduated in 1868, he at once took up active sea duty and thus visited every part of the world accessible to vessels. In 1898, shortly after the declaration of war against Spain, when the United States decided to annex the Hawaiian Islands as a war measure, it chanced that Admiral Stevens, then executive officer of the flagship, "Philadelphia," was stationed at Honolulu. As the only native of the Islands in the naval service of the United States, he was given command of the force of marines which went ashore to take possession, and Stevens himself hauled down the Hawaiian flag which was floating over the old royal palace and raised the Stars and Stripes in its place. The Hawaiian flag, which was thus the last to float over the old Hawaiian republic, is still retained by the family as an heirloom. Later Stevens served in the Philippines, where he was given command of the old Spanish cruiser "Manila," taken from the Spaniards when Dewey destroyed the fleet of Admiral Montojo in Cavite



Thomas Hordup - Lieutenant 3rd

Bay. It had been sunk by the American fire in shallow water and then raised again. This vessel he commanded during the entire period of the Filipino insurrection under Aguinaldo. Afterward he was transferred to Pensacola, Fla., where he was captain of the navy yard; here it was that he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, after forty years of service, twenty-two of which had been spent on sea duty. On his own application he was retired, 22 Feb., 1905, his grandfather's birthday, being the third member of his family to retire with flag rank. Admiral Stevens was one of those officers of the U. S. navy which have made of our navy the thoroughly efficient military machine it showed itself to be in the Spanish-American War, when, with the precision of a huge clock, our fleet battered the ships of the Spaniards to pieces without suffering the least damage themselves. He and his brother officers have accomplished these results, not only by their executive abilities and devoted application to duty, but by their ability to inspire in their men, both officers and sailors, a similar loyalty to and enthusiasm for the service. On 29 April, 1903, Admiral Stevens married Clara de la Montaigne, daughter of the late A. Oakley Hall, of New York.

CORDES, William, manufacturer, b. in New York City, 16 May, 1873. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, and on 1 Jan., 1889, began his active career as an office boy in the Chicago office of the Florence Manufacturing Company. Later he became the salesman, and for ten years was employed in this capacity. In the meantime, he studied the business thoroughly in every detail, and, in recognition of his service, was called to the home office of the company as sales manager. On 11 Oct., 1911, he was elected to the office of treasurer and general manager. Under his management, the Florence Manufacturing Company has achieved signal success in the production of superior products, such as mirrors, toilet sets and fancy goods, and has made the name of "Pro-phy-lac-tic," "Keep Clean," and "Florence" brushes known throughout a wide area. Mr. Cordes' business ability is of large use to the community through his service with various important organizations. He is president of the Florence Savings Bank, a director of the Northampton National Bank and of the Exchange Trust Company of Boston, and a trustee of the Peoples' Institute of Northampton. He is also a director of the Hampshire Branch of the Massachusetts Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children; president of the Florence Amusement Association; a trustee of the Cooley Dickinson Hospital of Northampton; president and director of the Northampton Young men's Christian Association, and president of the Lilly Library Association of Florence. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Hampshire and Jerusalem Lodge and of the Northampton Commandery, Knight Templars. In 1906 Mr. Cordes was a member of the City Council of Northampton, and in 1907 was elected to the Board of Aldermen. He married, on 25 Jan., 1900, Lola Elisabeth, daughter of George Edgar Platts, of Chicago, Ill.

REBER, James Lenhart, manufacturer, b. in Berks County, Pa., 27 Sept., 1838; d. at Wheaton, Ill., 15 Aug., 1917, son of John and

Lydia (Lenhart) Reber. He enlisted in November, 1862, as first lieutenant of Company H, 151st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the seven days' Battle of the Wilderness and the Battle of Gettysburg. He was captured at the close of the first day's engagement at Gettysburg, and ordered to Andersonville prison. His term of enlistment, however, expired before he reached the prison, and

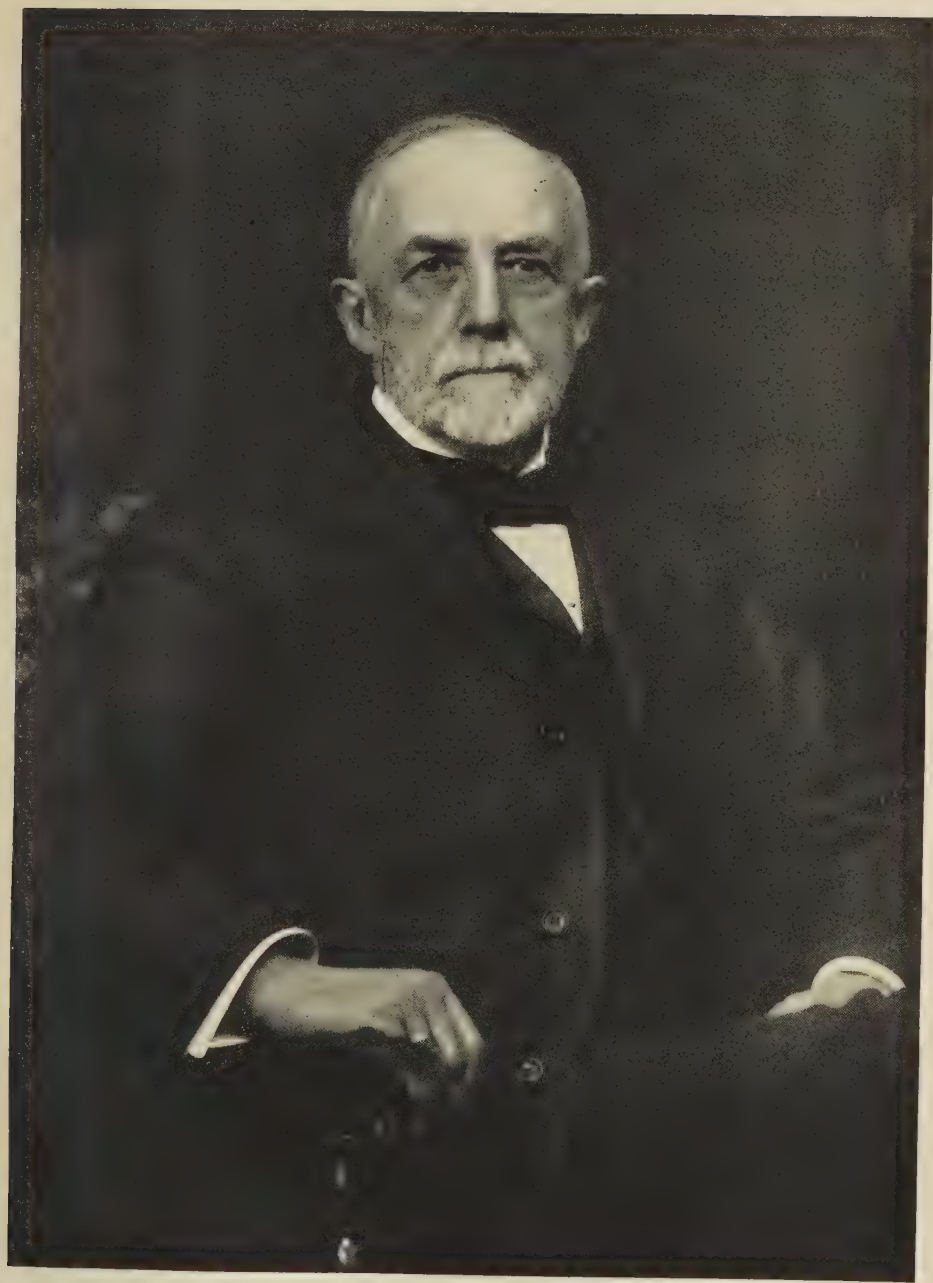


he was paroled and sent home. Later he was honorably discharged and mustered out of service. After leaving the army he returned to Pennsylvania, and made his home in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the grain business. In 1873, he removed to Chicago, and began the manufacture of fruit butters and preserves, continuing in this business until he sold out to the American Preserves Company. He at once began to manufacture canned foods, under the name of the Reber Preserving Company, being sole owner of the enterprise, which, through his executive ability and persistent effort, became one of the leaders among establishments of its kind. In 1915, he transferred his interests in this concern to his children, and retired from active business. He had considerable inventive genius. During his residence in Philadelphia, he originated a number of inventions, including the bellpunch which was the forerunner of the present fare register in use by street railways; and the folding card-board box which has developed into the various forms of folding boxes now so extensively used in trade. Mr. Reber had no political aspirations, but was deeply interested in the cause of prohibition, hence at one time allowed his name to be used as prohibition candidate for Congress in his district, editing and publishing a newspaper during this campaign. He also served as presidential elector on the same ticket. In 1885 he removed from Chicago to Wheaton, Ill., and there made his home for the rest of his life. He was active in every phase of social and religious activity; was a trustee of Wheaton College for over twenty years; was president of the Chicago branch of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and vice-president of its national organization. He was also president of the Beulah Home in Chicago. Mr. Reber was a man of unusually fine character and wide influence. It was said by those who knew him best that "with him religion was life, and life at its highest and best." All things pertaining to religion were not far off abstractions, but very near and practical realities. His personal sympathies included every one who needed the service that comes from a genuinely kind and generous heart. His desire to be helpful amounted to a real anxiety. Mr. Reber married, in 1864, Rebecca, daughter of Philip K. Fretz, of Bedminster, Pa. They had four sons, Edwin Meyers (d. in 1912), Schuyler Colfax, Philip

(d. in 1883), and James Watt Reber, and two daughters, Pearl (d. in 1883) and Edna Myrtle Reber.

MAHL, William, railroad executive, b. in Karlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, 19 Dec., 1843; d. at Atlantic City, 13 May, 1918, son of William and Louise (Brodtmann) Mahl. His father a practicing physician, was a participant in the revolutionary uprising in Germany in 1848, and, with a number of others politically proscribed, fled to this country, settling in Texas. His mother was a daughter of Carl Joseph Brodtmann of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, one of the pioneers in lithography. On the death of the father, in 1856, the family settled in Louisville, Ky., and there William Mahl attended private schools until 1859, when his mother died, and he was compelled to accept work in the shops of a manufacturer of mechanical instruments. In 1860 his long career in the railway service began. He entered the employ of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company as an apprentice of the railway shops located at Bowling Green, Ky. His skill as a mechanical draftsman attracted the attention of Mr. Albert Fink, then superintendent of machinery and road department of the company, and on the closing of the shops at Bowling Green by the Civil War, Mr. Mahl was transferred to Louisville. He continued working under Mr. Fink's direction, until 1864, when he was appointed by Col. Samuel Gill, the superintendent, as chief clerk of the mechanical and road department of the Louisville and Frankfort and the Lexington and Frankfort railroads. These roads operated jointly ninety-four miles of railway whose gross earnings in 1865 amounted to \$609,525. This position offered Mr. Mahl a much desired opportunity for the investigation and study of the cost of railway operations. In the annual report of these roads for the year 1865, the result of his studies is noticed as follows: "Through Mr. Mahl's assistance we have thoroughly systematized our accounts, and have distributed under the head of freight and passengers all expense accounts. We were thus enabled to arrive at a cost of carrying per mile a passenger and a ton of freight. The circumstances under which the road has been operated for the last year lessened the value somewhat of these tables, but if continued for a series of years they will become valuable in arranging your tariff for freight and passengers, and in determining the relative economy of operation of these and other roads." In 1867 Mr. Mahl was appointed auditor, also purchasing agent. When the roads were sold to Collis P. Huntington, in 1872, Mr. Mahl resigned to accept the offer of Col. Thomas A. Scott, president of the Texas Pacific Railway Company, to become auditor of that company at Marshall, Tex. Subsequently, he was appointed purchasing agent, and, during the financial panic of 1873, financial agent in Texas. Throughout this trying period his judgment and abilities greatly assisted the company in the conservation of its resources and the liquidation of its debts. He terminated his services at the close of 1874, to re-enter the service of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort, then in the hands of a receiver, as auditor

to the receiver, and later of the reorganized company. In 1879 he was promoted to the position of general superintendent, remaining as such until the sale of the road in 1881. Mr. Mahl's abilities had attracted the attention of Collis P. Huntington, who now offered him a position in the New York office. Mr. Huntington at that time controlled a net-work of railroads reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and into Mexico. In all the railroads, steamships, shipyards, construction companies and other enterprises, in which the great railway-builder was interested, Mr. Mahl was appointed either as general agent, controller or assistant to the president. When, in August, 1900, E. H. Harriman acquired control of the Southern Pacific Company, upon the death of Collis P. Huntington, Mr. Mahl's activities were extended over the Union Pacific also, and he became controller of the properties known as the "Harriman Lines," including also the Chicago and Alton and the Kansas City Southern. Mr. Mahl was also a director of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroad companies during their control by E. H. Harriman. He was controller, and later president, of the Mexican International Railroad Company, assistant to the president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, controller of the Guatemala Central Railroad Company and of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. In 1909, when Mr. Mahl was elected vice-president of the Union Pacific and of the Southern Pacific companies, the "Railway Age Gazette" paid him the following tribute: "Mr. Mahl's new title of vice-president as well as comptroller of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific System indicates a promotion, and yet to those who know the work, and perhaps to himself, it seems to remove him from a class where he was pre-eminent, and there is a slight feeling of regret at the change. For many years no one would have hesitated in naming him as the first comptroller in the land, whether considered as a pioneer or as a present-day officer in the design and preparation of railway statistics for profitable use as operating lessons, or as a clear statement of assets and liabilities. Mr. Mahl has, in his entire railway service of nearly fifty years, been singularly fortunate in serving under great men—Albert Fink, Thomas A. Scott, Collis P. Huntington and E. H. Harriman. Inspiration comes from the top; he never served under a small man; indeed, the list of his superior officers begins, and nearly completes, the roll-call of the greatest railway men this country has produced." Under a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, 2 Dec., 1912, the control of the Southern Pacific Company by the Union Pacific Railroad Company was terminated. In the fiscal year preceding this dissolution the combined systems were operating 18,858 miles of railway; their annual earnings amounted to \$249,409,471, and their assets, excluding all offsetting accounts between them, were \$2,097,434,206. Mr. Mahl continued with the Southern Pacific Company, as vice-president and comptroller, until April, 1913, when he retired from active service, having spent thirty-one years in the upbuilding of that company's transportation system.



Mr. Hall

During his fifty-three years of continuous railway service, he saw and was a potent factor in the expansion of the railway mileage of the country from 28,789 miles to 246,816 miles. Mr. Mahl was a member of the Century Association, the New York Athletic Club, the Railroad Club and the Bankers' Club of New York, and of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He married, 23 Sept., 1865, Mary, daughter of John Skidmore of Louisville, Ky., who died 22 Feb., 1906, leaving four children: Frederick William, John Thomas, Alice Mary and Edith Virginia Mahl. He married a second time, 5 Oct., 1916, Herma, daughter of Paul Goepfel.

SELLERS, Kathryn, Judge of the Juvenile Court, District of Columbia, b. at Broadway, O., 25 Dec., 1870, daughter of John Henry and Nancy Jane (Alexander) Sellers. Her paternal ancestor, Philip Henry Sellers, came to America from Vinon, Germany, in 1728, and settled in Pennsylvania. Through her mother she descends from William Alexander, who left England for Maryland in 1648, thus becoming one of the earliest settlers of the Province. Her early educational advantages were limited to the public grammar and high schools of Marysville, O. She passed the county teachers' examination when fifteen years of age, and again when she was sixteen, and, while still in high school, taught three terms of three months each. In an article published in the "New York Tribune" of 10 Aug., 1919, the writer says: "In describing men who have risen to places of prominence, it is the American custom to point with pride to the fact that they were 'self-made.' And if such a term can be applied to a woman it can be used literally of Judge Sellers." In 1889 she located in Washington, D. C., and began her life career as a copyist in the Signal Service at a salary of \$600 a year; being the first woman to take the examination for meteorological clerk before the Civil Service Commission. After serving for a time in that capacity, she was transferred to a position in the Department of State at a salary of \$900 a year, being certified by the Civil Service Commission as an expert clerk on indexing, editing, and proof-reading. By July, 1912, she had become an assistant in the international law library of the Department at a salary of \$1,200; being employed in research work in international law, and as translation clerk, reading the proof of treaties in various languages. She had studied French, Spanish, Italian and Russian under private tutors, and in 1903, to better qualify herself for her task, she took a course of library training at Amherst Library School. When the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was founded, she became bibliographer and librarian of its library of international law. Inspired by the interest attached to this work Miss Sellers entered Washington College of Law, and in 1913, was graduated and admitted to the bar. She received the degree of LL.M. in 1914. In May, 1919, when it was determined by President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory to appoint a woman as judge of the Juvenile Court, certain justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia were requested to submit names of women whose attainments and general qualifications made them eligible for the office, two

of the judges agreed upon Miss Sellers. She was appointed by the President on 1 July, 1919, and confirmed by the Senate as a federal judge on Friday, 13 Sept., 1919. This honor was bestowed upon Judge Sellers without solicitation of herself or her friends, and in recognition of her known fitness for the position. At the time of her appointment she had never met either the Justices before mentioned, the President or the Attorney General, and was offered the position only after the appointment had been decided. She is the first woman who has ever been appointed to a federal judgeship. During the period of the war Judge Sellers served as a "dollar-a-year" employee of the Department of State, being connected with the division of foreign intelligence. Since 1911, she has edited the "Chronicle of International Events" and the "Periodical Literature of International Law," in the "American Journal of International Law," published quarterly by the American Society of International Law. She is a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a member of the faculty of the Washington College of Law, being professor of international law, and belongs to the College Equal Suffrage League, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the Bannockburn Golf Club, Women's City Club, Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia, and the American Bar Association.

WEST, Bina M., Supreme Commander (president) of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, b. at Columbus, St. Clair County, Mich., daughter of Alfred Jones and Elizabeth (Conant) West. She was educated in the public schools of her native town. Later she attended the county normal school, and became a teacher. In this work she was eminently successful, both because of her quick sympathy and imagination, qualities which enabled her to enter into the lives of her pupils, and by reason of her unusual mental endowments. She was also active in all educational work of the community, and, during the years 1890-91, served as a member of the Board of School Examiners of St. Clair County. The life of a county school teacher was a narrow one, even in 1891, and it was inevitable that a woman of Miss West's native ability and initiative should find a wider field of usefulness. The deep interest with which her pupils inspired her caused her first, to penetrate the sad lives of many of the children, who sat every day under her instruction, and, second, to rebel at the cause, a social system which left families without protection of any sort in case of the death or disability of the mother. This idea took a deep hold on the young school mistress, and she devoted her attention to finding a way of relief. Finally she evolved the plan of organizing a society by which all women might be bound together in the common cause of mutual protection. This was the inception of the Woman's Benefit Association, destined to take a leading place among the fraternal orders of the world. The evolution of the new organization, which began with a membership of a few women in a farming community of the Middle West, has been one of the most remarkable developments in the field of co-operative benefits. From the beginning Miss West visualized the wide scope and possibilities of her undertaking, and made of the

new fraternal insurance protection for women a national, instead of a local movement. In 1892 she discontinued teaching and removed to Port Huron, where she rented a small basement office at the Maccabee Temple, and began her work. Her plan was to form groups of women into reviews, units of one great society, the whole to constitute this new woman's association. As supreme record keeper, she visited state after state, making known her plans for fraternal insurance; convincing women that it would give security, friendship, and help in time of need. She relied only upon herself, and her assets of character and ability, to impress others with her sincerity. With the confidence of youth, she went from place to place with just enough money to pay for her journey one way, but not enough to pay for her return, unless she obtained enough new business to warrant paying railroad fares. Her remarkable capacity to make friends, and her own unflinching belief in her mission, always triumphed. Reviews were organized in every state, and the success of the movement was assured. In 1911 Miss West became Supreme Commander of the Association, an office which she still holds (1921). In 1917 the magnificent new Home Office Building at Port Huron was finished and dedicated. The growth of the association in financial and social importance has been phenomenal, and its lasting tribute to the ability and leadership of its founder. In the twenty-seven years of its existence the capital of the organization has become \$15,000,000, several times that of any bank in Michigan, with a yearly interest of over half a million dollars, and benefits amounting to over \$17,000,000 have been paid into homes of the United States and Canada in times of trouble and need. From the beginning Miss West has selected women as her co-workers, and hers is now the greatest organization in the world composed wholly of women, and working for women. To women of real ability and ambition the Association offers unlimited opportunity to become proficient as actuaries, with a knowledge of banking, and parliamentary usages; saleswomen in field work; printing, and editorial writing. On the marble tablet in the new Home Office Building, erected at the close of Miss West's twenty-five years of service, is the following inscription:

THE
WOMAN'S BENEFIT ASSOCIATION
OF THE MACCABEES

Founded October 1, 1892 to give Fraternal
Benefits to Women.

In the beginning there were no members and no funds. There was only the faith of its founder

——— Bina M. West ———

By her untiring effort sustained and strengthened by the loyalty of the members who rallied to her standard, she laid deep and firm from ocean to ocean the foundation of this Association.

Founded by women, for women, for mutual help and service, this Association is the consummation of the foresight, the effort, and ideals of its pioneers.

To them this tablet is erected.

In 1892 the Order was instituted; in 1897 the reserve fund was established; in 1904 adequate rates were adopted; in 1915 Hospital Service was provided; in 1917 this building was dedicated to the sacred cause of the Association in giving protection to the homes of its members in the United States and Canada.

In addition to her work in organization and management, Miss West has been editor of "The Ladies' Review," a monthly magazine, since 1895, and of "Fraternal Ethics," organ of the National Fraternal Congress, and is author of numerous papers, reports, and reference works on fraternal beneficiary societies, life insurance principles, and spiritualistic work. She has been tendered many honors outside her field of woman's work, with national and state appointments as a recognition of her great work. In December, 1919, Miss West was selected as vice-chairman of the Michigan Republican State central committee, and as such will be the first woman to hold office on a Michigan political party committee. She is a member of the Presidents' Association, National Fraternal Congress; is past president of the National Fraternal Press Association, and from 1901 to 1911 was chairman of its committee on "Ethics."

THOMAS, John Webster, manufacturer, b. in Tallmadge, O., 18 Nov., 1880, son of David E. and Fannie E. (Thomas) Thomas. Both his parents were natives of Morganshire, Wales.

His father (1845-1908) came to America in 1868, locating at Tallmadge. For a time he worked on a farm, afterward he was employed in a coal mine, but about 1877 he bought land, which he quietly and prosperously cultivated until his death. His widow, who occupied the old homestead for some time after her husband's death, was born in 1844 and brought to this country by her parents in 1848. Her father, also named John Webster Thomas, located at Tallmadge. Mr. Thomas gained his early training on the old farm and in the country schools which he attended until he was seventeen years of age. In 1897 he won the Boxwell examination in competition with a number of others, and was granted a liberal scholarship at Buchtel Academy. Remaining at the academy until 1900, he entered Buchtel College, where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1904. A few months after receiving his diploma he entered the offices of the Robinson Clay Products Company, but, four or five months after this, obtained a position in the chemical laboratory of the B. F. Goodrich Company in Akron, Ohio. He did considerable valuable research work for his employers, and began to appear as one of the most promising chemists in the rubber industry. About seven years later he was





Bessie M. West

called to a position with the Firestone Company, with which he has since been identified. His first act was to install a chemical research laboratory, and take charge of it himself until it was running smoothly. This work took a year and a half, and, after its completion, he started to study the production end of the business, going into the factory as a foreman. It was not long before he was made department manager, and from this position he climbed steadily upward until he became general superintendent of the entire plant. Mr. Thomas has been a pioneer in the rubber industry, just as his family were pioneers in the settlement of his native state. When little was known of the possibilities of the industry, and while pneumatic tires were still a curiosity, he entered the trade, and has grown up with it, until it is one of the largest industries in the United States. Thus, at the age of thirty-six, he is one of the prominent industrial executives in Akron, "the rubber center of the world." In spite of his numerous activities, Mr. Thomas finds time to indulge his inclination for golf in which he takes the greatest pleasure. He is a member of numerous fraternal organizations and clubs, among which are the Lone Star College fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Akron Chamber of Commerce, the Akron City Club, the Akron Automobile Club, the Spicer Hill Country Club, and the Portage Country Club. On 25 Oct., 1906, he married, Bertha A. Hine, of Tallmadge, O. Their four children are John Clarentine, Robert David, Marjorie Louise and Elizabeth May Thomas.

McREYNOLDS, James Clark, U. S. Attorney-General, b. in Elkton, Ky., 33 Feb., 1862, son of Dr. John Oliver and Ellen (Reeves) McReynolds. He traces his descent from James McReynolds, who emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1751, settling in Appomattox County, Va. The line of ancestry in this country then follows through James and Mary (Bell) McReynolds; John McReynolds, 1758-96; James Campbell McReynolds, 1793-1844, and his father, Dr. John Oliver McReynolds, 1827-1905. On his maternal side he is a descendant from William Edwards, who emigrated from Cardiff, Wales, in 1635, settling in Virginia. Members of both branches of his family played an important part in the colonization and upbuilding of Virginia and the South. They acquired large land grants from the British government, many of which still remain in the possession of the family. Several members of the Edwards family were prominent in early politics in Kentucky and Illinois, the name having been frequently associated with high public offices. Mr. McReynolds received a careful educational training, and was graduated B.S. at Vanderbilt University in 1882. He then studied law at the University of Virginia, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar. He entered at once upon a highly successful legal career, in Kentucky, where his name was brought prominently to the front by his masterly management and untiring persistency carrying cases from court to court until he was called to the chair of law at Vanderbilt University, where he remained three years. He then returned to his private law practice, and from 1 June, 1903, to Jan., 1907, was assist-

ant U. S. Attorney-General. In 1907 he came to New York, where he was retained by the U. S. government as special assistant to the Attorney-General in the anti-trust cases. He organized the prosecution and began proceedings against the tobacco trust and the anthracite coal trust. In both cases he was eminently successful, particularly in the former, in which he unraveled a most perfectly conceived combine to restrain the trade of the independent tobacco merchant. In 1912, after favorable decisions were assured, he resigned his government office and engaged in private practice. Mr. McReynolds is a man of broad culture, and possesses a delightful manner, fine presence, and powerful physique. He is an unusually entertaining conversationalist. In all dealings he is strictly upright, and it has often been said of him that his word is as good as a bond. He takes an active interest in all matters which tend to better the conditions of the people, and contributes generously to social organizations. Mr. McReynolds is a member of the Bar Association; the Lawyers' Club, New York; the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., and the Hermitage Club, Nashville, Tenn.

SHAFFER, James Newton, clergyman, b. in Greenwood, Conn., 21 Dec., 1811; d. in Newburgh, N. Y., 28 July, 1901. His grandfather, William Shaffer, came to this country from Holland in 1750. He was a paper-maker by

trade and erected on Manhattan Island one of its first paper mills. James N. Shaffer's early training was in the paper-making business. He was educated in the public schools and at the Wilbraham Academy in Connecticut. After teaching school for three years at Saugerties, N. Y., in 1835, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Conference, of which he remained a member until his death. When Mr. Shaffer united with the conference the life of its itinerant ministers was one of hardship. His first charge was at Marblehead, N. Y., and extended over one hundred miles, services being held on alternate Sundays in various schoolhouses. His next pastorate, an equally arduous one, was at Huntington and Bridghampton, L. I. Various appointments followed, among them West Stockbridge, Sheffield, and Lee, in Massachusetts; and Kinderhook, Red Hook, Chatham, Pine Plains, Claverack, and Forty-third Street in New York. He was subsequently appointed agent of the Conference Tract Society, and later was in charge of the Five Points (Old Bowery) Mission, where he served continuously from 1862 to 1875. During this time he was absent from his post only two weeks. When he assumed charge the mission was in disorder, lacking an able executive head, and was the abode of misery, crime, disease, and squalor. Mr. Shaffer improved its finances, brought about many important sanitary changes, and car-



ried on one of the most notable evangelistic movements ever attempted in New York City. Concerning this work the "Christian Advocate" said: "His signal service in this field is an important chapter in the history of Methodism in New York City." Among his other duties, he edited a monthly periodical entitled, "The Voice from the Old Bowery," which was practically a diary of his wonderful experiences, and included many tragic, pathetic, and sometimes humorous incidents. The strenuous nature of his work finally compelled a cessation of his efforts. His health gave way, and he retired not only from the mission but from active work in the conference. He removed to Newburgh, N. Y., where he resided until the close of his life. Mr. Shaffer was twice married: first, 23 Jan., 1834, at Glasco, N. Y., to Jane Emeline, daughter of Maj. Lewis Hale; second, in 1869, to Mary L. Doty, of New York City. He is survived by two sons: Dr. Newton M. (q.v.) and Wilbur F. Shaffer, and by one daughter, Miss Ella L. Shaffer.

SHAFFER, Newton Melman, orthopaedic surgeon and philanthropist, b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., 14 Feb., 1846, son of Rev. James Newton (q.v.) and Jane Emeline (Hale) Shaffer. He was educated in the public schools, at Claverack Academy, and at the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. He became a clerk and medical student under Dr. James Knight, of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, 1 May, 1863, the day of its opening. At nineteen he was assistant surgeon to the dispensary, and at twenty acting assistant resident physician to the hospital. Graduating from the University Medical College at twenty-one, he was at once appointed to the position of assistant resident surgeon. His duties, aside from office and ward work, included visiting bed-ridden patients who were unable to visit the hospital, which took him daily to the tenement house districts. His father was then the pastor and superintendent of the Five Points (Old Bowery) mission, and there he resided with him up to the time of his residence at the hospital, organizing a dispensary in connection with the mission. Through his activities among the poorest of the city, he contracted smallpox and typhoid fever. After resigning his hospital position, 1 Nov., 1868, he purchased, with his brother, Edward Livingstone Shaffer, a drug store in "Old Greenwich," where they continued in business for about five years. In 1871 Dr. Shaffer accepted a junior position in the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital. Here his skill soon attracted attention, and in 1876 he became surgeon-in-chief with entire control of the work. Dr. Shaffer accomplished the difficult task of reorganizing the hospital and made it one of the foremost institutions in the city; but in 1898, after twenty-seven years of continuous service, was placed in a position by the board of managers where he felt obliged to resign. In 1872 St. Luke's Hospital was opened to orthopaedic surgery, and Dr. Shaffer was placed in charge of that branch, and served for seventeen years. In 1898 he advocated, in a paper read before the National Conference of Charities, the

care of crippled and deformed children by the State. The suggestion met with much adverse criticism, but despite opposition, in due time, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Shaffer, the New York State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children became a fact. In 1867 Dr. Shaffer organized the American Orthopaedic Association, which was in the same year admitted to the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, the first recognition of orthopaedic surgery by an important national organization. In 1890 he also secured the recognition of orthopaedic surgery by the International Congress held in Berlin, where he read an important paper on the subject. Dr. Shaffer was professor of orthopaedic surgery in the University Medical College till 1886, and again in 1897 and 1898, when with almost the entire medical faculty he resigned to join the Cornell University Medical College. He is now professor of chemical surgery, department of orthopaedic surgery, in the Cornell school; surgeon-in-chief, acting superintendent and chairman of the executive committee of the board of managers of the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children; consulting orthopaedic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital and to the Presbyterian Hospital, of New York; treasurer of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; member of the American Medical Association; the American Orthopaedic Association; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Neurological Society, etc. He is also a member of the University and Century Clubs. Dr. Shaffer has published "On Reflex Muscular Contraction and Atrophy in Joint Disease" (1877); "The Etiology and Pathology of Chronic Joint Disease" (1877); "Traction in the Treatment of Club Foot" (1878); "Pott's Disease—The Pathology and Mechanical Treatment—With Remarks on Rotary Lateral Curvature" (1879); "The Hysterical Element in Orthopaedic Surgery" (1880); "On Lateral Curvature of the Spine" (1881); "On Knock Knee and Bowlegs" (1881); "On Ankle-Joint Disease" (1882); "Present Status of Orthopaedic Surgery" (1884); "Non-Deforming Club Foot" (1885); "On the Principles of the Mechanical Treatment of Hip Joint Disease" (1889); "A Consideration of the Neuro-Muscular Elements in Hip Joint Disease" (1900); and numerous other monographs on orthopaedic subjects. Dr. Shaffer married 15 Oct., 1873, Margaret Hyde, daughter of Hon. William Perkins, former member of the Maine State legislature and mayor of Gardiner, Me. They have one son, Newton Melman Shaffer, Jr.

DREISER, Theodore, novelist, b. in Terre Haute, Ind., 27 Aug., 1871, son of John Paul and Sarah (Schanab) Dreiser. He was educated in the public schools of Warsaw, Ind., and at the Indiana University. His literary training began with newspaper work, on the Chicago "Daily Globe," in June, 1892. He served as travelling correspondent and dramatic editor for the St. Louis "Globe Democrat" in 1892-93, and was travelling correspondent for the St. Louis "Republican" in 1893-94. From 1895 to 1898 he served as editor of "Every Month," a literary and



Newton M. Shaffer.

musical magazine. In his newspaper days he was a prolific writer of special articles, and displayed a faculty for originating his own subjects instead of depending upon topics assigned by the editor. To this same faculty was due, in a measure, his later successes in creating new editorial policies, and carrying them out, through the guidance of a corps of special writers working under his direction on a number of magazines of national reputation. In 1905-06 he edited "Smith's Magazine," published by Street and Smith, having previously edited articles in the juvenile fiction department. During 1906-07 he became managing editor of the "Broadway Magazine," later known as "Hampton's," and from 1907 to 1910 was editor-in-chief of the Butterick publications, which included the "Delineator," the "Designer," "New Idea," and the English edition of the "Delineator." While with the Butterick Company he organized the National Child Rescue Campaign. His first novel, "Sister Carrie," was coldly received by the general public because of its appearance at a time when realistic fiction was comparatively little read in this country. For some years, while the stereotype plates lay in storage, Dreiser directed his creative powers to other channels, but in 1900 he obtained possession of the plates, and brought out a new edition through Appleton. The work gained a prominence which had been denied it on its first appearance, especially when a review in the London "Academy" made the unusual statement that it was the best work of fiction ever produced in America. This dictum, so startlingly exclusive of numerous works by American authors held in high estimation abroad for decades, aroused the reading public in America to a pitch of unusual interest, and had the effect of dividing the critics in this country into two hostile camps. As a result the book was extravagantly praised on one hand, and unfairly condemned by the dissenting reviewers. Its grisly realism was admitted by all, but the debate hinged largely on the finer points of literary finish. On this ground the admirers of the book were forced to admit that it lacked all the rhetorical graces expected in a work whose qualities were supposed to gain a favorable verdict from posterity. The dispute over the claims made for the novel had not subsided when, in 1911, his "Jennie Gerhardt" appeared, and the critics threshed out anew the question affecting Dreiser's place in American literature. But on the appearance of "The Financier" in 1912, his circle of readers materially widened, due to an appreciable improvement in the author's style and the manifestation of either a clearer grasp of the principles of construction, or his decision no longer to ignore the standards of literary workmanship observed by the careful writers among his contemporaries. "The Traveler at Forty" (1913), made a strong appeal to many critics who had been repelled by his other works, and was the means of giving a pleasing surprise to an increasing number of readers by its more polished diction. "The Titan" appeared in 1914 and "The 'Genius'" in 1915. "Plays of the Natural and Supernatural," and "A Hoosier Holiday" appeared in 1916. In the following

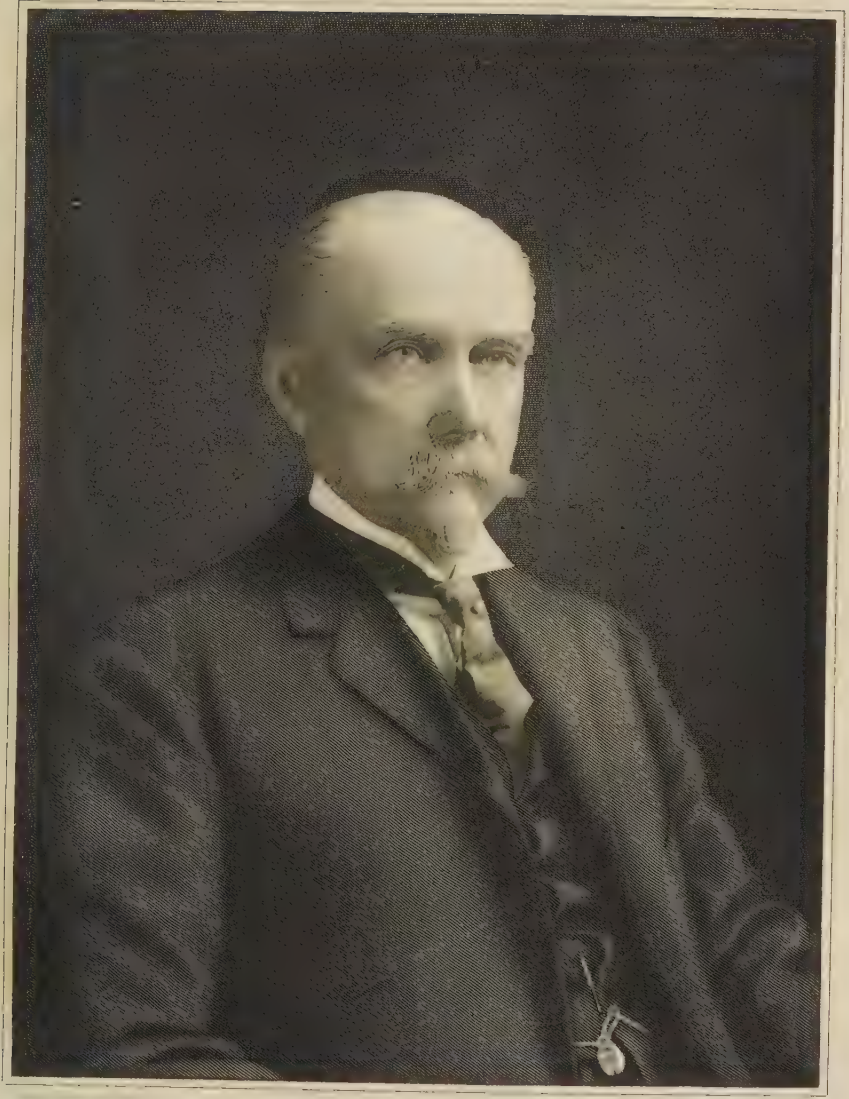
year "The Hand of the Palter," a tragedy, was published. In 1917 he brought out "Twelve Men," a series of sketches founded largely on the events of the lives of people known personally to the author. In substance they are biographical. On the appearance of the volume many critics declared that they sounded a new note in American literature, a contention equally in dispute in many quarters.

POTTER, William Chapman, banker and mining engineer, b. in Chicago, Ill., 16 Oct., 1874, son of Edwin Augustus and Harriet A. (Berry) Potter. The earliest representative of the family in this country was Anthony Potter, who emigrated from England in 1636, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. His father was a native of Bath, Me., where he was engaged in the lumber and shipbuilding business with his own father, William Potter. From Bath the elder Potter removed to Chicago, in 1872, and there established a branch of the Boston crockery house of Abram French and Company, which upon his admission to the firm became the French and Potter Company. In 1889 he became a member of the firm of Lyon, Potter and Company, piano dealers. He was one of the original stockholders in 1889, and president, from 1898 to 1912, of the American Trust and Savings Bank. After 1908 he was director of the Continental and Commercial Bank, of Chicago. William C. Potter was reared in Chicago, where he attended the Greenwood Avenue Public School. Subsequently he entered the Chicago Manual Training School; and later the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated A.B. in 1896, and M.E. in 1897. He began his professional career as engineer and assayer for the Liberty Bell Gold Mining Company, of Telluride, Col., in 1898. Since that date he has led an active life as a successful mining engineer, a developer of mining properties and executive official of numerous important mining corporations and financial institutions. Following his initial experience as assayer and engineer at Telluride, he went to Libby Creek, Mont., in 1899, where he accepted a position as mill foreman, and was promoted successively to the posts of assistant superintendent and superintendent. During the years 1899-1901, he followed his calling as mining engineer in the industrial department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. In 1901 he assisted in organizing the firm of Dickman, McKenzie and Potter, with which he was associated for one year, as its general manager, at Descubridora, Durango, Mexico. In 1903 he became connected with the Guggenheim Exploration Company as general manager in Mexico. From 1905 to 1911, he was general manager of the southern department of the American Smelting and Refining Company with headquarters at Aguascalientes, Mexico. In 1911 he became president of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, of New York, and on 8 July, 1912, was elected a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company. He continued in this position until 15 March, 1916, when he resigned to accept a partnership with Guggenheim Brothers, a connection which he still retains. Mr. Potter was president of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, vice-president of

the Chile Copper Company, and vice-president of the Chile Exploration Company. On 5 Jan., 1921, he was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, succeeding Alexander Hemphill, who died 29 Dec., 1920. Mr. Potter is a member of the American Geographical Society, and of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. During the late European War he was called to Washington, and received appointment as chief of the equipment division of the Army Aviation Corps, serving from 1 Jan., 1918, until 31 Dec., 1918. For his efficient and tireless work in this capacity, a work to which he gave practically all of his time and energy, he was awarded the distinguished service medal, and, later, was decorated by the Italian Government as a commander of the Order of the Crown. He is a member of the Raquet and Tennis Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Links Golf Club, the Links Club, of which he is treasurer; the National Golf Links, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Meadow Club, Rocky Mountain Club and others. Mr. Potter married, in Chicago, in 1902, Caroline, daughter of Paul Morton, of New York, secretary of the United States Navy, in 1904; and president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

HEPBURN, Alonzo Barton, banker, author, philanthropist, b. at Colton, N. Y., 24 July, 1846; d. in New York City, 25 Jan., 1922, son of Zina Earl and Bulah (Gray) Hepburn. When the Civil War broke out, he was too young to enlist, being only fifteen years old, but his three elder brothers served, and each returned from the war with a commission. His desire to go to college was opposed by his father, a farmer, on the ground that it would unfit him for farm life. He had been inspired, however, by the success of three uncles who had obtained good educations, one of them being the founder of the Cleveland "Plainedaler," another, a well-to-do railroad contractor, and the third, an orator and writer of prominence. Furthermore, he was eager to get away from the farm. A friend of the family, a believer in higher education, solved the difficulty by offering to loan the youth \$1000 to defray the expenses of a college course, provided he would have his life insured and join the Masons. He accepted the conditions joyfully, and chose Middlebury College in the Vermont town where his father had been born. Already he had manifested that love of nature and of hunting which were to distinguish him in later life. Fishing, rendered captivating by the abundant supply in various lakes and streams near Colton, shooting, inspired by the manifold bird life, as well as deer, moose, lynx, wolf, bear and cougar, naturally inclined every boy to become a disciple of Izaak Walton and Daniel Boone, and prowess with rod and gun was a generally coveted attainment. At the age of seven, he was the proud owner of a three-and-a-half pound muzzle loading shotgun, and chipmunk and red squirrel filled the measure of his ambition. However, he soon coveted bigger game, black and gray squirrel, grouse and pigeon, and later, when it became his happy fortune to possess a rifle, deer and more dangerous animals alone could satisfy his aspirations. College life put an end, tempo-

rarily, to such pleasures. He applied himself assiduously to his books, and, in order to add to his capital, taught district school between college terms, also clerked in the Colton store. The store was the clearing house for all wares produced and consumed in Colton. Thus besides learning to handle and judge everything raised by the farmers, he acquired a knowledge of the supplies used by the lumber camps in the mountains, which was to be of value to him later when he became interested, personally, in the lumber business. After his graduation in 1871, he became instructor in mathematics at the St. Lawrence Academy, and later principal of Ogdensburg Educational Institute, in order to earn money to repay the advances made for his education. When this had been accomplished he studied law, was admitted to the bar, returned to Colton, and opened a law office. Among his clients were several companies owning large tracts of land, and he became actively interested in the lumber industry. His personal popularity and his grasp of public affairs, led him into politics. In 1875 he was elected to the New York State Assembly, and served there until 1880. John F. Smythe, chairman of the State Republican Committee, was then perhaps the greatest political power at Albany, and young Hepburn's sturdy independence and obvious capability, aroused his admiration. He saw to it that the young legislator was placed on important committees, thus giving him a standing in the Legislature that ordinarily would have taken years to attain. The Democrats controlled the Legislature by a very slender margin, and Governor Tilden could not count upon the support of many of his own party in his warfare upon the Canal Ring. He, therefore, sought support of Republicans. He sent for Mr. Hepburn, and asked his co-operation in carrying through reform measures of great importance. This was given enthusiastically. In later years he became chairman of a legislative investigation of the New York Chamber of Commerce inspired to expose discrimination by the railroads against the City of New York by giving special rates to Philadelphia and Boston and other seaboard cities, and also as between individuals. As a result of this investigation, Mr. Hepburn drew up a bill providing for a State Railroad Commission, and was able to have it passed in spite of the opposition of the all-powerful railroad interests. This is the commission law which exists in New York State to-day. Four other important measures he brought forward and carried through. In 1880 he was made superintendent of the State Banking Department. In 1888 he was made United States Bank Examiner for the port of New York, and served in that capacity until 1892, when he became comptroller of the currency under President Harrison. Upon the advent of the Cleveland administration he resigned, and accepted the presidency of the Third National Bank of New York City. In 1897 the Third National was consolidated with the National City, Mr. Hepburn becoming vice-president, a position he held for two years. He was then invited to go to the Chase National Bank, of which he became president, a position he held until 1911, when he was



Marston Heflorn

promoted to the chairmanship of its board of directors. Late in 1917 Mr. Hepburn, feeling that he had earned a respite from routine work, tendered his resignation; consenting, however, to accept the chairmanship of the advisory board of the bank, and remaining a director. Since that time he has been prominent in directing the great and varied activities of the institution. During all the years he has been engaged in the banking business, he has been a diligent student of the great financial and economic problems that have confronted the nation, and has contributed in an important way to the discussion of these subjects. He was one of the leaders behind the campaign for "sound money" which was launched during the administration of President McKinley, and helped to found the Academy of Political Science at Columbia University, and the League for Political Education. As secretary and treasurer of the Sound Money League, organized to conduct a campaign through the newspapers, colleges, and universities, and various business organizations, he became convinced that the public had only a hazy conception of the banking and currency systems of this country, and knew even less concerning those of other countries. Accordingly, he wrote and published a book which gave this information, under the title of "The Contest for Sound Money." This volume was given a wide distribution, more than 10,000 copies being sent out to all the libraries in the country, and the various colleges and universities. It carried the history of the country's currency down to the defeat of the free silver movement. In 1915, Mr. Hepburn rewrote this work, and supplemented it so as to cover the period from the adoption of the United States Constitution down to recent times, giving it the title, "A History of Currency in the United States." It gives a complete history of the national banking system; compares the banking systems of various states; relates the history of legal tender notes; discusses them as a substitute for taxation; gives the history of the silver controversy, and explains fully the gold standard act of 1900. When Mr. Hepburn was asked once how he managed to find time, between fulfilling his calling as a banker and his quests for big game, to do so much writing, he replied: "It is all accomplished by the help of a system which I have employed for many years. Always when I have any work to do, I do it so it can be preserved. Then, if the time comes when I may have occasion to make use of facts and figures which have been gathered for any purpose, I can always turn back to them. In the course of his activities, almost every man acquires a great deal of information. The great thing is to have it in such form that it can be utilized when wanted." The information thus gathered by Mr. Hepburn has been the basis of many articles by him in magazines and reviews. His books have had a wide circulation. They include, besides his "History of Currency in the United States," "Artificial Waterways and Commercial Development," "Artificial Waterways of the World," and "Story of an Outing." He is justly noted for his prowess as a big game hunter, his love for this form of sport having taken him into

many of the wild places of the world. In 1916, by way of celebrating his seventieth birthday, he traveled 5,000 miles to hunt for the famous brown bears sometimes to be found on Kadiak Island, Alaska. After an exciting hunt, he bagged two—no one being allowed to kill more than three. A few years previously, he journeyed several thousand miles to search for big game in British East Africa, and had the satisfaction of killing the best game of that country, including two lions in the open. He wields a golf stick as expertly as he wields a gun. Fishing is another of his hobbies. Alert in body and mind to-day as he was a quarter of a century ago, he attributes his wonderful condition to love of nature. "The outdoor life," he once wrote "sweetens all existence, it cultivates the pure and wholesome in one's life and aspirations; it lures from man-made attractions that pander to sensation, to God-made attractions, that sustain, the source of being." He has achieved as much out of business as in business, and has had many honors showered upon him, rivaling his friend, Andrew Carnegie in the number of degrees conferred on him by colleges and universities—L. D. D., from Middlebury, Columbia, Williams, Vermont and New York universities; D. C. L., from St. Lawrence University, etc. He was president of the New York Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the currency commission of the American Bankers' Association; president of the New York Clearing House and of the National Currency Association, as well as chairman of two New York State Commissions to Revise the Banking Laws, and recently made a member of the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board. He is a member of the board of directors of numerous corporations. He has held the presidency of the St. Andrew's Society, the Bankers' Club of New York City, and the University Club. Other clubs of which he is a member are the Metropolitan, the Union League, Economic, Century, Automobile, Camp Fire, Authors' Columbia University, Delta Kappa Epsilon, National Golf Links, Pilgrims, Recess, and the Long Island Country Club. France made him an officer of the Legion of Honor. His philanthropies have been notable. In 1915, he donated Hepburn Hall, consisting of two elaborate buildings, a five-story dormitory to accommodate 100 students, and a three-story commons building, to his alma mater, Middlebury College. He gave \$130,000 to Ogdensburg, N. Y., for a hospital (to which he has just added \$100,000 for a nurses' home) for the use of St. Lawrence County, the scene of early struggles and triumphs. He has built public libraries for various villages in his home county, St. Lawrence, in northern New York. He is also active in the work of the Rockefeller Foundation, of which he is a trustee, and of the Woman's Hospital (board of governors). He is a trustee of both Columbia University and Middlebury College. He was married, first, at St. Albans, Vt., 10 Dec., 1873, to Hattie A. Fisher, who died in 1881, and second, at Montpelier, Vt., 14 July, 1887, to Emily L. Eaton. He has a son by his first marriage, Charles Fisher, and two daughters by his second marriage, Beulah Emmet, wife of

Lieutenant-Commander Robert R. R. M. Emmet, of the United States Navy, and Cordelia Susan Hepburn.

SPEIDEN, Clement Coote, chemical merchant, was born in Marshall, Fauquier Co., 24 May, 1866, son of Dr. Clement Coote (1833-1898) and Ellen Douglas (Norris) Speiden. He is of Dutch, Scotch, and English extraction, and his family is very prominent in the state of Virginia. The first of the name to come to this country was Robert Speiden, who emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1785, and made his home in Washington, D. C., later removing to Virginia. Through his mother Mr. Speiden is the descendant of William Norroys, a staunch adherent of the Stuarts, who emigrated from England to Virginia in 1645, when Oliver Cromwell established the Commonwealth. His father, Clement Coote Speiden (1838-98), was one of the leaders in the medical profession in Virginia. Mr. Speiden was educated at the Marshall Academy, Virginia, and at Cooper Institute, New York, where he received his technical education. Following the completion of this course, he began his business career in New York City, in 1883, in the employ of the large chemical firm of Innis and Company, established in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1816, by the late George Innis, banker, manufacturer, philanthropist, and at one time mayor of Poughkeepsie. Having formed this favorable association, Mr. Speiden advanced steadily by reason of efficient service from a subordinate position to a junior partnership, and in 1906, became president of the company. In January, 1906, the reorganized business was incorporated under the style of Innis, Speiden and Company, which it still (1922) bears, with Mr. Speiden as president; George Sheffield, as vice-president and treasurer; and Marion Speiden, his brother, as secretary. Mr. Speiden has always been an important factor in the chemical trade, and, since his incumbency of the executive office of his company, he has retained all of the former prestige of the firm and expanded its scope of operations in many directions. As importers, manufacturers' agents, and commission merchants, dealing in an extensive list of chemicals and colors, the house of Innis, Speiden and Company is one of the most important in the country. In addition to the home office in New York City, successful branches are maintained at Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia, with an area of trade extending over all parts of the United States. One important service which Mr. Speiden has rendered the firm is his establishment of cordial and remunerative relations with European manufacturers of chemicals. Mr. Speiden has also been president of the Isco Chemical Company since 1916. He is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, of which he is secretary; of the Electro-Chemical Society, the Chemists' Club, the American Chemical Society, the Merchants' Association, and the Board of Trade and Transportation. He is a member of the Reform Club, the Highland Club of Summit, New Jersey, Canoe Brook Country Club, Short Hill Club, and the Monday Night Club. Mr. Speiden married, 12 Oct., 1892, Mary Eleanor, daughter of Matthew Wright, of Hamilton, Ont.

SLIGH, Charles Robert, manufacturer, b. in Grand Rapids, Mich., 5 Jan., 1850, son of James W. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Sligh. His father, a native of Scotland, came to America in 1833, and, with his parents, located on a farm near Haldimand, Canada. In 1838 he removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until 1846, and then became a merchant at Grand Rapids, Mich. Here Charles R. Sligh acquired his education in the public schools. On the outbreak of the Civil War his father was commissioned a captain and went to the front. He was wounded in October, 1863, and died three weeks later. As a result young Sligh was compelled to assist in providing for the family, consisting of his mother, two sisters, and a younger brother. For two years he earned from seventy-five cents to \$1.25 a week selling newspapers, at the same time attending school, but at the age of fifteen entered the office of the county clerk as office boy. At the end of three months he began to serve a three years' apprenticeship to a tinsmith. He worked for another year at the trade and then became a clerk in a hardware store, a capacity in which he served for five years, until 1874. Having been compelled to leave school at fifteen, he early felt the need of education. Accordingly, during his apprenticeship and while a clerk in the hardware store, he devoted a large part of his leisure to study. He became an omnivorous reader, and for a time took special tuition from an old schoolmate who had completed a course in the University of Michigan. Ever determined to improve his condition, he finally decided to seek an opportunity in the furniture industry, which was even then showing signs of unusual development. He found employment with the Berkey and Gay Furniture Company. He worked for them in the office, about the factory, and as traveling salesman, until 1890. During his service as traveling salesman he had more time for study and reading, and these four years were to him a period of rapid mental development. In 1880, feeling that he had acquired a knowledge of business principles, he launched a commercial enterprise on his own account, organizing the Sligh Furniture Company, with a total capital of \$18,500, of which \$4,000 were his own savings. The first year's operations proved so successful that he was able to secure \$11,000 additional capital, making a total of \$29,500 which was invested in the enterprise. The development of the firm was rapid and continuous, every year's business showing an increase over the previous one, except during the panic in the 90s, when some heavy losses were sustained. It has, in fact, been the most prosperous furniture business in Grand Rapids. For twenty-five years Mr. Sligh devoted himself exclusively to the development of the furniture enterprise, exerting all his energy to making that a success. Then, gradually, his business interests began to expand into other industries. As a logical branch of the furniture business he began to interest himself in timber and lumber. For five years he was president of a company exporting mahogany from Honduras, to which country he made six trips. He has also been interested in saw mills in Michigan, Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Washington, and at the present time has extensive holdings in Wash-



Charles D. Bligh

ington and Oregon, comprising nearly a billion feet of standing timber. Aside from this, he is president of the Casa Grande Valley Canal Company, operating an irrigation system in Arizona; president of the California-Michigan Land Company, which owns valuable land near Pasadena, Cal.; president of the Furniture Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company; vice-president of the Pantlind Hotel Building Company, which owns the two million dollar Pantlind Hotel; vice-president of the Empress Theatre Company, in Grand Rapids; secretary and treasurer of the Clark Iron Company, capitalized at \$2,700,000, and owning valuable iron deposits on the Mesaba Range; director of the Grand Rapids Trust Company, the Grand Rapids National City Bank and the City Trust and Savings Bank. For years Mr. Sligh was a dominant factor in the importation of German glass, an adjunct of furniture manufacture. He was also the leading figure in the organization of the Citizens' Telephone Company, which has become the principal telephone company in western Michigan, and in Grand Rapids alone operates twice as many telephones as the Bell system. For four years (1888-92) Mr. Sligh served as president of the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association, and has been a vice-president and a director of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade. Active though he has been in commercial life, Mr. Sligh still had enough surplus energy to give to public affairs, though he has evaded nominations to public office, which have frequently been pressed upon him. Until 1895 he was actively affiliated with the Republican party, when he was largely responsible for the formation of the Silver Republican party of Michigan, and was chairman of the state central committee. In 1896 he was nominated candidate for the governorship of the state by the Silver Republicans, the Democrats and the Populists, but was defeated by Gov. Pingree. In 1912 Gov. Osborne appointed him one of a committee of five to draft the present Michigan workmen's compensation law, acknowledged by all to be the most workable and successful piece of legislation of this kind in the United States. In 1915 he was elected a member of the Grand Rapids Charter Commission, composed of fifteen members, which drafted a new charter for the city on the basis of the commission manager form of government. The charter was adopted by the city's electorate and became effective 1 May, 1917. Added to this, Mr. Sligh is president of the Public Rights League, an organization which was formed to protect the rights of the citizens in public franchise matters, in which object it has proved eminently successful. Mr. Sligh's prominence in public life, however, has become especially emphasized since the outbreak of the European war. So deeply concerned was he at the outbreak of hostilities that for the time being his interests in business were relegated to the background, and he devoted himself to a thorough study of the war, its origin and its historic causes. After having read extensively on the subject he came to the conclusion, since arrived at by practically all our public men, that Germany was bent on world conquest and that, supposing defeat of the Allies as a possibility, the United States stood in great and

imminent danger. After the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Sligh began a general agitation in favor of active American intervention in behalf of the Allied cause. In September, 1915, he attended the Plattsburg camp, where he was the only representative of western Michigan. On his return his agitation began to bear fruit. He had many invitations from commercial, religious, and educational associations to lecture on the subject of preparedness, all of which he accepted. The result of these public addresses was that he was invited to organize a business men's battalion, which he did. He also spoke in Muskegon and assisted in organizing a company there. One of the results of the Plattsburg encampment was the organization of the National Training Camps Association, of whose organization committee Mr. Sligh was a member, representing Michigan. Mr. Sligh's activities had already attracted attention in Washington, and a commission as major in the Signal Corps was issued to him, which he held until January 1918, when he resigned. In 1912 Mr. Sligh was nominated as a presidential elector for President Wilson, whom he then supported, but in 1915, feeling very strongly that the President had been "dilatatory" in not declaring for war, he supported Roosevelt. In matters of great public import, such as the war and its causes, Mr. Sligh is a man of intense convictions. Possessed of an almost infinite amount of energy and virility, he fights with passionate intensity for his convictions. Yet, as will be obvious from his business career, in matters concerning only his own personal interests he acts with a calm, cool and deliberate judgment. During 1916-17, he relegated his business interests to second place so that he might render undivided service to the Government. On 6 Jan., 1875, Mr. Sligh married Mary Stowell, daughter of David Conger, a merchant of Prairie du Sac, Wis. She died in 1903. On 1 Feb., 1905, he married Edith Ethelyn, daughter of Isaac M. Clark, of Grand Rapids, Mich. By the first marriage are three children: Edith C. (Mrs. Milton C. Miller), Adeline (Mrs. W. Yale Henry) and Loraine (Mrs. Norman McClave). By the second marriage there are two children: Charles R., Jr. and Gertrude Sligh.

CADMAN, Samuel Parkes, clergyman, b. at Wellington, Shropshire, England, 18 Dec., 1864, son of Samuel and Betsy (Parkes) Cadman. His father (1825-1903) was for over fifty years a Methodist preacher, presiding over successful pastorates throughout the United Kingdom; his mother was a daughter of Joseph Parkes of Shropshire. He was educated in the public schools and at Richmond College, a Methodist institute now affiliated with London University. Having formed the resolution of entering the ministry, he devoted his attention particularly to the classics and theology, and was graduated A.B. in 1889. In a short time after graduation he came to the United States and continued his preparation for the pulpit at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1895. Immediately thereafter he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and accepted a call to the Metropolitan Temple, New York City. In this pastorate he achieved conspicuous success, ow-

ing alike to his forceful pulpit eloquence and to his superior ability as a pastor. His deep sympathies with the difficulties and problems that beset the average man and his earnest devotion to his people and to the truth as he understood it, were leading factors in increasing the efficiency and influence of the Metropolitan Temple as an institutional church, and a center of righteous influence in a community sorely in need of help and guidance. Dr. Cadman's reputation as an organizer and as a forceful influence in the community led to his call to the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn in 1901. Here, as the successor of the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, he had a noble example to follow and a difficult record to emulate. Dr. Cadman was equal to the test, however, and has carried on the work of his distinguished predecessor in a conspicuously efficient manner, even branching out in a new line of endeavor and public and benevolent activities as opportunities have emerged in the increasing needs to be found in a growing and complicated social organism. At the end of nineteen years in this pastorate, Dr. Cadman is known as one of the most popular preachers and effective pastors in the City of Churches. He has endeared himself to people of all classes and conditions, in every religious connection, and his counsel is sought on matters apart from the distinctively religious and moral concerns of life. As a pulpit orator he has no peer. His sermons are full of knowledge and hard thinking, and the rhetorical power they possess serves as a torch to light up a closely reasoned argument. He is often vehement, resolute, intense. He understands dramatic value and can express whatever of scorn, wrath or irony is necessary to the denouncement of wrong. He has an extraordinary knowledge of affairs, and a great skill in making the things of every day pay tribute to spiritual instruction. Dr. Cadman is the man to whom thousands of young fellows turn who are desirous of help in wrestling with the problems of the day. He has personality. His method is directness. He strikes deeply into the heart of things that count. He is courageous, yet kindly. He possesses a sense of humor. He is the author of the following books: "Charles Darwin and Other English Thinkers," "The Religious Uses of Memory," "William Owen, a Biography," "The Victory of Christmas," "The Three Great Oxford Movements and Their Leaders," besides numerous contributions to periodicals and magazines. Dr. Cadman was chaplain of the 23rd Regiment, N. G., N. Y. He is a trustee of the Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science. He is also a member of the University and City clubs of Brooklyn. In hours of recreation he has devoted much time and attention to the collection of antique furniture and chinaware, and is the possessor of a rare and extensive assortment of both. Dr. Cadman married 2 Oct., 1888, Esther Lillian, daughter of John Wooding of Heyville House, Buxton, England. They have one son and two daughters.

BEMIS, Edward Webster, economist, public utility expert, and consulting engineer, b. in Springfield, Mass., 7 April, 1860, son of Daniel Webster and Mary Wood (Tinker) Bemis

His father (1832-98), a merchant and farmer, also an agent for insurance companies, was a gifted mathematician and a man of unusually wide interests. The family descends from Joseph Bemis, a native of England (b. 1619), who came to America in 1640, and located at Watertown, Mass. After the usual preparatory studies, Edward W. Bemis was admitted to Amherst College in 1876, and was graduated with high honors with the class of 1880, having won distinction especially in mathematics, history, and economics. He chose the last-named subject, however, as the field of his life work, and, soon after graduation, went to the Johns Hopkins University, where he continued his work in economics, as a major subject, with history and political science as his subordinate subjects. Bemis made a strong impression upon the two men under whom he mainly studied, namely the late Prof. Herbert Baxter Adams and Prof. Richard T. Ely. Among his traits as a graduate student he attracted attention by his intellectual capacity, his diligence and his persistence, a veritable bulldog tenacity of purpose, which refused to drop a subject until he had exhausted it. As he soon became interested in public utilities, an inexhaustible subject, it meant that he had found his life work. In February, 1885, he received the degree of Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins University. The year following, he had charge of senior economics at Amherst College, from January to June, and, in this same year, became a pioneer in the University Extension field at Buffalo. Dr. Bemis lectured at many places, planting widely the seeds of modern progressive ideas. Among the institutions where he lectured, mention may be made of the University of Wisconsin, Mt. Holyoke, Vassar, Carleton, and the Ohio State University. For four years (1888-92), Dr. Bemis had charge of history and economics at Vanderbilt University, and there again exerted a marked influence in molding the thought of his students, and, through his lectures, also, the thought of that part of the United States. At the end of this period, an important epoch in his life, he decided to make a change, and chose, among four calls, one from the University of Chicago, as associate professor of political economy, where he remained for three years. His resignation in 1895 was much discussed at the time, many of his friends believing that in violation of all principles of academic freedom, he was forced to leave on account of views obnoxious to large financial interests; a charge resented, however, by the authorities of the university. The case excited considerable feeling, and led to bitter discussion in the public prints and in academic circles. After leaving the University of Chicago, Dr. Bemis showed the traits of which mention has been made, and soon was engaged in the investigation of the public utilities of Chicago for the State of Illinois, giving especial attention to gas and street railways. He resumed academic work, however, for a short time only, while professor of economics and history at the State Agricultural College of Kansas at Manhattan, during the years 1897-99. He then returned to his life work, the field of public utilities. He became superintendent of the



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water works in Cleveland, in 1901, and was also general assistant to Mayor Tom L. Johnson, in statistical and economic matters, from September, 1901, until the close of 1909. This was perhaps the most stirring period in the history of Cleveland, and in the group of able men whom Johnson gathered about him, in addition to Bemis, were Dr. Frederic C. Howe, now U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, and Newton D. Baker, subsequently mayor of Cleveland, and now (1916) Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Wilson. Bemis was next employed in 1910 as deputy commissioner of water supply, gas, and electricity in New York City under Mayor Gaynor. After this public employment, he decided to become an expert in public utilities, and he is now recognized as one of the leading men in this field in the United States; probably the best known of those who take the public side of controverted questions, as he always does. Among the public services rendered by him, in addition to those already specified, may be mentioned the following: in 1906-08, he was one of two experts who secured the reduction in the price of gas for New York City from \$1.00 to 80 cents per thousand cubic feet; in 1912-13, as special representative of the city of Chicago, he investigated the telephone situation and recommended the rates under which the telephone business is now carried on there; in the same years, he made a special investigation of the gas situation in St. Paul and Minneapolis, recommending the rates now in force in these cities; in 1913, he appraised the gas, electric light, and street railway properties for the city of Dallas, Tex.; during 1914-16, he was engaged in his duties as city representative for the board of supervising engineers for the city of Chicago, and in 1916, completed for the public utilities commission of the District of Columbia an appraisal of the gas, electric light, street railway and telephone properties of Washington and Georgetown. Among other cities and public bodies which he has served as expert on public utilities may be mentioned: Boston, Springfield, and Haverhill, Mass.; Montreal, Canada; Syracuse, Buffalo, and Schenectady, N. Y.; Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, Ia.; Lincoln, Neb.; Paterson and Passaic, N. J.; Springfield and Lake Forest, Ill.; Toledo, Ashtabula, and Conneaut, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Evansville, Ind.; also the State of Massachusetts; the Maryland Public Service Commission, and the New York Public Utilities Commission, Second District. Of Dr. Bemis' work in Toledo, Brand Whitlock (in his book, "Forty Years of It") says: "We selected Professor Bemis to represent the city of Toledo in the Toledo street railway appraisal and settlement (1911), because he was one of the few of the experts committed to the people's cause. He had advised Tom Johnson throughout his long war." Of his service in Cleveland, Tom L. Johnson, then mayor, says (in his book, "My Story"): "The waterworks had long since been placed in charge of Professor Bemis, who kept politics out and business in, in the conduct of this department, better than it had ever been done before. Formerly the waterworks department had provided

places for lots of good party workers. Professor Bemis did away with all that. He was invaluable also in our State taxation fights, and our local street railway contests, for he was the expert on valuations of public service corporations." Dr. Bemis is now (1916) on the advisory board of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the valuation of the railways of the United States and has charge for the District of Columbia of the valuation of public utilities and has a similar position in Chicago for the valuation of gas properties, stupendous undertakings of far-reaching national significance. Dr. Bemis has favored a gradual extension of public ownership of monopolies, but believes that regulation must first be thoroughly tried before the people will be prepared for public ownership as the next step. As consulting engineer, Dr. Bemis maintains his office in Chicago, where he also resides. He is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., of the City Club of New York, and the City Club of Chicago; also of the American Economic Association. For many years he was also a member of the American Historical Society. The following extract from Lincoln Steffens' article, "Ohio—a Tale of Two Cities," in McClure's Magazine for July, 1905, well illustrates the methods and results of Dr. Bemis' work as a public utility expert and practical engineer. Mr. Steffens writes: "Mayor Johnson wanted to make his water works prove that municipal operation was good. It was a political dive when he was elected and the contractors for a water tunnel to run out into the lake had wrecked the job at both ends and given it up as hopeless. The Mayor appointed Professor Edward W. Bemis superintendent. There was a howl from the party, for Bemis hailed from another state and had no politics, but Johnson stood his ground, while the 'foreigner' threw out Republicans and Democrats alike, Protestants and Catholics; put in men without regard to politics; reorganized the department on a business basis; installed meters against another outcry; saved waste; reduced expenses to city and consumer alike and altogether established a system that did prove things. Furthermore, the city completed that water tunnel. My colleague, Mr. Adams, says Cleveland water is not pure, but that means either that the tunnel should reach farther out in the lake, or that a filtration plant is needed. The Water Works Department certainly proves that a man like Bemis, backed by a man like Johnson, backed by a citizenship like Cleveland's can run its water works better than a private company. But this is only my assertion; ask any Clevelander if it isn't true." Dr. Bemis married, 28 Oct., 1889, Annie Louise, daughter of the Rev. George W. Sargent of Clearwater, Mich. They have one daughter and two sons. His elder son, Walter Sargent Bemis, is associated with him in his work.

HAUPT, Paul, orientalist and Biblical critic, b. in Gorlitz, Germany, 25 Nov., 1858, son of Karl Gottlieb and Elise (Hulse) Haupt. He was educated at the Gymnasium Augustum of Gorlitz, where he was graduated in 1876, and then pursued post-graduate studies at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig, the latter conferring upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1878. Later he pursued a course of Oriental

study at the British Museum, London, which was the real beginning of his career. He was installed as privat docent at the University of Göttingen in 1880, and three years later was appointed to the chair of Assyriology which he filled for six years. In 1883 he was called to the Spence professorship of Semitic languages and the directorship of the Oriental Seminary at Johns Hopkins University where he has since remained. From the United States National Museum in Washington, he received appointment as honorary curator of Oriental antiquities in 1888; of honorary Curator of the division of historic archeology in 1898; and as associate in historic archeology in 1905. He was chosen an honorary associate of the Society of Oriental Research in 1901, and in the same year made a knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, of the American Philosophical Society of the American Oriental Society (vice-president, 1907-13, and president, 1913-14); of the German Oriental Society, of the Society for Biblical Literature and Exegesis (president, 1905-06); of the Johns Hopkins University Philological Association (president, 1915-16); of the Society of Biblical Archeology, of the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft; of the Vorderasiatische Gesellschaft, and of the Advisory Council of the Simplified Spelling-Board. He is the American member of the International Committee on Oriental Congresses; was the first delegate from the United States to the International Congress of Orientalists held at Rome in 1899, at Algiers in 1905, at Copenhagen in 1908, and at Athens in 1912, and presided over the Semitic Section in 1897, 1899, and 1912. He was also the first delegate from this country to the International Congress of the History of Religions held at Paris in 1900, and at Basel in 1904, when he acted as president of the Semitic Section, and at Oxford in 1908. He was also the United States representative at the International Congress of Americanists held at Stuttgart in 1904, and at Vienna in 1908. He is a member of the Oriental Club of Philadelphia and the Johns Hopkins Club. His contributions to his specialty are voluminous and varied. His books are: "The Sumerian Family Laws" (1879); "The Cuneiform Account of the Deluge" (1880); "The Akkadian and Sumerian Cuneiform Texts in the British Museum" (1881-82); "The Babylonian Nimrod Epic" (1891); "The Akkadian Language" (1883); "The Assyrian E-vowel" (1887); "The Settlement of the Russian Jews in the Valley of the Euphrates and Tigris" (1892); "Biblical Love-ditties" (1902); "The Book of Canticles" (1902); "Kohemoth" (1905); "The Book of Ecclesiastes" (1905); "Purim" (1906); "The Book of Nahum" (1907); "Biblical Love-Songs" (1907); "Jonah's Whale" (1907); "The Book of Esther" (1908); "The Arryan Ancestry of Jesus" (1909); "The Burning Bush and the Origin of Judaism" (1910); "The Book of Micah" (1910); "The Ancient Protest Against the Curse on Eve" (1911). He has also published numerous papers on Biblical and Assyrian philology, history, and archaeology, and contributed the preliminary bibliography in 221 numbers in the Johns Hopkins University

Circulars. He was editor of the "New Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament," published in 1893, and of the "Polychrome Bible," published in 1898, and co-editor of "The Assyriological Library," published in 1881, and of the "Johns Hopkins Contributions to Assyriology and Comparative Semitic Grammar" (1889). Doctor Haupt was awarded the degree of LL.D. by the University of Glasgow in 1902.

GREINER, John E., consulting engineer, b. at Wilmington, Del., 24 Feb., 1859, son of John and Annie (Steck) Greiner. His father, a manufacturer and merchant of Wilmington, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America when a child. His mother was a native of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Greiner was educated at the Wilmington High School and at Delaware College, where he was graduated B.S. in 1880. Later he received from the same college the degrees of C.E. and Sc.D. He entered the service of the Edgemoor Bridge Works in 1880 as a draftsman; became draftsman and inspector of bridges of the Keystone Bridge Works in 1883; became assistant designing engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1885, and was later placed in charge of the drafting room and bridge designs. From 1891 to 1893 he was engaged as designing engineer by the Philadelphia Bridge Works, and was then recalled to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as engineer of bridges. In 1899 he was promoted to the position of engineer of bridges and buildings of the same road, and in 1905 was again promoted to the position of assistant chief engineer. In 1908 he resigned this position in order to engage in private practice as a consulting engineer, but has been retained by this railroad as consulting engineer since that date. While acting in the capacities enumerated above, Mr. Greiner had full responsibility for the design and construction of all important bridges built by the Baltimore and Ohio, among the most noted of which are that crossing the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace (6,108 ft. long); that crossing the Ohio River at Parkersburg (4,235 ft. long); that crossing the Ohio River at Benwood (4,385 ft. long); and that crossing the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry (882 ft. long). Since entering private practice Mr. Greiner, in addition to his continuous retainer by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Mr. Greiner has been retained by many other railroads, as well as by the cities of Baltimore, Md., Wilmington, Del., Norwalk, Conn., and Bridgeport, Conn.; by the State of Pennsylvania, the Maryland State Roads Commission, the Tennessee River Bridge Commission and the Norfolk-Berkeley Bridge Corporation. He was appointed a member of an engineering commission for investigating the strength and reporting on the capacity of the Blackwell's Island cantilever bridge, crossing the East River, New York, immediately after its construction, the other members being C. C. Schneider, Charles MacDonald and H. R. Leonard. A noted bridge designed and constructed under Mr. Greiner's responsible jurisdiction was a large combined double track railroad and highway bridge crossing the Ohio River at Louisville. The two largest spans of this bridge, 620 feet long, were erected as cantilevers, but after erection made to act as



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simple spans. At that time they were the largest simple spans ever built. The 235-foot, single bascule span over the Calumet River at Chicago, designed and built under the supervision of Mr. Greiner, was the largest single-leaf bascule span ever erected up to that time. Mr. Greiner has designed and built a number of very handsome monumental concrete bridges among which may be mentioned the beautiful Hanover Street Bridge crossing the Middle Branch of the Patapsco River at Baltimore, Md., the Stratford Avenue Bridge at Bridgeport, Conn., the James River Bridge at Richmond, Va., and, in conjunction with Architect Arnold W. Brunner, was retained as Chief Engineer, for the design and construction of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge at Capitol Park Extension in Harrisburg, Pa. This bridge will cost about \$3,500,000 and is intended to be the handsomest bridge of its kind in this country. In 1917 Mr. Greiner received a commission from President Wilson as a member of the American Railway Commission to Russia; John F. Stevens being its chairman. While on this commission he made a study of all the important bridges on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and of the main railways in Russia proper. He has served as a member and chairman of the Committee on Iron and Steel Structures of the American Railway Engineering Association. While he was on that committee, specifications for bridges and rules for determining the capacities of old bridges were adopted, which have governed American practice up to the present time. He also served on the Joint Committee on Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, representing the American Society of Civil Engineers; and the final report of this committee has become the American standard practice in concrete and reinforced concrete design. He is a member and past director of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member and past governor of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers; and member of the American Society for Testing Materials, of the American Railway Engineering Association, and of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He has contributed a number of scientific papers and discussions on engineering subjects, among which may be mentioned "The Life of an Iron Bridge," for which he was awarded the Norman Medal by the American Society of Civil Engineers; "Coal Piers on the Atlantic Seaboard," for which he was awarded the James Laurie Prize by the American Society of Civil Engineers; "Rolling Loads on Bridges," and the "Russian Railway Situation." He has delivered lectures at Delaware College, Cornell University, and Johns Hopkins University on engineering subjects. In the fall of 1917 two large piers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Baltimore were destroyed by a fire of incendiary origin, and it became necessary, owing to war conditions, to rebuild these piers in the shortest possible time. Mr. Greiner was engaged for this work. He had the contractors on the ground the day after his appointment; had one of the piers in service in two and one-half months and the other in four and one-half months. This work cost about \$1,200,000, and is considered as the record for fast engineering work of this character. He is affiliated with

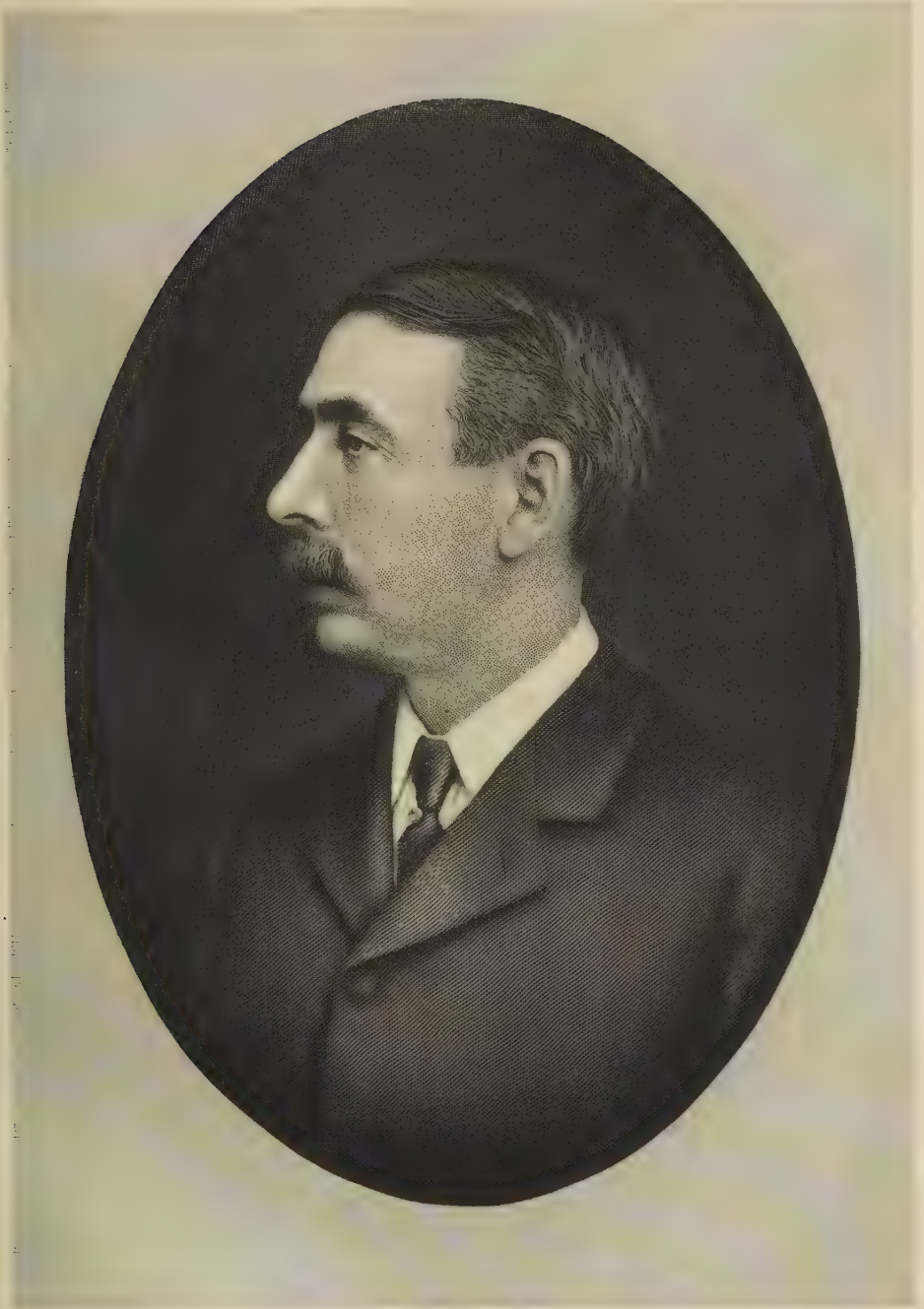
the Maryland, Baltimore County, Elkridge Fox Hunting, Maryland Jockey, and Merchants' clubs, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore, and with the Lotos Club of New York City. Mr. Greiner married Lily F. Burchell of an old Virginia family, whose ancestor settled in Baltimore County in 1684, and received a warrant for a section of land during that year.

WHITE, Andrew Dickson, educator and diplomat, b. at Homer, N. Y., 7 Nov., 1832; d. at Ithaca, N. Y., 4 Nov., 1918; son of Horace and Clara (Dickson) White. He was graduated from Yale University in 1853, with the Yale literary and De Forest gold medals and the first Clark prize. He pursued post-graduate studies at the Sorbonne, the College de France, and the University of Berlin, during the following two years, and again at Yale in 1856; the year previous he had served as attaché to the U. S. legation at St. Petersburg, thus obtaining his first glimpse of life in court and diplomatic circles. Following this final year at Yale he adopted the academic career, and was professor of history and English literature at the University of Michigan for six years, and afterwards lecturer on history at Michigan, and also at Pennsylvania, Stanford and Tulane Universities. He was chosen the first president of Cornell University in 1867, a position he held until 1885. Not only through his rare abilities as an educational executive, but also largely from his private means, he contributed to the stability of the foundations of the new institution. In 1887 he founded with his own means the school of history and political science at Cornell, bearing his name, and bestowed upon it his private historical library of over 40,000 volumes. Always actively interested in politics, at a time when politics greatly needed purification, he was chosen president of the New York state Republican convention of 1871, and served in the same year as U. S. commissioner to Santo Domingo. In the following year he was a delegate to the Republican national convention and a presidential elector. He was also a delegate to the Republican national convention of twelve years later. He was chairman of the jury of public instruction at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and was honorary United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878. In 1879, while president of Cornell, he was appointed U. S. Minister to Germany, and served for two years. He was U. S. Minister to Russia in 1892-94; was a member of the very important Venezuelan Commission in 1896-97, and in 1897 became ambassador to Germany, where he remained for the following five years. He was president of the American delegation to the Hague Peace Conference in 1899. He received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Michigan in 1867; from Cornell in 1886; from Yale in 1887; from St. Andrews', Scotland, in 1902; from Johns Hopkins in 1902; from Dartmouth in 1906, and from Hobart in 1911. From Columbia University in 1887 he received the degree of L.H.D.; from the University of Jena in 1889; that of Ph.D., and was graduated D.C.L. by Oxford University in 1902. He was a trustee of Hobart College (1866-77), and of Cornell from its foundation

to the time of his death. He also served as one of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and of the Carnegie Peace Endowment; was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. He received the Royal Gold Medal of Prussia for Arts and Sciences in 1902, and was made an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin. He was the first president of the American Historical Association (1884-85; an honorary member of the New England Historical-Genealogical Society; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; president of the American Social Science Association, and of the American Philosophical Society. He was a member during the better part of his lifetime of the Century and Union League Clubs of New York, and of the Cosmos Club of Washington. Dr. White's published works include: "Outline of Lectures on History" (1858 and 1872); "The Greater States of Continental Europe" (1874); "Relations of the National and State Governments to Advanced Education" (1874); "Abridged Bibliography of the French Revolution" in Morris' "History of the French Revolution" (1875); "Paper-Money Inflation in France: How It Came, What It Brought, and How It Ended" (1876-96); "Battlefields of Science" (1876); "The New Germany" (1882); "The Message of the Nineteenth Century to the Twentieth Century" (1883); "The French Revolution," syllabus of lectures (1889); "The Teaching of History in Our Public Schools" (1890); "Democracy and Education" (1891); "Erasmus, in the Library of the World's Best Literature" (1896); "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom" (1895-97), translated into French, German, Italian, and Portuguese; "Seven Great Statesmen in the War of Humanity with Unreason" (1911). His "Autobiography," published in 1905, was a monumental work. His last published volume was "The Work of Benjamin Hale" (1911). His career was so long, so varied, and so highly distinguished in each of its several walks that it is difficult to designate his chief claim to distinction. His services to Cornell University, at the crucial period of its history will, perhaps, longest preserve his name in the hearts of the American people. Dr. White was married twice: first in 1859 to Mary A. Outwater, who died in 1887; second, in 1890 to Helen D. Magill.

SULLIVAN, Roger G., manufacturer, banker, and philanthropist, b. in Bradford, N. H., 18 Dec., 1854; d. in Boston, Mass., 13 July, 1918, son of Michael and Julia (Kane) Sullivan. His parents came from County Kerry, Ireland, and settled in Lebanon, N. H., but later removed to Bradford, and from there, in 1859, to Manchester, which became their permanent home. Roger G. Sullivan received his early education in the public schools of Bradford and in a parochial school at Manchester, but at an early age began work in the Manchester Print Works. At the age of fourteen he obtained employment at Amesbury, Mass., where he remained for five years. But, being possessed of sturdy independence and courage, and ambitions of success, he returned to Manchester in

1874, and with a single employee, his brother, began the manufacture of cigars. As a brand for his cigars he took the street number of his little factory, 7-20-4. It was a small beginning, but, as Mr. Sullivan was wont to say, "there is plenty of room at the top." Consequently, he started out on the long road to that eminence which he reached at length, and which had made him, at the time of his death, the largest individual taxpayer of the United States Government in New Hampshire. At that time, in his huge factory, 800 cigar-makers, 295 strippers, and 50 packers were employed in making and forwarding more than a million cigars a week bearing the imprint 7-20-4 of the little Elm street shop. The annual payroll was over \$1,000,000. His business was never incorporated, but remained his own sole possession. Its progress was a slow, steady, and accelerating growth, and Mr. Sullivan's enduring success was attained by no mere stroke of luck. It resulted directly from patient toil, careful management, painstaking endeavor, and unremitting zeal, associated always with the determination that every cigar leaving the factory should be the best possible. As the business grew, the increased trade was based on given value and uniformity. Sumatra wrapped and Havana filled, the 7-20-4 cigar contained every bit of merit that was claimed for it. First obtaining local fame, the brand established itself in New England and, eventually, its distribution was restricted only to the limitations on the output. The maintenance of the standard which he had established was a matter of pride to Mr. Sullivan, and for years he devoted himself exclusively to the business. During these years of close application, it was almost literally true that one could set a watch by his daily arrival at his office, at the factory, or at any other place in his carefully ordered routine. Such well considered habits were prime factors in his success. In the meantime, his name stood for sturdy devotion to high ideals, cordial sympathy with the aspirations of others, and a spirit of helpfulness to all good causes. Although the cigar business was the one activity with which his name was inseparably connected, his other interests were extensive. He was a director of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, the Amoskeag National Bank, and the Manchester Traction, Light and Power Company. He was also a director of the American Cigar Manufacturers' Association. He served the city as trustee of the public library for many years, and served the state as a trustee of the state hospital. He was also a director of the Irish Historical Society, which has headquarters in New York. For political office he had neither the time nor the taste, although he served as a presidential elector in Mr. Wilson's campaign of 1912. He was essentially a lover of home and family, and his fraternal and social affiliations were not many. He was a charter member of the Knights of Columbus, and a member of the Derryfield and Intervale Country clubs. His unostentatious devotion to religion was shown in numerous benefactions to his church. He donated an altar to St. Patrick's church at Hampton, and, with the late John M. Mitchell, of Concord, built the church of Our Lady of the Sea, at York. The following estimate of his character



Roger L. Sullivan

was published in a tobacco trade paper at the time of his death: "Few men in the trade possess a more kindly and winning personality than Roger G. Sullivan, and this trait is an inherent part of the man. Ever since he began to climb the ladder of success he has been reaching down a friendly hand to others, and to-day there are many in the enjoyment of something more than ordinary prosperity who can date their first real start in life to the time when Roger Sullivan began to take a friendly interest in their careers. It further speaks volumes for his keen judgment of men that the men whom he has thus befriended have almost invariably justified the interest he has taken in their welfare, and have proved a credit to the man who helped them to rise in life. Kindliness is the keynote of his character, and yet it has ever been dominated by native shrewdness which has led him to aid others in that most practical of all ways, by helping them to help themselves." In "The Mirror," a local newspaper, the following appears: "The career of Mr. Sullivan was one of the solidly-sustaining forces in our community. It is said that no worthy charity ever appealed to him in vain, and no individual ever went from him without encouragement and a feeling of having been in contact with a genuine man. His charities were innumerable, boundless, and sustained. In the clash of life's mad ambitions, in the rush and ceaseless activities of the pursuits of which we are all a part, Roger G. Sullivan never lost sight of his duty towards his fellow-men or the community. He was perfectly at ease and in close touch with the people. The kindly, dignified, wholesome and courteous manner in which he received his callers at either his office or home will never be forgotten by those who were thus brought in contact with his gracious, lovable, engaging personality. He avoided display, shunned the limelight of publicity in the distribution of benefactions and the performance of noble deeds which were sustaining to communities, organizations, and individuals. Although his mind was so concentrated on his great manufacturing interest that he would seldom permit his attention to be divided and given to other enterprises, he always had time to assume a big share in all movements calculated to promote the welfare of the community, and to help individuals." Mr. Sullivan married, 18 March, 1877, Susan, daughter of True O. Fernald of Manchester. They had two daughters: Susan A. (Mrs. Joseph W. Epply), and Frances E. (Mrs. James G. Driscoll).

GLADDEN, Washington, clergyman, b. in Pottsgrove, Pa., 11 Feb., 1836, son of Solomon and Amanda (Daniels) Gladden. His earliest American ancestor, John Gladding, sailed from England in 1640, with others who sought freedom in the New World, and landed at Plymouth, Mass., after a long and tempestuous voyage. At that time the family name was "Gladding," but in course of time it became Gladden and has so remained ever since. Soon after landing, John Gladding removed to Bristol, Conn., in which city the family has always been prominent. Dr. Gladden's father (1808-41) was a teacher by profession. He was educated at Owego Academy, Owego, N. Y., and then entered Williams College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1859.

He had always shown a leaning toward religious study, and his college work had been largely along theological lines. Consequently, in 1860, after six months of preaching service at LeRaysville, Pa., he was well equipped to enter the pulpit. His first regular pastorate was of the First Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was formally ordained 15 Nov., 1860. In the following year he was called to the pastorate of a church in Morrisania, N. Y., where he remained until 1866. Next he became pastor of the Congregational Church of North Adams, Mass., and occupied its pulpit until 1871. By this time he had acquired a high reputation for the soundness of his theology, the earnestness of his religious and charitable work, his impressive and convincing sermons, and his wide knowledge of all phases of church endeavor. As a consequence he was offered the religious editorship of the "Independent" (New York). As his editorial duties demanded all his time, and absorbed too much of his energy to permit of his carrying on the work of a pastorate in addition, he did not preach regularly for four years. At the end of that time he felt that his duty called him again to the pulpit, and although it was with regret that he gave up the editorship, he resigned from the paper and accepted a call to take charge of a congregation at Springfield, Mass. Here he remained from 1875 to 1883, endearing himself to his flock by his sympathetic and untiring devotion, notwithstanding that he always has worked hard in his study on literary productions in what should have been his leisure hours. A call from Columbus, Ohio, took him there in 1883, and he was pastor of the First Congregational Church in that city until 1915, when he retired from his lifelong labor of preaching regularly, although he has remained pastor emeritus of the Columbus church to the present day. Dr. Gladden is the author of more than forty volumes of sermons, essays, poetry, etc. He is a trustee of Williams College; was President of the American Missionary Association for four years (1901-05), and is moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches. Roanoke College conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan. While he has always been essentially a churchman and has made religious teaching his life work, he has found time to take an active part in municipal affairs, having been for a considerable period a member of the City Council of Columbus, Ohio. His principal books are as follows: "Working People and Their Employers"; "Christian League of Connecticut"; "Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living"; "Being a Christian"; "The Christian Way"; "The Labor Question"; "Christianity and Socialism"; "The Lord's Prayer"; "Tools and the Man"; "Santa Claus on a Lark"; "Social Facts and Forces"; "Things Old and New"; "Who Wrote the Bible?"; "Seven Puzzling Bible Books"; "Witnesses of the Light"; "How Much Is Left of the Old Doctrines?"; "Present Day Theology"; "Where Does the Sky Begin?"; "Ruling Ideas of the Present Age"; "Burning Questions"; "Parish Problems"; "The Forks of the Road"; "Ultima Veritas"; "Commencement Days"; "Recol-

lections"; "The Interpreter"; "Columbus"; and "Live and Learn." For many years Dr. Gladden has been one of the great religious leaders of this country. Forceful in opinion and expression, because sure of his ground, he has long been classed among the most powerful writers and speakers of the day. Utterly fearless in principle, and gifted with a fluency of the pen, as well as in the pulpit, he never has hesitated to set forth his convictions, and seldom have they failed to carry with them believers and sceptics alike. Apart from his gifts as a writer and pulpit orator, he has always maintained a grip upon the Christian world by reason of his broad sympathy and his bond with modern progress. In every one of the pastorates which he has held in the course of a long and active career, he has won the affection of his people to such a degree that it was always more or less difficult for him to break the connection, even though it was admitted by every one that he had no alternative when called to a wider field of labor. The fact that he could preach Sunday after Sunday in the same church always with freshness and renewed power is a proof of his wonderful mental resources, as well as of his habit of untiring and assiduous study. Probably the secret of his ability to do this is his deep sincerity and love of the work to which he has devoted his life. Before all else he is a Christian, and his activity in missionary work, both at home and abroad, is one of the many evidences that he has never grown weary in the task of spreading the Gospel with the same vigorous earnestness that has distinguished every phase of his achievements as a truly great churchman. Dr. Gladden married, 5 Dec., 1860, Jennie, daughter of Frederick Cohoon, of Oswego, N. Y. She died in 1909. They had two sons, George Gladden, editor and author, and Frederick Cohoon Gladden, and two daughters, Alice and Helen Gladden.

ODELL, William Herrick Lovett, business man, b. in Beverly, Mass., 5 Sept., 1863; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 10 Sept., 1920, son of Charles Henry and Nancy Foster (Lovett) Odell. His father (1829-79), a sea captain in early life, served as collector of customs for the district of Salem, and was postmaster and mayor of Beverly. His family is of English origin, the maternal ancestor, having been Roger Conant, who, in 1623, came from Budleigh, England, and settled in Salem, Mass., with which his descendants have since been prominently associated. William Herrick Odell received his early instruction in a small private school, and later in the public grammar schools of his native town, and in the Beverly High School, completing the course in 1877. But the education which gave him his mental acuteness and his command of business affairs was gained by careful study of the principles essential to success, and by his early participation in the broader field of practical experience. His first employment was in the tannery business, as a cutter of sheepskin shoe trimmings in the factory of Seth Norwood and Company. In 1879 he entered the sheepskin tannery of Charles Butler of Beverly. Apparently, the whole trend of his mind was in the direction of his chosen calling, and to it he gave the absorbing thought of his active mind. After

about two years he became salesman with the firm of Rhodes and Hutchinson of Lynn; then, after several minor connections, he became associated with the firm of H. B. Endicott and Company. When this firm assumed the style of Bullivant, Brown and Fiske, he was given charge of its western business. In this position the honesty and sincerity with which he ever consulted the interest of his employers won for him recognition and respect among the large circle of co-workers. In 1906, with J. E. Osborn of Peabody and Frank L. Besse of Clinton, Me., Mr. Odell formed the corporation of Besse, Osborn and Odell, tanners of sheepskins, he himself becoming vice-president and manager of the selling and store department. The great success which this company has experienced, as well as its rapid and steadily increasing growth, has been due entirely to the energy of Mr. Odell; and his association with it speaks impressively of fidelity to trust, faithfulness to every conviction of duty, and an abiding conscientiousness in the discharge of every detail. Mr. Odell is widely known among the Masons of Massachusetts, and for thirty years or more devoted a large part of his leisure time to effectively promoting the best interests of the fraternity. He took all the degrees in both York and Scottish Rites, including the Honorary Thirty-third, which was conferred upon him in September, 1919. Mr. Odell held many positions in the craft, being master of Robert Lash Lodge of Chelsea, and of Naphtali Council, Royal and Select Masters, also of Chelsea, and of the St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templars, of Boston; most illustrious grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts during 1915-17; grand treasurer of the Grand Council during 1918-20; grand master of ceremonies of the Grand Council in the United States in 1918-20; district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts during 1906-07; member of the board of Masonic Relief, of Sutton Lodge of Perfection of Salem; Giles F. Yates Council, Princes of Jerusalem of Boston; Massachusetts Consistory of Boston and of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Odell was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Boston Boot and Shoe Club, of which he was president three years; New England Shoe and Leather Association, of which he was a director; Boston City Club, Boston Athletic Club, Boston Art Club, Bostonian Society, Algonquin Club, Point Shirley Club, a member of the Vesper Country Club, and a director in Boston Shoe Trades Club, a member of the advisory board of the Old Colony Club, and a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Founders and Patriots of America. He was one of the standing committee of the Pilgrim Church of Dorchester, to which he donated a bronze table, as memorial to the members of this church who had taken part in the World War. He was also a member of the Fusilier Veteran Association, and of Kinsly Post Associates, Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years an enthusiastic member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. In June, 1918, during the World War, he was commissioned a captain by Governor Coolidge, and rendered valuable service. On 21 March, 1903,



William H. L. Bell.

he married Mrs. Carolyn A. Beals Treloar, daughter of Horatio Munson Beals of Potsdam, New York, who survives with one step-child, Ava Raleigh Treloar (Mrs. Harold H. Smith).

PICKERING, Edward Charles, astronomer, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 July, 1846; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 3 Feb., 1919, son of Edward and Charlotte (Hammond) Pickering. Through his father he traced his ancestry to John Pickering, who settled in Salem in 1642. He was also related to Colonel Timothy Pickering of Revolutionary fame who was Secretary of State under both Washington and Adams. As a youth he entered the Boston Latin School, and followed this with a course at the Lawrence Scientific School, being graduated B.S. at the age of nineteen. His special ability in the field which he afterwards so highly developed was so evident in his youth that on graduation he was made a member of the faculty in mathematics. In 1868 he was chosen to the Thayer chair of physics in the recently organized Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he continued for nine years. Here he established the first working laboratory in physics in the United States with methods that have been widely adopted in scientific courses by other institutions of learning. In 1876 he was called to the chair of astronomy at Harvard University and given charge of the observatory, which he developed until it became far in advance of any other in America. The entire staff at his arrival consisted of only five persons which has grown to more than twoscore, one-half of whom are women. He increased the endowment from \$170,000 to \$1,000,000. His special studies have gained for himself and the university a wide and lasting renown. These studies have been largely devoted to examination of the light and spectra of the stars for the purpose of determining their brightness. For this object he devised a mechanical meridian photometer with which he made more than a million and a half measurements of the light of the stars. The details of this work were given in a catalogue entitled "Harvard Photometry," in which he stated the magnitude of some 4,000, and, in a later publication similar measurements of more than 21,000 stars. . . . Subsequent to the death of Henry Draper he began the application of photography to astronomy and in a memorial to his friend he undertook an investigation of the spectra of the stars by photography on a greater scale than had ever before been attempted, resulting in the publication of an elaborate memoir dedicated to the memory of his colleague. At the time of his death Professor Pickering was engaged in the huge work of completing the Draper Catalogue, a compilation of 220,000 stars covering the entire sky. This work which relates especially to the physical properties of the stars as determined by their spectra is in nine volumes, three of which have already been published. A bequest of a quarter of a million dollars to his department enabled Professor Pickering to establish in 1890 an observing station at Arequipa, Peru, in the high Andes, which was placed in charge of his brother Professor William H. Pickering. Here the stars of the southern heavens were observed, thus extending the work begun at Cambridge

until photographic charts of the entire heavens have been made from pole to pole. These and other studies of the work accomplished under his direction have for the most part been published in the "Annals" of the Harvard Observatory of which nearly one hundred quarto volumes have been printed, of which more than one-half were issued under his editorship. His other services to science have been many, including that as a member of the United States Nautical Almanac Expedition sent to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, to observe a total eclipse of the sun on August 7, 1869, and as a member of the party sent by the United States Coast Survey for a similar purpose to Xeres, Spain, in December, 1870. The subjects of mountain surveying, the height and velocity of clouds attracted his attention, and he did much toward the organization of the Appalachian Mountain Club of which he was the first president in 1877, serving again in 1882. His life-long and great service to astronomy and other sciences was rewarded with many honors. The National Academy of Sciences conferred upon him the Henry Draper gold medal in 1877. The Royal Astronomical Society of London gave him a gold medal in 1886 for his photographic researches, and again in 1901 for his studies on variable stars. He received the Rumford medals in 1891, and the Bruce medal from the Astronomical Society of the Pacific in 1908. From California in 1886, Michigan in 1887, Chicago in 1901, Harvard in 1903, and Pennsylvania in 1906 he received the degree of LL.D. From Victoria in 1900 he received the degree of Doctor of Science and Heidelberg bestowed upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1903. He was knighted by the German Emperor in 1911, with the order Pour le Merite. He was elected to membership in many scientific bodies, being chosen in 1873 to the National Academy of Sciences; to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was vice-president in 1877; and was a member of the American Philosophical Society from 1896, and its vice-president in 1909. He was also an honorary or corresponding member of the Royal Society of London, of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the great Academies of Science in St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Rome. He was elected to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in his twenty-third year, and became a fellow six years later in 1875. He presided over the physical sciences section in 1877. He presided over the annual meeting of the association at Cleveland in 1912.

RIGG, John Adam, capitalist, b. in Gibraltarr, Pa., 14 Feb., 1854, son of Samuel Evan and Catherine (Styer) Rigg. The family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Lancaster County, Pa., where his father was a successful drover and farmer. His mother was a daughter of John Adam Styer (1749-1836), a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who with his wife, Catherine, early settled in Carnavan Township, Lancaster County. Mr. Rigg passed his youth on his father's farm, and attended the district schools of his county. At an early age he went to Reading, Pa., where he secured a position to learn the trade of iron-puddler. Shortly afterward, however, he took the initial step in the street railway service by becoming a conductor on one of the Reading traction

lines. In this humble capacity he improved his opportunities by closely observing everything pertaining to the street railway service, and so fully earned the commendation of his superiors that on 7 Sept., 1874, although not yet of age, he was elevated to the position of superintendent of the Reading car lines. Later he became general manager and, finally, president of the Public Utility Corporation of Reading. In 1892 he was offered and accepted the still more responsible position of manager of the People's Railway Company of Philadelphia. In that city he came into touch with other street railway officials and capitalists, and, in association with some of them, organized the Reading Traction Company, which in a few years controlled seventy-five miles of street railways in Reading and vicinity. This company next leased the Reading City Passenger Railway, the East Reading Electric Railway, and the Reading Temple Electric Railway, and Mr. Rigg was chosen president of the entire organization. To the above-mentioned railway interests was added, two years later, the Reading and Womelsdorf Electric Railway. On 1 April, 1894, with several other capitalists, Mr. Rigg organized the Metropolitan Electric Light Company, which leased the plant of the Reading Electric Light Company. Of these consolidated interests he was made president. Aside from these organizations, which were of great magnitude and far-reaching in their effect on the growth and development of the city of Reading, Mr. Rigg is closely identified with other large industrial and financial enterprises, including the Interstate Railways Company, of which he is president and director; the United Power and Transportation Company, of which he is president and director; the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, the United Traction Company, and others. No man has been more closely allied with the advancement and prosperity of the city of Reading and of all Central Pennsylvania than has Mr. Rigg. He has always been actively interested in any civic movement that would benefit his community, and in making a success of his own career has performed splendid service for his State. Politically he is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and, although active in public affairs, has always refused to accept office except in the local government of his city. He served as a member of the select council of Reading for sixteen years. He is by nature conservative, but also a man of positive and courageous convictions. Mr. Rigg is a Mason, thirty-second degree Scottish, and a member of the Wyomissing Club. He married Sallie Amanda Baum, daughter of Augustus Baum, of Reading, Pa. They have three children: Dr. Walker Adam Rigg, Dr. Samuel Baum Rigg, and Dora A. Rigg, deceased.

ENDICOTT, Henry Bradford, manufacturer, b. in Dedham, Mass., 11 Sep., 1853; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 Feb., 1920, son of Augustus Bradford and Sarah (Fairbanks) Endicott. His early life was spent on his father's farm, in activities of a wholesome and healthful nature. His educational advantages consisted of those afforded by the public schools of his native community, and his first business ven-

ture was in selling the milk from the farm, for which he received a share of the profits. The labors incidental to the pursuit of this calling taught him the priceless lessons of regularity of habits and the need of persistent application, invaluable influences upon his future life. Later he obtained a position with a woolen house and finally engaged in the leather trade. At the age of twenty-two, he had saved a capital of \$2,000, with which he started in the hide and leather business on his own account, under the firm name of H. B. Endicott and Company, dealers in sheep skins. It is said that the business for the first year amounted to \$90,000. Following such phenomenal initial success, the growth of the enterprise was rapid. Mr. Endicott also became connected with the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company of Boston as treasurer. While on an investigating trip for this company, regarding an order of leather from the Lester Brothers, Boot and Shoe Company, near Binghamton, N. Y., he noted the possibilities of the plant and purchased it. Later, when George F. Johnson, formerly factory superintendent, was taken into the firm, the style was changed to Endicott, Johnson and Company, and Lestershire became known as Johnson City. At the time of Mr. Endicott's death, this corporation owned eight factories and five tanneries, employing 14,000 persons and recording an annual output of nearly \$100,000. Mr. Endicott was a director of the State Street Trust Company, the Boston Wharf Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company, the United States Smelting and Refining Company, the Beacon Oil Company, and the Chase National Bank of New York; and was a trustee of the Massachusetts Gas Company. He never entered politics, and always resisted attempts to bring him to public notice. In February, 1917, however, although deeply absorbed in the work of perfecting his own great business interests and various other activities, he accepted the office of executive manager of the State Public Safety Committee, and later that of federal and state food administrator for Massachusetts. In discharging the duties of these offices, his attitude was typical of old fashioned, solid and sterling patriotism. As executive manager, Mr. Endicott's duties consisted of classifying and co-ordinating the resources of the state both in man power and in property. To this work, to which he devoted his whole time and energy, was added the task of settling strikes. During the war he arbitrated successfully nearly 200 labor disputes, including that of the Gloucester fishermen; another at Watertown arsenal; a lockout of Lynn shoemakers, which lasted many months; and several street railway strikes, and threatened strikes on the Boston Elevated Road; one in the cotton mills at Easthampton, Massachusetts, and many differences between employers and employees in shipyards throughout New England. As food administrator he developed a plan for conservation and distribution of food which was imitated throughout the country. Upon his resignation from this service, and as the head of the Massachusetts committee of public safety, on the signing of the Armistice, Governor McCall wrote him as follows: "Let me say here that nothing could



John A. Rigg

exceed the patriotism and efficiency of the work you have rendered. I understand that from the time you were appointed until yesterday—a period of twenty-three months—you have not once been to your place of business. I know that you have devoted yourself wholly to the patriotic work of rendering service to the country in the sore time through which we have passed." Another notable achievement which brought Mr. Endicott wide publicity, and which typified the underlying principle of his life as that of serving his fellowmen with useful, unselfish service, was his directing relief for Halifax at the time of the terrible explosion in December, 1917. Within six hours after receipt of news of the disaster, he had a train on the way carrying emergency supplies, doctors and nurses to the devastated city. During the influenza epidemic, in 1918, Mr. Endicott rendered similar and invaluable service, working with the doctors and nurses, and is credited by the health authorities of the state with saving the lives of 10,000 persons by means of his farseeing and effective suggestions. It is said that he was always willing to learn from all with whom he was associated; that he showed remarkable self-control and patience under the most trying circumstances; and that once decided upon a course of action he carried it through with an energy and resourcefulness that won the admiration of all who were associated with him. Mr. Endicott never made public display of his wealth but gave unostentatiously and generously to charity and to worthy causes. He took a kindly interest in his employees, and did much to make of the towns of Endicott and Johnson City models in every respect. In 1889, he presented a fifty-thousand dollar clubhouse to Johnson City, and every Christmas gave to the poor of his factory towns gifts amounting to thousands of dollars. He also purchased a motor fire apparatus for the town of Dedham at a cost of \$15,000. He was as friendly and fatherly with his associates in war work as he had been with his employees. He often went through his factories, chatting pleasantly with his workers, and often ate with them at the company dining rooms. This democratic spirit met with its reward in many ways. So great was his popularity with the railway men after he had been the means of averting the strike of the elevated employees in March, 1918, that they started to boom him for president. Wherever he came in contact with the workers he aroused the same enthusiastic good will and affection. Among the many Americans who have risen from poverty to prosperity, Mr. Endicott achieved his success by hard work, initiative, intelligence, and character. But while he built up a phenomenal industry, he never became absorbed in money-making to the point of forgetfulness of his fellowmen. At the time of his death few men had accomplished so many great things. He became a great manufacturer without dehumanizing himself; and by application of the same principles of industrial management, he became a great conciliator, without permitting his generous impulses to overrule his sense of justice. Many tributes were paid to the memory and character of this public-spirited citizen. Among these was a telegram from President Wilson, as follows:

"Permit me to express my heartfelt sympathy with you in your bereavement. Mr. Endicott's disinterested and public-spirited services have made the country his debtor. His loss is a real one." Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, sent the following message: "A man, of rare judgment and of great humanity, a true representative of all that was best in Massachusetts life. He was eager to be of service to his fellowmen, of very broad sympathy and fine understanding. He was a business man of great talent, but always put public service above his own interests. The Commonwealth will greatly mourn his loss." Mayor Peters' tribute to Mr. Endicott was this: "The loss of Mr. Endicott is one which will be felt by all the people. A successful manufacturer and leader of men, he nevertheless retained an interest in problems of all the people. His broad mind and liberal views won him the respect of every one. In the trying years of the war he gave himself unstintingly to the work of our State. The people of Massachusetts have met a great public loss." From the American Legion was sent the following resolution: "In the death of Henry B. Endicott the State of Massachusetts has lost not only an active citizen, but a great American. The life of Henry B. Endicott was a splendid example of the opportunity of American citizenship in which the poor boy rose to be a great and powerful factor in the community. This great man was ever at the disposal of the people for their welfare.

"Resolved, that the Americanism committee of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Mr. Endicott and be it further

"Resolved, that the committee looks upon the life of Henry B. Endicott as that which any American or alien can emulate and which will be for all time a true example of the achievements of 100 per cent Americanism."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Building Trades' Council of the Boston Council Labor Union:

"Whereas in the death of the late Henry B. Endicott, labor has lost a true friend and a man who gave unstintingly of his time and valuable advice at all times for the cause of labor and its just demands, and

"Whereas, the country in general has lost a true patriot and great humanitarian, and a man who could feel the pulse of the people in these trying days of strife and industrial unrest.

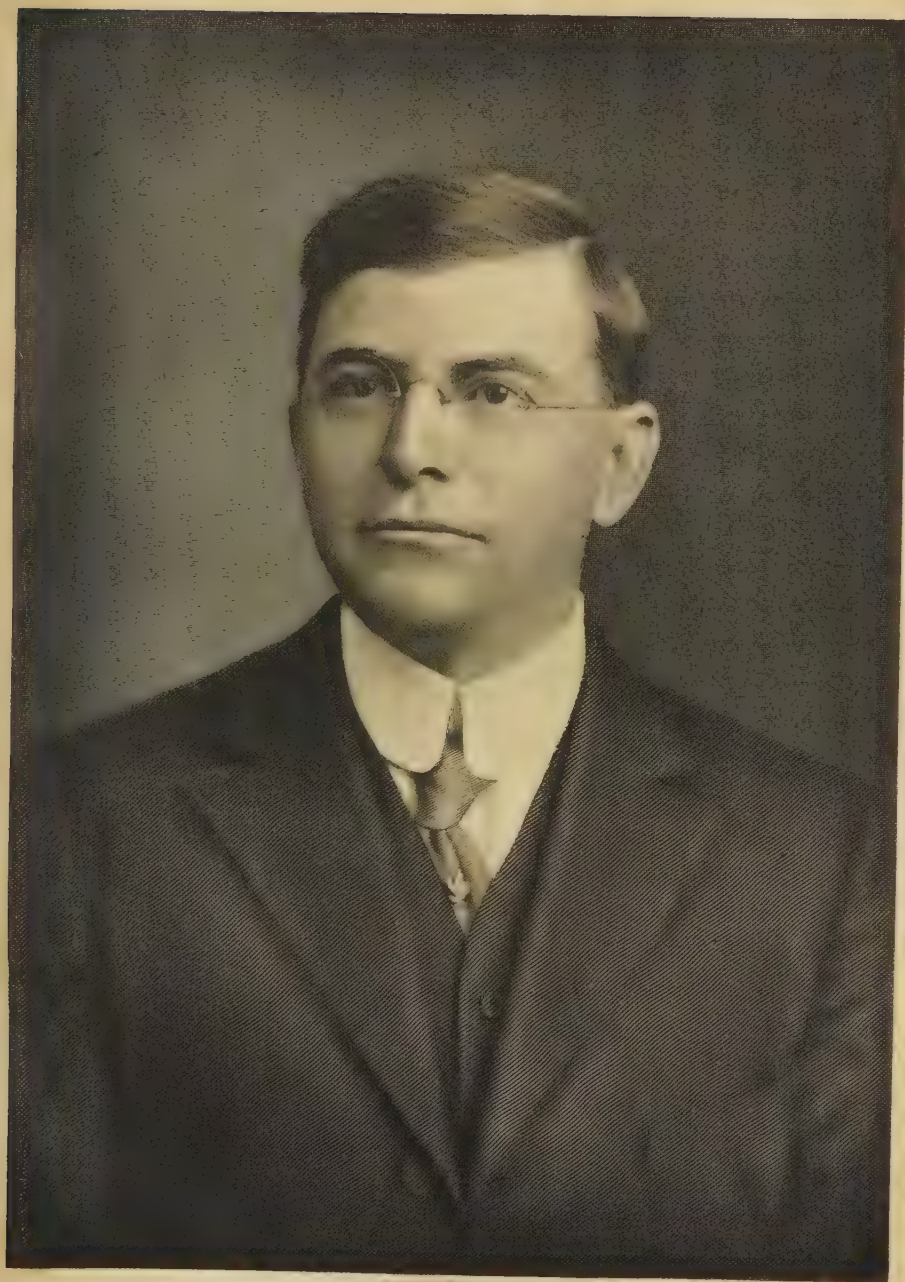
"Therefore, be it resolved that the Building Trades' Council of the Boston Central Labor Union in meeting this day assembled, as a mark of respect for and confidence in Mr. Endicott, extends to the family sincere sympathy and condolence for the great and irreparable loss which has come to them."

Mr. Endicott married first, Caroline Williams Russell, of Dedham, in 1877. In 1905 he married Mrs. Louise Clapp Colburn, also of Dedham. By his first marriage he was the father of one daughter, Mrs. Gertrude H. (Endicott), and one son, H. Wendell Endicott, whom he trained to take over his business interests, and who is first vice-president of the Endicott Johnson Company and its allied interests. Two other children, Katharine Endicott, and Samuel Clapp Endicott, issue of Mrs. Endicott by her first marriage, also assumed his name.

RIGG, Walker Adam, physician and capitalist, b. in Reading, Pa., 11 Sept., 1874, son of John Adam and Sallie Augusta (Baum) Rigg. He made his professional studies in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1895. Immediately after his graduation he was elected resident physician of Reading Hospital, a position which he held for one year, resigning to take up the active practice of his profession in Reading. There he soon gained recognition as one of the most successful and progressive physicians of the city, and established a large practice. It was inevitable, however, with his father in control of such extensive traction enterprises, that he should follow his example. Consequently, Dr. Rigg began to devote some of his time to street railways, and in comparatively short time was ranked among the foremost promoters and controllers of such enterprises in the United States. He is president of the United Traction Company; the Lebanon Valley Street Railway Company; Chester and Delaware Street Railway Company; Chester, Darby and Philadelphia Railway Company; Coalville Passenger Railroad Company; Media, Glen Riddle and Rockdale Electric Street Railway Company; Nanticoke Street Railway Company; Pittston, Moosic and Pleasant Valley Street Railway Company; Pittston Street Car Company; Plymouth Street Railway Company; Reading Traction Company; Reading and Hamburg Railway Company; Roxborough, Chestnut Hill and Norristown Railway Company; Schuylkill Valley Traction Company; the Trappe and Limerick Electric Street Railway Company; Twelfth and Thirteenth Street Railway Company; United Traction Company; West Pittston and Wyoming Street Railway Company; Wilkes-Barre and East Side Railway Company; Wilkes-Barre and Kingston Passenger Railway Company; Wilkes-Barre and Suburban Street Railway Company; Wilkes-Barre and West Side Railway Company; Womelsdorf and Myerstown Railway Company. He is also interested in a number of enterprises of an industrial and financial nature; being a director of the Colonial Trust Company of Reading, and the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia. He served as school director of Reading from 1899 to 1908, and is a trustee of St. Joseph's Hospital of Reading. He is a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia, and of the Wyomissing and Elks Clubs of Reading. Dr. Rigg married 20 Dec., 1900, Bessie Hainer, of Reading, Pa. He has one daughter, Catherine A. Rigg.

BAKER, Newton Diehl, Secretary of War, b. at Martinsburg, W. V., 3 Dec., 1871, son of Newton Diehl and Mary (Dukehart) Baker. At the age of twenty, he was graduated A.B. in Johns Hopkins University, having completed in three years a course that usually required four. After a year of graduate study in Roman law, comparative jurisprudence, and economics, he entered upon the study of law at Washington and Lee University, and from that institution received the degree of LL.B. in 1892. Mr. Baker then returned to Martinsburg where he practiced at the bar for four years, winning for himself a name for honesty and reliability. In 1896, the last year

of President Cleveland's administration, he was called to Washington to become the private secretary of Postmaster-General Wilson. When Mr. Wilson's term expired, Mr. Baker returned to his native town, and in the following year made a brief tour in Europe. On shipboard, he met Martin A. Foran, a Cleveland lawyer, with whom he became engaged in a spirited discussion regarding home rule for Ireland. Mr. Foran was so struck with his force and personality that, before the journey ended, he suggested that Mr. Baker locate in Ohio. The result was the organization of the firm of Foran, McTighe and Baker. A new era in the administration of Cleveland municipal affairs began with the election of Tom L. Johnson as Mayor, in 1901. Mr. Baker was a part of the Johnson régime almost from the first. His real prominence in politics began on an evening when Mr. Foran, through illness, was unable to address a Democratic meeting, and requested that Mr. Baker take his place. The gap caused by the absence of such an eloquent speaker was by no means easy to fill, and the audience was keenly disappointed. Mr. Baker is of small stature, and the chairman of the meeting announced regretfully that Foran could not be present, and (with a little touch of irony) that he had sent a boy to represent him. But the speech was a victory for the "boy," and was commented on so favorably that Mr. Johnson, then beginning the task of building up an organization for the improvement of Cleveland, and forming a group of young men who would work shoulder to shoulder to that end, sought out Baker, and made him first assistant director of law, a post of great responsibility for one of his youth and newness in the community. In Johnson's autobiography, dictated on his death-bed, it is stated that Mr. Baker, who became head of the city law department in 1903, "though the youngest of all, was really the head of the cabinet and principal advisor to us," and that, "in my judgment no other man in the state could have done his work so well." As director of law and city solicitor under Johnson, he was brought into constant warfare, for the mayor had entered office upon the issue of public control of the street railway system and a lower rate of fare. This meant fighting the steam railroads for a better taxation. He engaged immediately in the task of wrestling the valuable lake front from the railroads and restoring it to the public. Mr. Baker's work was to find the law to support the ambitious designs of the Mayor, a work in which he was almost invariably successful. The two were harnessed to a scheme that won for both of them public confidence and sympathy. During the years 1905, 1907, and 1909 he served as city solicitor, that office having been made elective by legislative action. In 1909, however, the mayor's popularity commenced to wane, and he was defeated for re-election by Herman Baehr, Mr. Baker being the only man on his ticket to retain office. He remained through the following Republican administration, the only Democrat in the City Hall, and the rallying point for the party out of power. When Mayor Johnson died, Mr. Baker had been chosen leader of the party in Cleveland and had taken up the work of this position vigor-



Arthur A. Rigg.

ously. In 1911, he was elected mayor of Cleveland by the largest plurality ever cast for a candidate for the office. Under a new charter, established by authority of the State Constitution, he was renominated as a nominal non-partisan, and reelected in 1913. At the succeeding convention, Mr. Baker, declined to be renominated and Peter Witt, the Democratic candidate, was defeated. Mr. Baker then resumed the practice of law in Cleveland, and so continued until he was appointed secretary of war by President Wilson, in March, 1916. There was much criticism of the President's choice, professional politicians demanding to know why senators, representatives, governors, and distinguished diplomats had been passed over in favor of a man who had never held an office more important than mayor of a middle western city. In the army, there were similar complaints, but, in accepting the office, Mr. Baker contended that the duties of the secretary of war were principally legal. "Almost all the secretaries of war have been lawyers," he said, citing the names of many, from Mr. Stanton down to his predecessor, Mr. Garrison. He added, "Strictly military affairs are not my province. Experts must take care of those things. Legal questions, touching the conflicting rights of state and federal governments, the navigability of streams, the proceedings of court-martials,—such things comprise the problems I will have to settle as secretary of war. I am an executive." Secretary Baker entered upon the duties of his new office with a zest and capacity for work that astounded all who came in contact with him. Between himself and President Wilson there developed a closer intimacy of understanding and harmony of ideals than the president probably had with any other member of his cabinet. Mr. Baker, when he first took office, was called, as was Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, a "pacifist," but this term, as applied to him, became obsolete. Not long afterward, he appeared before a senate committee, and revealed, completely, and with a wealth of detail, what gigantic preparations had been made by the War Department, under his immediate supervision. Vigorous, daring, even aggressive in the exposition of his policies, he stood forth as a master administrator who had accomplished many wonderful things in the transformation of a peaceful and unprepared nation into an army rushing to war. Throughout the war, however, and concerning its conduct, the public learned little of his personal activities. His decisions were interpreted and carried into effect by others, who obtained greater publicity by reason of their prominence. The Secretary's work was done in comparative seclusion—eighteen hours a day. He was constantly receiving delegations from all parts of the country and conferred with senators and representatives. This consumed most of the morning. Every afternoon began with an hour's conference with General Peyton C. Marsh, Chief of Staff. Then came other military appointments and various staff and council meetings. On Tuesday and Friday afternoons, there were Cabinet meetings, and on Wednesdays a meeting of the War Council of all the departments. In addition to his duties as Secretary of War, he was a member of many special committees

and commissions organized for special war work. Among these were the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Committee on Public Information, the President's Commission, and the National Adjustment Commission. He held frequent conferences with the Allied military commissions and with ambassadors and the representatives of foreign governments. When the war ended, he had won wide acceptance for his doctrine "that what the United States had needed most as a Secretary of War in the greatest crisis in history was a man of executive ability, rather than one of tactical proficiency—and that he had proved himself such a man." Mr. Baker is a member of the Cincinnati, Union, University, City, Army and Navy, and the Cosmos clubs, and of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He married, 5 July, 1902, Elizabeth Leopold, of Pottstown, Pa., and has three children.

YOUNG, Edmond Stafford, lawyer, b. in Lyme, N. H., 27 Feb., 1827; d. in Dayton, Ohio, 14 Feb., 1888, son of George Murray and Sibel (Green) Young. His parents removed from New Hampshire to Newark, Ohio, when he was eight years old. Here he received his early education and attended Granville College (now Dennison University) to the end of the sophomore year. He then entered Farmers' (now Belmont) College, at College Hill, near Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1847. Among his classmates at Farmers' College were such notable men as the late President Benjamin Harrison, Murat Halstead, and John W. Herron, of Cincinnati, and Hon. L. B. Gunkel, and Judge Henderson Elliott, of Dayton. After completing his collegiate course, Mr. Young read law for a time in the office of Judge William J. McKemy, of Dayton, and continued his studies in the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1853. He served as head deputy in the office of the clerk of the courts of Montgomery County, a practical experience which proved valuable in preparing him with the knowledge of legal business affairs, so essential in the practice of his chosen profession. In his legal practice he was associated successively with George W. Brown, Hon. David A. Houck, and Oscar M. Gottschall, his partnership with Mr. Gottschall extending from 1866 to 1879. His eldest son, the late George R. Young, entered the firm in 1878, which thereupon became Young, Gottschall and Young. After Mr. Gottschall's retirement, a year later, the firm name was changed to Young and Young, and it has continued until the present time, although William H. Young, the youngest son, is the only surviving member. Throughout the Civil War, Mr. Young was an earnest and influential supporter of President Lincoln's Administration and the Union cause. He was chairman of the military organization in Montgomery County, appointed by Governor Todd 16 Oct., 1861. He had the chief official responsibility for the work of organizing and enlisting the regiments raised in Dayton and vicinity. At the time of the threatened attack on Cincinnati by the Confederate general, Kirby Smith, he was one of the "Squirrel Hunters," who rallied to the defense of that city. Governor Brough appointed him commissioner of the draft for Montgomery County,

and he had the distinction of raising the largest draft in the State. Mr. Young was a consistent and fearless Union man, ever faithful to the discharge of his duty as he saw it, regardless of possible personal consequences that might result from the enmity of the mob. As a citizen of Dayton, he was esteemed for his public-spiritedness, and his co-operation was given most cordially to all enterprises promotive of the welfare of the community. He was an active and valuable member of the board of education, and a member of the first non-partisan board of the city, appointed in 1873, by which the present metropolitan police system was inaugurated. He was one of the men chiefly instrumental in founding the Dayton Bar Association, now the Dayton Law Library Association, and was a member of its board of trustees from its inception until his death. In this connection it may be remarked that his sons, George R. (deceased) and William H. Young, were the donors of a fund to the trustees of the Dayton Law Library Association in memory of their father, which is devoted to the purchase of books relating to the literary, biographical, and classical side of the law, and through the use of which a special department, known as the "Edmond Stafford Young Library," has been added to the law library. At the bar Mr. Young rose to a recognized position of leadership. He was ever disinclined to judicial office, and on one occasion, when his name was proposed by numerous friends for a vacant supreme court judgeship, he discouraged the movement to the extent of stating to the governor that he would not accept the place if tendered. He was a prominent member of the Ohio Bar Association, and also of the American Bar Association. In the published proceedings of the American Bar Association, for 1888, the following is said of his personal and professional characteristics: "Mr. Young was a man of striking physical appearance, and of marked mental characteristics. He was born to be a lawyer. His breadth of intellect, his strong, determined will, his sound, impartial judgment, his remarkable reasoning powers, his gift of nice and correct discrimination, made up a mental organization distinctly legal, while, at the same time, his large and well-proportioned head with its high, expansive forehead, set firmly on his broad, square shoulders, gave him a personal appearance in keeping with his mental characteristics. He was a strong and pure type of that class of American lawyers who, eschewing outside schemes for the promotion of wealth or personal aggrandizement, devote to their profession the full measure of their powers and seek happiness in the conscientious discharge of their professional, domestic, and civic duties." Edmond Stafford Young married in September, 1856, Sarah B. Dechert, daughter of Elijah and Mary W. (Porter) Dechert, of Philadelphia, Pa. Elijah Dechert was a leading lawyer of Reading, Pa., who was a son of Capt. Peter Dechert, who participated in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Young's mother, Mary Porter Dechert, was a daughter of Judge Robert Porter, also of Reading, who sat for more than twenty years on the bench of that city, and who was descended from Robert Porter, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to

Londonderry, N. J., and afterward removed to Montgomery County, Pa., where he resided until his death. His most prominent and successful son, Mrs. Young's great-grandfather, was Gen. Andrew Porter, who was a prominent Revolutionary officer and a close personal friend and associate of Washington. After the close of the war, he was commissioned major-general of militia of Pennsylvania, and he was subsequently tendered the position of Secretary of War by President Madison and also brigadier-general of the United States troops in the War of 1812—but declined the honors. His son, Judge Robert Porter, while still a mere youth, but eleven years of age, served with his father in the army and, having been commissioned lieutenant of artillery, was probably the youngest soldier and officer in the Colonial service. Both Gen. Andrew Porter and his son, Judge Robert Porter, were members of the Order of the Cincinnati, an honor which was passed to their descendants. Mr. and Mrs. Young were the parents of George R., who died 15 April, 1915, in his fifty-ninth year; William H. Young, the only surviving member of the firm of attorneys of Young and Young; Mary Young, a woman of marked and gentle personality, who died 13 Aug., 1895, in her thirty-third year, and Edmond Murray Young, who died in infancy.

JORDAN, David Starr, naturalist, author and university chancellor, b. in Gainesville, N. Y., 19 Jan., 1851, son of Hiram and Huldah Lake (Hawley) Jordan. His first American ancestor, John Drake, cousin of Sir Francis Drake and of Sir Walter Raleigh, came from Exmouth, Devon, England, with Gov. Winthrop, and settled at Windsor, Conn. On his mother's side, he descends from John Elderkin Waldo of Tolland, Conn., and Sir Richard Grenville of "Revenge" fame. Dr. Jordan entered Cornell the year it was opened (1868), and was graduated M.S. in 1872, having acted as instructor in botany during the two last years of his residence. He was professor of natural history at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. (1872-73); principal of the Appleton, Wis., Collegiate Institute, and lecturer on marine botany at the Anderson School, Penckese Island, Mass. (1873-74; teacher of natural history in the Indianapolis High School and lecturer on zoölogy at the Harvard School of Geology, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. (1874-75); professor of biology at Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., its president (1885-91); first president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University (1891-1913), and its chancellor (1913-16). Since the latter year, Dr. Jordan has been chancellor emeritus. The catalogue of his academic services but partially represents the activities which have occupied his crowded years and contributed to his high reputation among men of learning, in foreign countries as at home. He is as widely known for his work in natural history, and especially in his chosen subjects of ichthyology and biology, as for his educational achievements. Brought up on a farm in New York State, as a boy he became early interested in fishes and plants and the whole range of natural history as presented in his surroundings, and employed the means accessible to him to increase his knowledge. In 1873, shortly after graduating from Cornell, he began the me-



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thodical study of these subjects under Prof. Louis Agassiz, the foremost ichthyologist and one of the most distinguished scientists of his time, and learned from that master to depend on his own investigations for his data rather than upon those of other observers. In prosecuting this method, Dr. Jordan travelled far. Beginning as naturalist to the Geological Survey of Indiana and Ohio in 1877, he coöperated in various capacities with the U. S. Fish Commission from 1878 to 1891, when he assumed the presidency of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. During this association, he was Special Agent of the Census Bureau to report on the marine industries of the Pacific Coast, U. S. Commissioner in charge of fur-seal and salmon investigations, and International Commissioner of Fisheries. His services in connection with the correction of abuses in the fur-seal industry and the correct enumeration of the great herds of those animals under the protection of the U. S. Government involved many visits to Alaska and its waters, with results of permanent value to the country. His earlier and more general coöperation, having to deal with the study of all kinds of fresh- and salt-water fishes in their native habitats, led him personally to explore the waters of the Pacific Coast, the Mediterranean, North Sea, Gulf of Mexico and Cuba, and the lakes and rivers of the Middle and Southern States, Colorado, Utah, the Yellowstone, Florida and Texas. This varied field-work, if so it may be called, was supplemented by an exhaustive examination of the collections and records in the museums of Paris, London and Berlin, with the result that Dr. Jordan's lectures and published works, like those of his famous master, are the product of minute personal investigation collated with the results obtained by preceding observers. The product of Dr. Jordan's labors as a naturalist is to be found in a multitude of special papers and monographs and in the following more formal volumes: "Fishes," "Food and Game Fishes of North America," "Genera of Fishes," "Fishes of Northern and Middle America," "Footnotes of Evolution," "Science Sketches," "Manual of the Vertebrate Animals of North America," "Animal Life," "Animal Forms," and "The Evolution of Animal Life." His selection as the first president of the great California university was not only a recognition of Dr. Jordan's qualities as an educator of catholic views and trained executive powers, but it gave him an opportunity for constructive scholarship such as is seldom presented. In creating and so amply endowing the institution they designed for a memorial to their only son, Senator Stanford and his wife of set purpose discarded many of the traditions and conventions usually associated with a great seat of learning and shaped all their plans to provide a university which should in its outward aspects and equipment typify the modern spirit of America, and particularly of Western America, and in its aims and methods supply the means for translating that spirit into a force that should disseminate every kind of useful learning among the people. Located amid picturesque surroundings, its many edifices built in the Hispano-Moorish style which characterized the California missions in colonial days, placed in a setting of

semi-tropical gardens, there is little in common between the Leland Stanford, Jr., and the more historic universities in our Eastern States and Europe. It stands as a genial challenge to less progressive scholasticism, confident, hospitable, powerful in its resources and purposes for good. Primarily founded as a school for the practical training of the youth of the Pacific Slope and the adjoining states in the sciences, arts and trades, it supplied at the same time every facility for the pursuit of classical studies. Its attendance soon included students not only from the older states of the Union but from many foreign lands. In all branches of applied sciences and arts its benefits to the country, and especially to the great territory it originally was intended to serve, have been incalculable. In the record of its achievements probably is to be found Dr. Jordan's most enduring monument. Unfettered by any irksome control in command of relatively unlimited resources, it was his good fortune to be able both to lay the plans for the university's development and to direct their execution and their extension to meet growing needs or fresh opportunities. How successful he was in this, the rapid growth and expansion of the university's influence testify. Its high rank today among the world's eminent institutions of learning is as truly due to his able, liberal-minded and far-sighted appreciation and direction as the splendid generosity and vision of its founders. Since retiring from the active chancellorship of the university, Dr. Jordan has been engaged in writing and speaking upon those sociological and economic subjects which most appeal to his convictions. Chief among these is his abhorrence of war, as a contradiction in terms of all that is beneficent in civilization. Although his convictions on this topic were in the public knowledge long before the outbreak of the World War and could have no reference to the attitude of the United States in that conflict, Dr. Jordan's efforts to encourage a peace sentiment were construed by some to originate in sympathies for the country's enemies. In truth, his advocacy of peace was academic, bound up with his theories of democracy and quite irrespective of any one war, even the most calamitous in history. For many years he has argued that a true democracy must rest on general and adequate education, that this must include the cultivation of the body as well as the mind, and that all the democracies of the world must in time coöperate for the universal good on lines of a similar development. Obviously, the recurrence of wars militates against any such scheme of internationalism, and the existence of a military spirit in a community, whatever its motive, is antagonistic to the adoption of such a form of altruistic democracy. He therefore held that readiness for war was inconsistent with a true democracy as constituting a standing invitation to strife, that the ulterior consequences of war are beyond reparation, and that the compromise of an armed peace is but a costly evasion of further inevitable conflict. One of his theories, that the best time to agitate against war's evils was in the midst of its horrors, failed to convince a nation persuaded that only military victory could save democracy from the dangers, mili-

tary aggression. In support of his contentions, Dr. Jordan has published many articles in American, British and German periodicals, ranging over a period of twenty years or more, as well as a number of volumes, whose titles indicate the trend of his argument: "Imperial Democracy," "Just Peace," "The Blood of the Nation," "Concerning Sea Power," "The Human Harvests," "War's Aftermath," "War's Waste," "The Friendship of Nations," "The Teacher and War," "World Peace and the College Man," "War and the Breed," "Ways to Lasting Peace," "Democracy and World Relations," "The Call of the 20th Century," "Alsace-Lorraine; a Study in Conquest." Among those who share his views, Dr. Jordan has long been considered a leader, and his prominence has been recognized by his election as vice-president of the American Peace Society, 1909-10, Chief Director of the World Peace Foundation, 1910-14, and president of the World's Peace Congress, 1915. Dr. Jordan holds the degrees of M.D. from the Indiana Medical College (1875); Ph.D. from Butler University (1878); and LL.D. from Cornell (1886), Johns Hopkins (1902), Illinois College (1905), and Indiana University (1909). He has twice been president of the California Academy of Sciences, president of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, and is a member of the Cobden Club of London, the Naturalists' Club of New South Wales and of many other scientific or philosophical associations. Besides the books mentioned, Dr. Jordan has published "The Care and Culture of Men," "The Innumerable Company," "The Religion of a Sensible American," "The Unseen Empire," "Standeth God Within the Shadow," "The Philosophy of Hope," "The Voice of the Scholar," "The Higher Sacrifice," "Life's Enthusiasms," "The Basis of True Economics," "College and the Man," and numerous papers on scientific subjects in the proceedings of societies and government publications.

YOUNG, George R., lawyer, b. in Dayton, Ohio, 2 Oct., 1857; d. in Dayton, Ohio, 15 April, 1916, son of Edmund Stafford and Sarah B. (Dechert) Young. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, completing the course in the Central High School (now the Steele High School), in 1875, as valedictorian of his class, and with the additional honor of the gold medal for best scholarship. After pursuing further studies under private tutors, he read law in the office of his father, and, in April, 1878, was admitted to the bar. He became a member of the firm of Young, Gottschall and Young (subsequently Young and Young), and continued with his father until the latter's death in 1888. The firm name of Young and Young was preserved by the admission of his younger brother, William H. Young, as partner, and is now the oldest in uninterrupted existence at the Dayton bar. Like his father, Mr. Young was an active and successful practitioner in Dayton. He was a lawyer of ability and soundness, and moreover of conscientiousness and high standards; was a speaker of force and excellence; and in all respects was regarded as one of the most representative members of the Ohio bar. Upon the death of his father, he succeeded him as trustee of the Dayton Law

Library Association, in which he held responsible official positions (treasurer and vice-president) for twenty-five years. He served as president of the local bar association in Dayton, and for many years was prominent as a member of the Ohio State Bar Association. He became a member of the American Bar Association, a few years after it was organized; was elected its vice-president in 1913; in 1914, was the representative of Ohio in its general council, and in 1915 again became its vice-president. Though devoted diligently to the practice of law, Mr. Young took an active interest in public affairs, and, incidentally, participated more or less in political discussion. He was a consistent Republican, and, while never seeking office as a matter of personal inclination, accepted nomination from a sense of party obligation. In 1881 he was nominated for prosecuting attorney of Montgomery County, and in 1885, for city solicitor of Dayton, and although defeated for both offices, led his party tickets by many votes. In 1894, when a vacancy occurred on the circuit bench, he was prominently mentioned for appointment to the office of judge of that court, and a petition in his behalf to Governor McKinney was signed by practically every member of the Montgomery County bar; but, believing that, in the event of his success, he would not have sufficient time to close up his private practice, the petition was withdrawn by his request. Subsequently he was asked to be a candidate for nomination to the Ohio Supreme Court bench, and was promised the united support of his county delegation, but he declined. In 1910, upon the death of Federal Judge A. C. Thompson, his appointment to the office of U. S. district judge for the Southern District of Ohio was strongly urged upon President Taft by the bars of his own and surrounding counties; but the appointment was given to Judge Howard C. Hollister, a life-long personal friend and college mate of the President. Later in the same year he was the Republican candidate for Congress of the Third District, but the time was one of general Republican disaster, to which the result in the Dayton district afforded no exception. At Columbus, in 1912, Mr. Young was honored by the solid vote of his county for governor, but declined further use of his name. After his death, one who knew him intimately said: "George R. Young was a lawyer and a gentleman; a citizen of the first rank: intellectual, modest, courteous, charitable, efficient, well-rounded: a character rather hard to describe because of its harmonious proportions. He had no angles, peculiarities, special gifts or rare accomplishments; he was expert in everything, inferior in nothing. The old adage, 'Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well,' was evidently impressed upon Mr. Young. He walked the streets an Apollo, but with the modesty of a Capuchin monk. He must have appreciated his fine intellectual powers, but he did not use them to browbeat or confuse the ignorant, nor to exhibit himself with those less gifted." Mr. Young was a charter member of the Dayton Club; first president of the Central High School Association; one of the founders and supporters of the old Dayton Literary Union; president of the Dayton



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Astronomical Society, and a member and one of the trustees of the Richard Montgomery Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

WILEY, Harvey Washington, food expert, b. in Kent, Ind., 18 Oct., 1844, son of Preston and Lucinda Weir (Maxwell). Wiley. His father (d. 1895) was a farmer, plasterer and preacher. He is recognized as the highest authority on Pure Food, not only in the United States, but also in Europe. His tireless energies directed toward the general betterment of the food products consumed throughout the United States have produced wonderful results in exposing the harmful adulterations in everyday use, which have been wholly unsuspected by the average citizen. He was graduated A.B. in Hanover College in 1867, and M.D. in the Indiana Medical College in 1871. While pursuing his medical course he was instructor in Latin and Greek at Butler College. In 1872 he entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, where he was graduated B.S. in 1873. In 1873-74 he was professor of chemistry at Butler College, and thereafter, until 1883, filled the same chair at the Agricultural College of Indiana, Purdue, Ind. He was state chemist of Indiana (1881-83), and in 1883 was appointed chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He held this position until 1912. In 1903 he was chairman of the American committee of the fifth international congress at Rome, and in 1909, of the Seventh Congress in London. He organized the American committee of the first Congress for the Repression of the Adulteration of Alimentary and Pharmaceutical Products, held in Geneva in September, 1912. He is a member of the American Public Health Association and of the American Medical Association, an honorary member of the Society of the Public Analysts of London, the Franklin Institute, the Institute of Brewing of Great Britain, the International Steward Association, and of the American Institute of Brewing. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Geographical Society, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He has been twice president of the American Chemical Society, and is a life member of its Council. He is also a member of the council on pharmacy and chemistry of the American Medical Association. He is a poet of no mean ability, excelling in the lighter vein, as shown in his "Songs of Agricultural Chemists." He is the author of "Principles and Practice of Agricultural Analysis" (3 vols., 1894-97); "Foods and Their Adulterations" (1907); "The Lure of the Land" (1915), and a companion volume on Beverages; "Not by Bread Alone" (1915), also of sixty government bulletins and several hundred scientific papers and articles. His researches in the pure food field make a volume of 2,000 pages, and probably constitutes the most important contribution yet made to the science of this subject. Dr. Wiley was awarded the honorary degree of Ph.D. by Hanover College in 1876; LL.D. by Hanover (1898), and the University of Vermont (1911), and D.Sc. by Lafayette University in 1912. He married, 27. Feb., 1911, Anna Campbell,

daughter of General John C. Kelton, adjutant general of the U. S. Army.

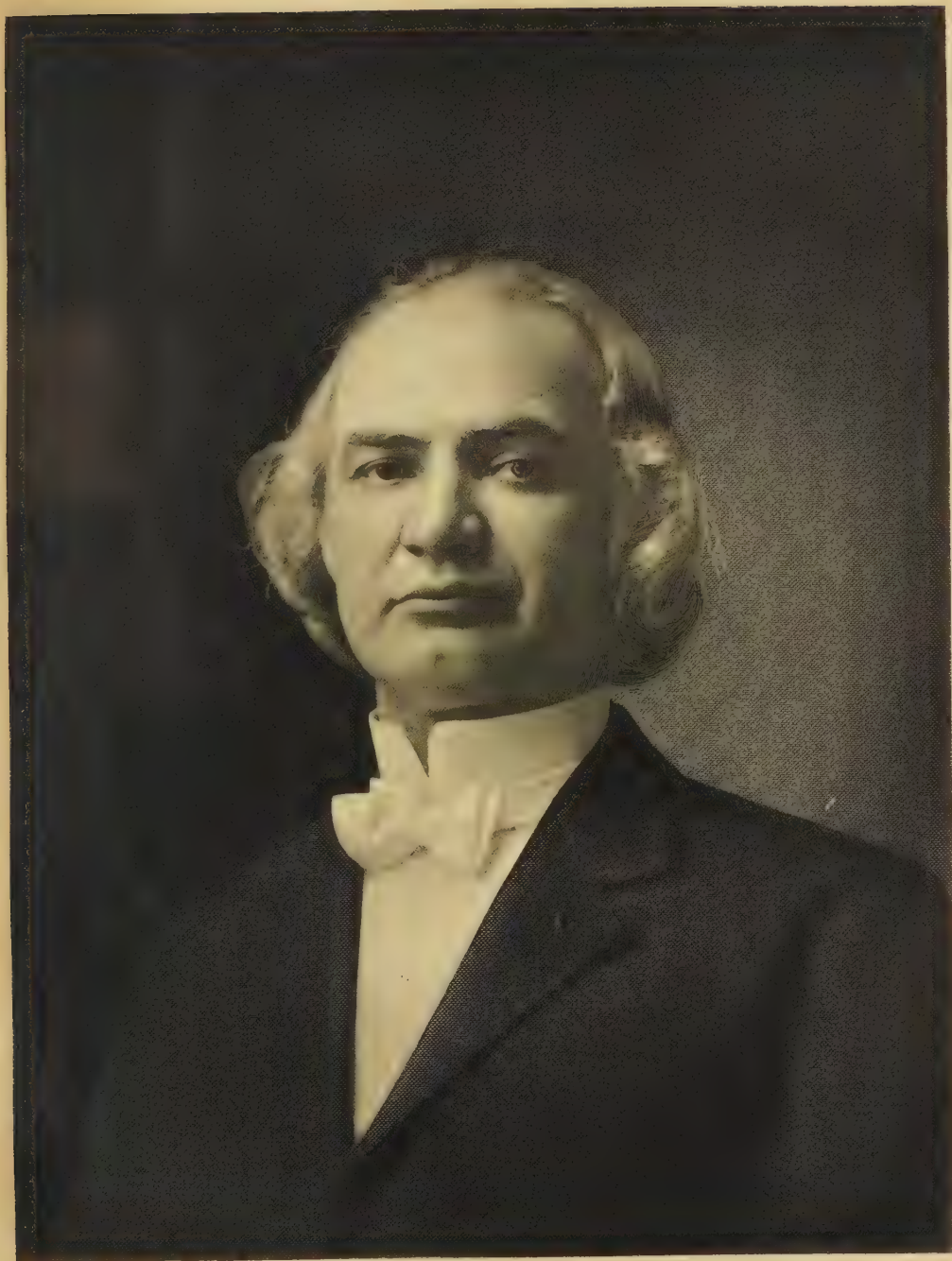
PRINCE, L. Bradford, governor of New Mexico, lawyer and author, b. at Flushing, N. Y., son of William R. and Charlotte G. (Collins) Prince. He was graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1866 with first honors in political science. He was alumni orator in 1868 and 1876. His Alma Mater has since conferred on him the degree of LL.D., as also Kenyon College. In 1871 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee, which had charge of the impeachment of certain New York judges in the following year. He served in the Assembly until the close of the session of 1875, introducing certain important constitutional amendments in 1874; was elected to the state senate of 1876-77, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876. In 1878 he was offered the governorship of Idaho territory which he declined, but the following year he accepted the chief justiceship of New Mexico, then being opened to railroad construction. This office he held until 1882, when he tendered his resignation, although he remained in the territory, taking a prominent part in its affairs. In 1889 he was appointed governor of New Mexico, a post which he held for four years. He was president of the Trans-Mississippi Congress in 1892, 1893 and 1899, and of the International Mining Congress of 1897, 1898, 1900 and 1901, and president of the New Mexico Historical Society since its foundation in 1883. He was the president of the New Mexico Horticultural Society from 1897 to 1905, and was again elected to this office in 1913. He was the vice-president of the National Irrigation Congress from 1900 to 1903, and president of the regents of New Mexico Agricultural College from 1899 to 1904. He was commissioner from New Mexico to the Chicago Exposition of 1893 and to the Omaha Exposition of 1899, and was one of the jury on anthropology and history of the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. An active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was a member of the General Conventions from 1877 to 1919, and now has the honor of holding the post of senior lay deputy. In 1880 he originated the American Church Building Fund, to which he devoted much effort until it was thoroughly established. He was Chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the District of New Mexico in 1880; president of the Association of Church Chancellors in 1919, and was first president of the Laymens' League of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1916. Having been associated with New Mexico from the days of her earliest awakening, he has become greatly interested in her mains and is said to possess the largest collection of American stone idols that has been made. Governor Prince is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; the Society of Mayflower Descendants; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the Revolution; the sons of the War of 1812, and of the Americanists. Always interested in horticultural questions in connection with the land of his adoption, he was honored by the presidency of the American Apple Congress in 1910 and 1911. He was vice-president of the National History Society in 1915. In 1913 he organized the So-

ciety for the Preservation of Spanish Antiquities, a movement which has since been carried forward with great enthusiasm, and was its first presiding officer. He holds an honorary membership in the American Numismatic Society, and is a member of the council of governors of the National Highways Association. Governor Prince has published: "Agricultural History of Queens County, N. Y." (1863); "American Nationality" (1868); "General Laws of New Mexico" (1881); "Historical Sketches of New Mexico" (1883); "A Nation, or a League" (1884); "The American Church and Its Name" (1886); "The Money Problem" (1896); "Stone Lions of Cachiti, an Archaeological Study" (1903); "Struggle for Statehood" (1910); "Old Fort Marcy, an Historical Sketch" (1911); "Concise History of New Mexico" (1912); "Students' History of New Mexico" (1913); "The Spanish Mission Churches of New Mexico" (1915); "Abraham Lincoln, the Man" (1917). He has also been a constant contributor to periodicals.

YOUNG, William H., lawyer, b. in Dayton, Ohio, 2 March, 1860, son of Edmond Stafford and Sarah B. (Dechert) Young. He was educated in the Dayton public schools, studied law in the offices of his father and brother, was admitted to the bar in 1884, and since 1888 has been the partner of his brother in the law firm of Young and Young. For many years after his admission to the bar he took a keen interest in politics, serving shortly after attaining his majority as president of the Blaine and Logan "First Voters," and during this period he delivered many campaign speeches, which gained for him a wide reputation as a ready, eloquent, and convincing speaker. At a later period he was often urged to become a candidate for the legislature or for Congress, but he has continuously declined to enter politics. When he was ten years of age, Mr. Young suffered from a malignant attack of scarlet fever from which hip disease and other complications ensued, confining him to his bed for nearly four years, resulting in permanent lameness and causing a decided limp in his walk, but this disadvantage, which would have proven a serious handicap to many, has in his case served only to add to his already marked personality, without detracting in any appreciable degree from his energy, his activities, or his usefulness. In Dayton, his native city, he has long been a conspicuous and familiar figure, and his genial manners, and buoyancy of spirits, together with his strong and unique personality, in many respects bear marked resemblance to his father's. His personal characteristics are such that he makes friends easily. He has at various times taken a leading part in public movements in Dayton for the promotion of charitable objects and moral and civic reforms. His goodness of heart and sympathy are well known and constantly remarked upon, not only as exemplified by his devotion to his mother and sister, now deceased, and to his brother, but also by a broad philanthropy extending to persons in all walks of life. At the bar he has always borne the reputation of a strong jury advocate and in this field, affording as it does opportunity for the display of his attractive individuality, his

sound common sense and great knowledge of human nature, his efforts have been attended by marked success. While he gives close attention to professional matters, being an excellent judge of land values and experienced in matters of general business, he devotes a part of his time to the management of his own and his brother's real estate holdings and to their other private interests. Mr. Young married on 10 May, 1916, Miss Hanna Witzembacher, of Belle Center, Ohio.

MacKAYE, Percy, dramatist and poet, b. in New York City, 16 March, 1875, son of Steele and Mary Keith (Medbery) MacKaye. He was graduated at Harvard in 1897, and during 1899-1900 studied at the University of Leipzig, Germany. From 1898 to 1900 he traveled extensively in Europe. During this period he lived at Rome, Brunnen, Switzerland and London. After his return to America in 1900, he taught in a private school until 1904, when he joined a community in New Hampshire known as the Cornish Colony. From that date he has been occupied wholly in literary work. He delivered a number of lectures on dramatic subjects at Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and other seats of learning, from 1906 to 1913. He delivered an address, "The Workers in Poetry," before the National Academy and Institute at the New Theatre in New York, 1911. He published "The Canterbury Pilgrims," a comedy, in 1903. This was produced by the Coburn Players in April, 1909. The play was also performed by the company in the open air at Harvard, Yale and other universities from 1900 to 1913, and was presented as a civic pageant at Gloucester, Mass., August 4, 1909, in honor of President Taft. In 1904 he published a prose version of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." "Fenris the Wolf," a tragedy, appeared in 1905 and in the same year he wrote a prologue to the Saint Gaudens' masque at Cornish, N. H. "Jean d'Arc," a tragedy, was issued in 1906, and was played during the next two years by E. H. Sothorn and Julia Marlowe, in America and in England. "Sappho and Phaon," also a tragedy, was produced by Harrison Grey Fiske in New York in 1907. In 1908 "The Scarecrow, a Tragedy of the Ludicrous," was put on the boards in New York by Henry B. Harris in 1910. His "Ode to the American Universities" was read before the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity in 1908. A Lincoln centenary ode was composed in 1909 and read before the Brooklyn Institute. "Mater," an American comedy was produced by Henry Miller in New York in 1908. A volume of essays, "The Playhouse and the Play," made its appearance in 1909. In the same year he wrote a tercentenary ballad, "Ticonderoga," which was read on the battle ground. For the dedication of the New Theatre he wrote a "Choral Song," sung by the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York on Nov. 6, 1909. MacKaye brought out a volume of poems in the same year. On Feb. 8 he read "Commander Perry and His Men" at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. On Nov. 3 another commemorating poem, "Ellen Terry," was read at the Hudson Theatre, New York. His comedy, "A Garland to Sylvia," came out in 1910. A satirical comedy, "Anti-Matrimony," produced by Henrietta Crosman, made its appearance



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in 1910 and kept the boards the following year. In 1911 his play "Tomorrow" was issued and put on at the Little Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1913. He published a memoir of his father, Steele MacKaye, in 1911. "Yankee Fantasies," a volume of one-act plays, was his next production. Of these plays "Sam Average" was produced at the Toy Theatre, Boston, and "Gettysburg," at the Bijou, Boston, and "Chuck" by the Repertory Players, Milwaukee, in 1912. "The Civic Theatre" came from his pen in the same year; also "Uriel, and Other Poems"; "The Modern Reader's Chaucer," in collaboration with Prof. J. S. P. Tatlock; "Sinbad the Sailor," a lyric drama, set to music by Frederick S. Converse. "Sinbad" was not published until 1917. "Eeny Meeny, a Moonshine Fantasy," was published in 1913. A production which attracted wide attention was "Sanctuary," a bird masque, produced for President and Mrs. Wilson at the Meriden Bird Club Sanctuary in New Hampshire in the same year. In 1914 he produced a "Civic Masque," which was acted by 7,500 of the citizens of St. Louis in four performances. A lyric drama, "The Immigrants," appeared in 1915. A poem, "Goethals," was read at Carnegie Hall, New York, on March 4, 1914. A poem, "Edison," was read at the same place two days later. "A Thousand Years Ago," a comedy, was staged by William A. Brady at the Shubert Theatre, New York, and in other parts of the country in the same year. Another volume of poems, entitled "The Present Hour," was published during the same period. In 1915, a civic ritual, "The New Citizen," was presented in a number of cities for the purpose of furthering the work of Americanization. MacKaye brought out in the same year an essay entitled "A Substitution for War." Then in 1916 he issued a collection of his poems and plays in two volumes. An event of literary importance was the presentation of his "Caliban," a community masque, in May and June of 1916, in celebration of the Shakespeare tercentenary at the City College stadium in New York. Two thousand actors took part, and there were ten performances. At the Harvard stadium it was presented sixteen times. It was first shown there on July 16, 1917, and 4,000 players were in the cast. An opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," the music by Reginald de Koven, was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1917-18. His "Battle Cry of Alliance," a song whose music was written by the same composer, came out in 1917. This was followed by the "American Conservation Hymn," the music written by Francis Macmillan. "The Community Drama," an essay, was published in 1917. "Behind Masques," a curtain raiser for the opening of the Theatre du Vieux-Colombier, New York, was produced in November, 1917. "The Evergreen Tree," a Christmas masque, with music by Arthur Farwell and scenic designs by Robert Edmond Jones, was produced in 1917 at army camps, naval stations and elsewhere.

STRASSBURGER, Ralph Beaver, financier and diplomat, was born in Norristown, Pa., 26 March, 1883, the son of Jacob Andrew and Mary (Beaver) Strassburger. He traces his ancestry to the strong German Lutheran and

Reform pioneers who came to this country in search of religious and social freedom prior to the Revolutionary War. Eight of his ancestors served in this war. One progenitor, Peter Schumaker, came to America as early as 1683; accompanying Francis Daniel Pastorius, the eminent German scholar, who with his little band of courageous followers, settled on the shores of the Delaware only a few months following the arrival of William Penn. Another ancestor was Dielman Kolb, the translator of the "Martyr's Mirror." Other members of this family were John Markley, a distinguished militia officer and landed proprietor; and John Sallade, a patriot who not only served in the Revolutionary War when far advanced in years, but sent six sons to aid in the cause of freedom. Mr. Strassburger's direct line is traced to Johann Andreas Strassburger, a native of Oberlingheim, Germany, who came to the city of Philadelphia in 1742. He was a man of learning and a leading educator in his time. All of the Strassburgers were typical early Pennsylvania Germans who did much to conquer the wilderness in Bucks and Montgomery counties. All of them were deeply religious and through their kindly treatment of the Indians of that region led many of the savages to embrace the Lutheran, Heidelberg Reformed and Mennonite faith. Jacob Andrew Strassburger (1849-1908), father of Ralph Beaver Strassburger, was a distinguished member of the bars of Montgomery County, Pa., Norristown and Philadelphia, and at one time district attorney of Montgomery County; was a graduate of Tremont Seminary, Norristown; a lecturer on constitutional law at Ursinus College; and in 1892 was sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention held in Minneapolis supporting James G. Blaine against Benjamin B. Harrison. Mr. Strassburger's mother was a daughter of Dr. Ephraim Kerr Beaver, an old and prominent resident of Montgomery County. He received his preliminary education in the public and private schools of Norristown, graduating from Norristown High School in 1899. He then studied at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, for two years, during which time he secured high honors in athletics; and was selected as a member of the famous football team which, under the captaincy of James Hogan, later of Yale University, made a brilliant record. Every member of this Phillips-Exeter team subsequently became a leading university team. In 1901, Mr. Strassburger was appointed to the United States Naval Academy by the Hon. I. P. Wanger, from his home district, now the Eighth Congressional district of Pennsylvania. During his Annapolis days he kept up his prestige in athletics, playing for four years on the football team and with great distinction. In 1902 he was chosen substitute for the All-American team of that year. Prior to this he had alone scored all the points for Annapolis in the memorable Army and Navy game at Philadelphia. Mr. Strassburger was graduated from Annapolis and ordered to sea in 1905, having the honor of being chosen to serve under Rear-Admiral W. B. Brownson, United States Navy, former superintendent of the Naval Academy. His vessel was the new flagship of the armored cruiser squadron of

the U. S. Steamship "West Virginia." After two years at sea he received promotion to the rank of Ensign. He next saw service on the U. S. Steamship "Connecticut," under command of Admiral Robley D. Evans, United States Navy; was attached to the presidential yacht "Mayflower," of the United States Navy in 1907, during the incumbency of the late Theodore Roosevelt. Ensign Strassburger also served on the fast scout cruiser "Birmingham," during the conduct of the competitive engineering tests between the U. S. Steamship "Salem," and the U. S. Steamship "Chester." In 1909, after eight years' service, he left the Navy to accept a position in the marine department of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, manufacturers of the most of the steam boilers installed for the American, English and Italian Navies as well as for the Navies of Brazil, Argentina and several smaller nations. Incidental to this phase of his career a story is related which forcibly illustrates Mr. Strassburger's cool and courageous conduct in a dangerous emergency. During the progress of the builders' trial trip of the newly completed U. S. Steamship "North Dakota," a header blew out causing the death of two men and scalding several others. He promptly entered the chamber and regardless of personal safety was enabled to isolate the boiler, therefore saving many lives and in all probability the ship itself. At the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1913, Mr. Strassburger entered the diplomatic service by being appointed by President Taft as Consul General and Secretary of Legation to Roumania, Bulgaria and Serbia. Following this he was promoted to the post of Second Secretary of the Embassy at Tokio, Japan. Upon the accession of the Democratic party to political supremacy with the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency, he was retired from the foreign service after the appointment of Mr. W. J. Bryan as Secretary of State. Always active and influential in Republican politics Mr. Strassburger has been prominent as an ardent party supporter and follower of the regular Republican State Organizations. In 1914 he was a candidate for the United States House of Representatives, but was defeated by Hon. Henry W. Watson by a very slight majority after a whirlwind campaign. As early as February, 1917, at the time of the rupture of amicable relations between this country and Germany, his intense patriotism led to the immediate offer of his services to the Navy Department at Washington, and he was at once assigned to duty in the U. S. Naval Intelligence Department. He also saw service on the Overseas Transport "Louisville," and later was assigned to special duty in Philadelphia in connection with clearing up the draft scandal in the Fourth Naval Recruiting District. His efficient work in this capacity brought him a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy. In December, 1919, foreseeing the serious results which would ensue from American participation in the League of Nations, he entered actively into the discussion as to whether or not the United States should follow the Wilsonian policy and enter the League of Nations and ratify the Treaty of Versailles. He was a strong supporter of the Knox plan and that group of patriots who were charac-

terized as "Irreconcilables" by the Wilsonian Democrats; was a large financial contributor to the first meetings which were held throughout the country against the League, and participated actively in the management of this campaign. An ardent supporter of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, Mr. Strassburger would have supported him for the presidency; but upon Senator Knox's announcement that he would not be a candidate took an active part in the management of the campaign of Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California. The success of this campaign, because of the issue involved and the campaign ability of Mr. Johnson himself, was remarkable. In contradiction to the methods in the use by the Wood and Lowden forces its conduct was notably efficient and economical as shown by the fact that while the Wood forces were spending over \$2,000,000, the Johnson campaign was managed for about \$200,000. It was shown by the Senate Investigating Committee that Mr. Strassburger was the main contributor to the Johnson campaign and one of the most active in its management. In November, 1920, he accompanied Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois on a trip to Geneva, at which time they attended the first meeting of the League of Nations. Subsequently they visited Austria, Vienna, Budapest, Prague, Warsaw, Poland, Berlin, Rome, Brussels, Paris and London, meeting on this trip practically every statesman of note and gaining much information as to the condition and ideals of these various nations. As a result they returned fully satisfied that the stand which they had taken regarding the League was the correct one. Mr. Strassburger is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Royal Institute of Naval Architects of England. He belongs to the University, New York Yacht, Racquet and Tennis, Recess, Army and Navy, and New York Press clubs of New York City; the Bryn Mawr Polo, Racquet, and Philadelphia Cricket clubs, the Radnor Hunt, Whitemarsh Valley Hunt, Rose Tree Valley Hunt, and Huntington Valley Hunt clubs of Philadelphia; the Metropolitan Club and Army and Navy and Racquet clubs of Washington, D. C.; the Jekyll Island Club of Brunswick, Georgia; the Thousand Island Yacht, the Thousand Island Country, and the Thousand Island Polo clubs of Alexandria Bay, New York; the American Lawn Tennis Association, the National Republican Club of New York; American Remount Association, Penelun Club, Philadelphia; Sunnybrook Golf Club; the Travellers' Club of Paris; the Alpine Public Schools Club of London; Ile de Puteaux, Paris, France; the United States Naval Officers' Association; and the Graduates Association, United Naval Academy. He married, 11 May, 1911, at West Wickam, Kent, England, May Bourne, daughter of the late Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, of Oakdale, Long Island, president of the Singer Manufacturing Company. They have one child, J. A. Peter Strassburger. Mr. Strassburger's estate, Normandy Farm, at Franklinsville, Gwynedd Valley, Pennsylvania, is one of the most extensive in Pennsylvania, comprising nearly one thousand acres, and over thirty houses and barns, one of which is five hundred feet long. The farm is devoted chiefly to the raising of thorough-



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breeds and hunting horses. Among some of the horses are "Panacea" (Peter Pan-Mint Cake), from James R. Keene's stud in Kentucky; "Gingersnap Second," a granddaughter of "Meddler," and brought from the Haras de Fresny, France, owned by Clarence H. Mackay; and Wolverton 2nd, winner of the Radnor Hunt Cup, Rose Tree Hunt Cup, Fox Hall Hunt Cup, Monckton, Maryland, defeating thirty of the best point to point horses in America.

HIGGINSON, Francis John, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., b. at Boston, Mass., 19 July, 1843, son of Stephen and Agnes Gordon (Cochrane) Higginson. He is a grandson of Stephen and Louisa (Storow), and a descendant of Rev. Francis Higginson, who was selected by the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in 1629, to conduct a band of two hundred pilgrims from England to Salem, and there establish the first church. He was appointed to the Naval academy from Massachusetts, being graduated in 1861. His first active service was in the opening incidents of the Civil War. Assigned to the "Colorado," he was wounded in a boat attack on the Confederate privateer "Judith" in Pensacola Harbor. In Farragut's historic passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi River and subsequent engagement with the Confederate fleet at Chalmette, which resulted in the capture of New Orleans, Higginson acted as signal officer for Capt. Theodor M. Bailey on the "Cayuga." Thence he passed to the "Vixen" for a short tour of duty. He received his promotion to a lieutenant 1 July, 1862. Transferred to the "Powhatan," he had two years' service on the South Atlantic blockading squadron. In the naval bombardment and assault on Fort Sumter in July, 1862, he was in command of the leading boats in the unsuccessful attempt to seize the fort, and was highly commended in despatches for his courage and judgment. From this assignment he passed to the "Housatonic," and was aboard her when she was blown up by a Confederate torpedo off Charleston harbor. In 1864 he was sent to the Naval Academy on special duty, and the following year ordered to the "Hartford," bound for the Asiatic Station, where he continued until 1868. While there, 25 July, 1866, he received promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander. He was attached to the "Richmond" (1869-71); the "Shenandoah" (1871-73); the "Franklin," as executive officer (1873-74); and the "Dictator" (1874). Detailed to shore duty, during the next three years he was successively commander of the Boston naval rendezvous, executive officer of the receiving ship "Ohio," attached to the torpedo school at Newport, R. I., and to the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington, obtaining the commander's commission 10 June, 1876. He was in command of the "Despatch" (1878-79); was lighthouse inspector for the Fifth district (1880-82); in command of the "Miantonomah" (1882-83), and of the "Monocacy" (1883-86). For the next three years he was stationed at Newport; first, at the torpedo school, then at the Naval College, finally as commandant or the Naval Training Station. On 27 Sept., 1891, he received his captain's commission, and was given command of the

"Atlanta." In 1894 he was in command of the "Monterey"; in 1895-96 on special duty at the Navy Yard, New York; and in 1896-97 captain of that yard. When war with Spain was declared, he was in command of the "Massachusetts," and took part in the blockade of Santiago and the destruction of the Spanish fleet. For eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on this occasion, he was advanced three numbers, and shortly thereafter promoted to the rank of commodore. He commanded the naval force which conveyed the military expedition under Gen. Miles to Porto Rico, and covered its landing. After serving as chairman of the Light House Board (1898-1901), he assumed command of the North Atlantic Fleet (1901-03), having attained the rank of rear admiral, 3 March, 1901. During 1903-05 he was commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. On 19 July, 1905, he retired on reaching the statutory age limit. Rear Admiral Higginson is the author of "Naval Battles in the Century," and of a number of professional papers.

FELDER, Thomas Brailsford, lawyer, b. in Waynesboro, Burke County, Ga., 6 Oct., 1864, son of Thomas Brailsford and Clara Minerva (Corker) Felder. The earliest of the name to come to this country was Hans Henry Felder, a native of Germany, who came to the American colonies in 1734, with a ship load of other seekers for new fields of fortune, under the leadership of John Peter Perry. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., Hans Henry Felder became captain of the party of emigrants and they journeyed from Charleston to Edisto, subsequently named Orangeburg, which formed the nucleus of Orange County. The earliest records of Orangeburg show that the Felder family was a prominent one; and from the date of its founding there was no event of public importance without mention of one of the name as an active participant. Hans Henry Felder was made a justice of the peace in 1768, soon after the district of Orangeburg was formed. In 1775 he was named a member of the committee having in hand the carrying into execution of the Continental Association, and was subsequently chosen as a deputy to the first Continental Congress. At the outbreak of the war of the Revolution he was a member of the South Carolina State Legislature, and immediately organized a company of his own in which his seven sons, Henry, Jacob, John Frederick, Samuel, Abraham, and Peter, fought bravely and gallantly by the side of their father. One was killed at the battle of Cowpens, while another, John, was shot on the bank of the Congaree River while attempting to escape capture. Captain Felder lost his life in trying to save his home, the second to be burned during the progress of the war, but lives in history as one of South Carolina's most influential and patriotic citizens. Thomas B. Felder, 1st, was a lawyer of great prominence in the South, at one time holding the office of Attorney General of Georgia; and served in the Confederate army as colonel of the Third Georgia Regiment. His mother was related to General Moultrie and other distinguished Revolutionary heroes, and through her, also, he is connected with the Mannings, Brailsfords and Richardsons of South Carolina. His maternal grandfather, Stephen Augustus

Corker, had unsuccessfully fomented one of the many Irish revolutions, and when his estates were confiscated he took refuge in Georgia. He is also related, on this side of the family, to Sydney Lanier, the southern poet. His early education was obtained at Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga., and Waynesboro high school, where he completed the course with first honors in 1879. Subsequently he attended the North Georgia Military and Agricultural College at Dahlonega, and in 1883 was graduated in the University of Georgia at Athens, with the degrees of A. B. and B. L. On 15 Aug., 1883, he was admitted to the state bar, and began his practice in Dublin, Ga. His success in his profession was assured from the start. The year following his admission to practice his eminent qualities as an attorney had brought him so favorably to the notice of the voters of the community that he was elected to the office of solicitor of the City Court of Laurens County, a post which he held until 1887. The next year he was chosen as presidential elector from the Third Congressional District. In 1890, Mr. Felder removed to Atlanta, Ga., where he won immediate recognition as one of the state's most able representatives of the bar. In 1896-97 he served as chairman of the General Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. In 1898, at the urgent solicitation of his constituents, he was induced to accept nomination for Congress, on the Democratic ticket, but on account of his views on the money question, which have since been justified, he was defeated. He was three times a delegate to the National Democratic convention, the last occasion being the convention held in Baltimore in 1912, when he seconded the nomination and cast his vote for Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, for president. Previous to this, in 1904, he had served as elector from the state at large, and as president of the Electoral College. Among other offices of a semi-legal and public character Mr. Felder was chairman of the committee investigating the charges against two judges of the superior court; and was on the official staff of Gov. W. Y. Atkinson. As the head of the law firm of Anderson, Felder, Rountree and Wilson, Mr. Felder represented one of the strongest legal combinations of the South. One notable case which he conducted was against the dispensary grafters, in 1907, when, as special counsel for the state, he and his associates won a brilliant victory, securing approximately \$1,000,000 for the state, and the conviction of some of the culprits. This suit, which was termed "a battle for state and individual honesty and uprightness," was decided in the state's favor by the U. S. Supreme Court, and attracted nation-wide attention. Although he has had much legal political publicity, Mr. Felder is one of the most modest and conservative of citizens, seeking always the interest of his clients and constituents, and lending his whole energy to promote the best interests of the state. He is practical and clear headed, but possesses the vein of romanticism often found in the Southern statesman. His knowledge of the law is profound and his integrity unquestioned. He has written much for the press, and his articles have been compelling and convincing in securing many important reforms. He was the recognized

leader in the South and at the national capital of the forces of prohibition, and to his efforts, perhaps more than to those of any other individual, is due the successful termination of the fight for state and national prohibition of the liquor traffic. He is a member of the Capital City, Piedmont Driving, Druid Hill Country, Automobile and Transportation clubs; the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, fraternal orders; and the Sigma Nu, Phi Kappa and Phi Delta Theta college societies. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Felder has been twice married, first in 1886, to Charlotte Johnson, daughter of Grafton Johnson, a prominent capitalist and banker of Indianapolis, Ind., and granddaughter, on the maternal side, of Noah K. Noble, the first Republican governor of Indiana; second in 1906, Wilson Norfleet Johnson, widow of a prominent banker, of Little Rock, Ark., and daughter of F. M. Norfleet, head of the Sledge-Norfleet Cotton Company, of Memphis, Tenn. He has one son, Thomas Brailsford Felder.

DEWEY, Melvil, librarian, b. at Adams Centre, N. Y., 10 Dec., 1851, son of Joel and Eliza (Green) Dewey. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1874, and so marked was his bent for the vocation in which he has since become widely eminent that he was in 1873 appointed librarian to the college, which post he held for three years. In 1876 he removed to Boston with clear ideas as to his future life-work, which he had already divided into three branches: the promotion of libraries and the systematization of library work as a prop to popular education; the introduction of the international or metric system of weights and measures, and the simplification of English spelling. At the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876 he was the active organizer of three associations for advancing these interests; the American Library Association; the Spelling Reform Association; and the American Metric Bureau. As secretary and executive officer he had for fifteen years the entire charge of their work in which he had as associates the most prominent educators, librarians and philologists of the country. He also founded in 1876 the Library Bureau, a commercial institution for the furnishing of library supplies of every kind, based on the central idea of labor-saving methods and devices for literary and desk workers. His gradually increasing prominence in his special field secured him the call to Columbia University as chief librarian in 1883. In the following year he was made professor of library economy, a new chair, and director of the library school. He remained at Columbia for six years, during which he was of the greatest service to that institution in the pending development from a college into a university, and in the establishment of Barnard College. In the adoption of the metric system, and of standard time, he labored very actively as secretary of the American Metrological Society, of which Dr. F. A. P. Barnard of Columbia was the president. During his administration the library became one of the great university libraries of the world, adding more volumes in the six years than in all the previous years of its existence. In 1888 he was called to Albany to instal the state library in the new capitol. In December of the



Thos. B. Fredet.

same year he was elected secretary-treasurer and executive officer of the University of the State of New York and director of the State library. He removed to Albany 1, Jan., 1889, and is best known by the work accomplished there in the following twelve years, during which time the university has been wholly reorganized; all the laws pertaining to secondary, higher and professional education of the past century have been replaced by the new university law, drawn by him as filling his conception of current educational ideals. At home and abroad his work at the State University has been generously recognized and more than half of the states of the Union have within the past five years adopted more or less of his ideas. He has been liberally supported by the state, and, as to actual results, it is stated that the growth in some fields since the introduction of his ideas has exceed 1,000 per cent during the last ten years of his incumbency. In library work he has always believed that the library is the cornerstone of the best modern education, and the necessary complement of the schools. He has made this ideal an active principle in his life-work and for nearly a generation he has been the pioneer in nearly all the movements and organizations for promoting general library interests. He conceived the idea of what has taken form as the American Library Association as a national society for those most interested in the modern library idea. He was its executive officer for fifteen years and had charge of its offices and was their elected president. He presided at the International Library Conference held for ten days during the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. As a periodical representing his views, he founded the "Library Journal," which has for twenty-two years been recognized as the leading library organ of the world. He founded the first of a long series of successful library clubs in New York City in 1885, and was its president when he resigned at Columbia to undertake the first thorough organization of the library work of an entire state. In June, 1886, he began publication of "Library Notes," a quarterly which has since grown into the monthly "Public Libraries." On 5 Jan., 1887, he opened at Columbia the first school in the world for the training of librarians, and became its director. From this has sprung a dozen other institutions, nearly every one of which has been presided over by his students. In 1890 he inaugurated a system of state library associations which has been followed by nearly every state in the Union. In 1892 he drafted the most comprehensive and far-reaching library law yet placed on the statute-book of any state or nation, for in it the library is first fully recognized as taking its place beside the public school as a part of the state's educational system. This was followed by his organization of the public libraries department with its now famous system of travelling-libraries and state inspection, which has been widely copied. Mr. Dewey has always given freely of his time and strength to help in library matters in any part of the country, and no other American is so often consulted regarding library buildings, reorganization, new laws and similar matters. He proposed in 1877 the famous A. L. A. Catalogue of

which he became editor in 1844. He persisted in the idea till it was carried out by the exhibit at the Columbian Exposition of the model library of 5,000 volumes. He is the author of many new features, methods and devices widely used in this country and abroad, and has constantly written usually without signature articles, pamphlets and books bearing on libraries and education. His manuals of rules for accession shelf and catalogue departments are widely used as textbooks, and what is more the principal volume on library administration was planned and edited by him in 1893 and issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education. He is best known however by the "Decimal Classification and Relative Index," published in 1876, which has gone through many editions is in use in nearly every civilized country in the world, and has been adopted by more libraries than all other systems combined. The system is also widely used by individual students, and has been characterized as a new and practical universal language common to scholars of all nations. In 1896 Mr. Dewey was elected first president of the library department of the National Educational Association as a tribute to his work. In 1897 he represented this government at the International Congress of Librarians at the Queen's Jubilee in London. At about this time the chief librarian of Oxford University at a public meeting declared that to Mr. Dewey, more than to all other librarians together, was due the remarkable progress of the two decades which had won for the librarian a distinct recognition among the learned professions. In 1895 Mr. Dewey began the promotion of the Lake Placid Club in Essex County, N. Y., a coöperative country residence club which now has an estate of 6,000 acres, four clubhouses, sixty cottages, dairy and poultry farms, and forests worth over \$1,100,000. Here he has made his home during the advancing years of his life, devoting his time to general library and allied educational interests, and to the large Lake Placid County business centering around the Lake Placid Club. He has served as a trustee of the Chautauqua Institution and as general director of the Chautauqua Summer Library School for a number of years. He was awarded the World's Fair Grand Prize at Paris in 1900 for his services to libraries and to education. Mr. Dewey married 19 Oct., 1878, Annie Roberts Godfrey of Milford, Mass.

QUIGG, Lemuel Ely, lawyer and journalist, b. in Cecil County, Md., 12 Feb., 1863; d. in New York, N. Y., 2 July, 1919; son of John Bolton and Jane H. (Townsend) Quigg. He was descended from sturdy Irish stock which had settled in America prior to the revolutionary war, and one of his ancestors was killed at the battle of Princeton. His father, a Methodist minister of considerable note, was founder of the famous Asbury Park meeting, and otherwise prominent in the affairs of his church. Mr. Quigg received the greater part of his education in the state of Delaware, to which his family moved while he was a baby. Attending first the common school at Wilmington, he later completed his course of study at the Dover Academy, Dover, Del. For a short time he was editor of a small newspaper in Montana, and later, after removing to New

York, was for some time on the staff of the "New York Times." The "Flushing Times," however, offered him a position as editor, which he accepted. Finding the field too narrow he returned to New York in 1885 to become a reporter on the "New York Tribune," and soon succeeded in qualifying as one of the editors of that paper. His taste ran to political writing, and Whitelaw Reid, owner of the "Tribune," gave him his first active political work as press agent for the Republican National Committee in the campaign of 1892. Two years later he astonished the politicians by being elected to Congress on the Republican ticket from a strong Tammany district, running 949 votes ahead of his opponent, William L. Brown, largely through the assistance of Senator Platt, then at the height of his power. His election marked him as one of the rising political figures of the city, and at the following general election he returned to the House of Representatives, with a wide margin of 10,000 votes over his Democratic rival, John Connelly. He was once more elected to Congress in 1896, but resigned his seat to give all of his time to the management of the "New York Press," of which he had become editor and publisher in the preceding year. While in Congress Mr. Quigg was the prime mover in a number of measures for the betterment of the working conditions of the New York postmen and other employees of the Federal government. His enemies during this time charged that the Tubular Despatch Company, which sought a contract for carrying the mails under the streets of New York City, had exerted improper influence in dealing with Mr. Quigg, but he repudiated the charges. Later he was accused by Montague Lessler of having paid money to Philip Doblin in aid of the Holland Submarine Boat Company. Mr. Quigg had Doblin placed on the witness stand and completely smashed the accusations against him, the latter swearing that he had never received money from Mr. Quigg. Senator Platt at this time had Mr. Quigg elected president of the New York County Committee and in 1898, the following year, he was re-elected to this position. During these years he was a friend of Theodore Roosevelt and it was said that he was influential in persuading him to run for governor of the state. In 1897 Mr. Quigg was mainly instrumental in preventing fusion between the Republicans and the Citizens Union on local candidates. About this time he began to withdraw from active participation in politics and entered the service of Thomas Fortune Ryan. Opening offices at 32 Nassau Street, New York, in 1900, he represented certain public service corporations, having been admitted to the bar a short time before. Mr. Quigg was an exceptionally brilliant man whose understanding of human nature made it possible for him to be of the greatest service to the public. He was a power in the Republican party for many years, but used his influence more in the interests of others than for himself. In fishing he found his greatest relaxation and he often turned to this recreation after a strenuous bout in the political lists. He was a member of many organizations and clubs, among them the Republican Club, the City Club, the Bar Association, and the Museum of Fine Arts and the

Museum of Natural History. On 20 June, 1887, he married Ethel, daughter of Joseph Murray of Flushing, N. Y. They had one son, Murray Townsend Quigg.

ROWLAND, Dunbar, lawyer, historian and author, b. at Oakland, Yalobusha Co., Miss., 25 Aug., 1864, son of William Brewer and Mary Judith Moorman (Bryan) Rowland. His mother was a direct descendant of Charles Moorman of Louisa Co., Va., who emancipated his slaves in 1778, and was one of the first and foremost abolitionists of colonial times. The name Rowland is of Norman origin, and was brought to England in the train of William the Conqueror. Branches of the family spread into Wales and Scotland, and there distinguished themselves by notable achievements in literature and politics. John Rowland, the first American ancestor, came to this country in 1635 on the ship "Dorset," and settled in Virginia. He was the son of John and Scolis (Pemberton) Rowland, of Surrey County, England, and grandson of Thomas Rowland, a man prominent in the affairs of Baconthorpe. Among the famous members of the Rowland line, and outstanding in America, was Michael Rowland, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who participated in the battle of Guilford Courthouse, there winning for himself a reputation that stood for courage and striking initiative. The Rowlands continued their cotton raising and plantation work in Virginia until the year 1840, at which time Colonel Creed T. Rowland, the grandfather of Dunbar, removed to Lowndes County, Miss., afterward removing to Aberdeen, Monroe County, where he died in 1866. Dunbar's father was a practicing physician in Oakland, and did much for the promotion of health and sanitation in the town. He was thoroughly devoted to a high calling, scholarly and energetic in his interests. His son was sent to a private school in Memphis, Tenn., and afterward prepared for college at Oakland Academy. In 1882 he entered the freshman class of the Mississippi A. and M. College. It was there that the young man first began to shine as an historian, although at that time he had no intention of specializing in the subject. Indeed, most of his elective courses were those chosen from the science group. Mr. Dunbar, in 1885, one year before his graduation, was selected as first anniversarian of the Philotechnic Society. In 1888 he delivered a stirring alumni oration, calling upon all undergraduates to devote themselves seriously to the task of learning, and by that method to prepare themselves for good citizenship. College, the young orator declared, is the stepping stone on the great stairway of life. And so it was in his own case, for after four years of hard grinding, constant thought, and untold meditation on the subject, Mr. Dunbar decided on the law for his profession, and in 1886 entered the University of Mississippi. He was graduated from there in 1888 with the degree of LL.B., and on account of a well founded recognition as a good speaker, was selected in his senior year for debater at commencement time. In November of the same year he located in Memphis, Tenn., for the practice of law, and at the end of four rugged years had acquired many friends and associates. In 1893, when Mr. Rowland returned to Mississippi, he left



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behind him the influences of scholarship and culture, two powers of his presence that were bound to manifest themselves. Coffeville became an excellent place for legal headquarters, a town in which Dr. Edward Mayes, L. Q. C. Lamar and General E. C. Walthall had practiced in the past. In 1902, when the Department of Archives and History was created by the Legislature of Mississippi at his suggestion, Mr. Rowland was elected its director 15 March, 1902. He was reelected 1, Nov., 1907, for the term beginning 15 March, 1908. In recognition of his services to the state, the University of Mississippi conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. In the summer of 1906 he went abroad for the purpose of securing transcripts of the English, French and Spanish official archives. This material enabled him to get first-hand data on the original sources of Mississippi history, and, at the same time, to study the chronological systems of those countries. The state legislature voted a very liberal appropriation to finance the purchasing of copies. With this fund, Mr. Rowland not only secured duplicate records which related to the provincial happenings in his own state, but much valuable information that cast new light over the dusty annals of the lower South. As a result of his serviceable work, Dr. Rowland was made chairman of a committee, formed to bring about co-operation between the state and independent historical societies. Through his influence and guidance in this capacity a plan was acted upon for the calendaring of French archives pertaining to the history of the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Rowland was also the originator of a scheme, adopted by the United States War Department, of a roster containing the names of all men in the Union and Confederate armies. At present the doctor is interested in, and, in fact, is the leader of a movement for the erection of a National Archives Building in Washington, D. C. In 1910 he was sent to Brussels as a delegate to the International Congress of Archivists. Dr. Rowland is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and an active and honorary member of a number of historical societies in the United States, among which are the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (president 1915-16), and the Mississippi Historical Society. He is an honorary member of the Missouri and Minnesota Historical Societies, and assistant secretary for the Southern States of the American Association for International Conciliation. He is the author or editor of the following books: "Mississippi Official and Statistical Register" (1904, 1908, 1912, 1917); "Mississippi Territorial Archives" (1905); "Encyclopedia of Mississippi History" (1907); "Mississippi Provincial Archives, English Dominion" (1911); "Annual Reports Department of Archives and History" (1902-14, ten volumes); "Encyclopedia of Mississippi History" (1917); and "Official Correspondence of William C. C. Claiborne, 1808-16." On December 20, 1906, he married Eron Opha Gregory, daughter of Major Benjamin B. Moore, a soldier in both the Mexican and the Civil Wars, and at one time associate editor with William L. Yancey of the "Wetumpka Argus."

Mrs. Rowland is a writer and poet of distinction.

HAPGOOD, Norman, editor, b. in Chicago, 28 March, 1868, son of Charles H. and Fanny Louise (Powers) Hapgood. He acquired his preparatory education in Chicago and Alton, Ill., and then entered Harvard University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1890, and A.M. and LL.B. in 1893. Then, returning to Chicago, he practiced law one year, but abandoned the profession for the more congenial work of journalism. He began as a reporter on the Chicago "Evening Post." Later he was political writer and dramatic critic in Milwaukee, and then for two years dramatic critic of the New York "Evening Post." In 1897 he became editor of the "Commercial Advertiser," and successfully built up departments on schools, literature and the drama, finally concentrating his attention upon dramatic criticism. When he began work as a dramatic critic in New York, he lacked the advantages of long-standing and extensive acquaintance with actors, dramatists, and managers. But he had the advantage of profound knowledge of plays and the principles of drama, and he raised dramatic criticism from the level of greenroom gossip to the dignity of constructive criticism and interpretation. He served also as dramatic editor of "The Bookman." In 1902 he traveled in Europe, and while resting on the Riviera, engaged in the leisurely composition of certain introspective essays which he has never published, received a call to the editorship of "Collier's Weekly." During his tenure of this editorship, he achieved a national reputation as a journalist and man of letters, through the trenchancy of the pen he fearlessly wielded in the interpretation of public questions. Under his leadership, "Collier's" exercised an active influence in great public affairs. In national politics it was a strong factor in the campaign against "Cannonism" in Congress. In championing the cause of Gifford Pinchot and conservation against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, it was largely responsible for bringing the latter's policies into discredit. Later, also, it rendered a signal public service in the fight it waged against quack medicines. At the same time, under Hapgood's administration, the literary quality of the paper was kept at a high standard. But during the political campaign of 1912 he became at variance with the Collier Publishing House and with his editorial associate, who wished to shape the policy of the Weekly toward Roosevelt and the Progressive Party movement; whereas Hapgood was in sympathy with the Democratic candidacy of Woodrow Wilson. Consequently, he resigned in October, and in the middle of August, 1913, found a more congenial connection in the editorship of "Harper's Weekly," which he held until 1916. During his career in active journalism and public speaking, he found opportunity to produce several books of importance and wide circulation, including "Some Literary Statesmen" (1897); "Daniel Webster" (1899); "Abraham Lincoln" (1899); "George Washington" (1901); "The Stage in America" (1901); and "Industry and Progress" (1911). He continues to contribute to various publications. Mr. Hapgood has been twice married; first,

17 June, 1896, to Emilie Bigelow of Chicago; and second, 13 Dec., 1917, to Elizabeth K. Reynolds of New York.

CABLE, Fayette S., manufacturer, b. at Cannonville, Delaware County, N. Y., 18 March, 1855; d. at Hinsdale, Ill., 22 Feb., 1920, son of Silas and Mary (Goodrich) Cable. Of sound American stock extending back many generations, he enjoyed the additional advantage of being reared on a farm, with the discipline of hard and healthful work. His father, a successful farmer, also prominently identified with the development of that part of the country, was actively interested in all educational and civic movements, never sparing himself in furthering any worthy cause. Being himself solidly educated and a great reader, he was careful that his son should have every advantage; never allowing the farm work to interfere with his regular attendance at school. When Fayette Cable had assimilated all that could be taught him in the public school, he was sent to the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, N. Y., to perfect himself in the higher branches of learning. His studious tendencies led him into teaching school, and he followed this calling for some years with marked success, although not satisfied to make it his life work. With the desire of entering an active business career, he obtained a position, in 1875, as traveling salesman for the school-book publishing house of A. S. Barnes and Company, of New York City, and for four years was highly successful. He knew books, and could talk about them intelligently—just as in later years he was familiar with musical instruments. In 1880 he accepted the management of the Chicago branch of Porter and Coates, the extensive book publishers of Philadelphia. He remained with Porter and Coates for nearly a decade, duplicating the success already achieved for his New York employers, and then engaged in the business with which his name is identified throughout the world, the manufacture of pianos and organs. This was in 1890, when he accepted an offer from his brother, Herman D. Cable, who had founded the Cottage Organ Company in Chicago in 1880. Immediately a rapid development of the enterprise was begun, with the result that it became known as the Cable Company. Fayette Cable was its secretary and director until the death of his brother, when he became president. Under his presidency, the company increased swiftly in importance and its instruments were ever in growing demand. But its pushing young president was not satisfied. He wanted to enlarge constantly. In 1903 he founded the Fayette S. Cable Piano Company, manufacturers of pianos, and in July, 1904, reorganized the business under the style of the Cable-Nelson Piano Company, of which he became president. The reorganized enterprise, under his progressive policy, gained such a splendid reputation that the Cable-Nelson name upon any instrument was regarded in the trade as a sufficient guarantee of its high quality. Mr. Cable was a member of the Hamilton and Union League Clubs of Chicago, and of the Hinsdale Club. Notwithstanding that his business occupied so much of his attention, he found time to devote part of his energies to municipal affairs, and for many years was active in public movements for the betterment

of his home community. After his death one of his close business associates, who had enjoyed long and close friendship with him, penned the following tribute to his memory:

"Fayette S. Cable was one of those men who constitute the strength of this country, the men who accept responsibility for themselves and for others, the men who not only take care of themselves and their natural dependents, but who find something for others to do and see that they are well paid for doing it. He was the founder of a business. It began in a small way and grew constantly in size and prestige under his management. He was a pioneer. He dreamed a dream and made it come true, by his own unswerving loyalty and tireless devotion to his vision. In doing so he brought security, happiness and prosperity to hundreds of others, and in the consciousness of that fact he found his chief reward, though his commercial success was such as few men achieve. His interests were divided between his family and his business. To both of these demands his answer was one hundred per cent. of devotion. As a husband and father he had no superior and few equals. He had his family always in his mind. Not a day passed that he did not give expression in some not perfunctory way—a gift, a message, an entertainment—to this constant, tender thoughtfulness of one and all. His devotion to his business was as complete. He knew all its branches and details and carried them in his mind. He knew personally each one of his hundreds of employes, and took a personal interest in them which they appreciated and for which they gave him back an unusual loyalty. In his business he was thorough, with never a trace of carelessness, cautious, conservative, but with plenty of courage to take a chance when conditions seemed favorable. He never met with any success which was not universally admitted to have been well deserved. Aside from family and business, his chief interests were the church and politics, to both of which he gave an active support. He did not seek political office, but was willing to give both time and money to the support of his political and religious principles. He was an optimist. He spread sunshine and good feeling. He was respected among business associations not only for his success, but for his principles. He was a perfect husband and father, a good business man, an active, public-spirited citizen, a just employer, a kind and thoughtful friend."

Mr. Cable married, in 1879, Kate Elting, of Ellenville, N. Y. They had four daughters: Anne Southwick, wife of T. Lewis Powell; Rachel Elting, wife of J. L. Hench; Gladys Goodrich and Dorothy Rosalie Cable.

DOLE, Sanford Ballard, jurist and former ruler of Hawaii, b. in the Hawaiian Islands, 23 April, 1844, son of Daniel and Emily (Ballard) Dole. His father was an American missionary to the natives of the islands. He received his first scholastic education at Oahu College, Hawaii, and was then sent to New England for further academic training, which was completed at Williams College, Mass. He studied law in Boston, and after his admission to the bar returned to Honolulu, and began professional practice. By the time he had reached middle life he was recognized as a man of unusual legal and executive ability.



J. A. Cable

He was chosen to the legislature of Hawaii in 1884 and again in 1886. In the following year it was plainly seen that he was marked for leadership in the reform movement, which was gradually substituting American ideas for native practices, and he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, serving for six



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years. The turn of events and his powers of leadership, now fully developed in him, placed him at the head of the provisional government in 1893. When, in the following year, Hawaii was proclaimed a republic, he was elected president with a legislature of two chambers. In 1895 a monarchist revolt broke out which was easily suppressed, and Queen Liliuokalani formally abdicated. The American dominion was now complete, and on 12 Aug., 1898, the Hawaiian Islands were formally annexed to the United States. In all the revolutionary movement, Dole played the part of leading champion of a new day for the country and people. There was much sympathy for the ancient order, when he took the reins in 1893, and even fear of much violence and disorder. This feeling was so strong that President Cleveland was moved to make a formal demand through Minister Willis that Mr. Dole relinquish to the Queen her constitutional authority. Dole, however, rose superior to the occasion, and refused, and thus became the virtual ruler of Hawaii to the time of the annexation, which he had always advocated. It is now seen that he was wise, patriotic and just beyond his time, and in the history of the Sandwich Islands his name will unquestionably live alongside of that of Kamehameha the Great, another ruler of wide vision. After annexation, Judge Dole served as governor of the islands, united under the name of the Territory of Hawaii, from 1900 to 1903, and closed his active career with a service of twelve years on the bench as a United States district judge. Thereafter he lived in retirement in Honolulu. He married, 9 May, 1873, Anna P. Cate of Castine, Me.

FALLOWS, Samuel, clergyman, b. at Pendleton, Lancashire, England, 13 Dec., 1835, son of Thomas and Anne (Ashworth) Fallows. In his thirteenth year he came with his parents to America and passed his youth and early manhood in the then border state of Wisconsin. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated A.B. in 1859. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was vice-president of Galesville University, but resigned to enter the army as chaplain of the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry. This position he resigned in 1863 to enter active fighting service. He received a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 40th Wisconsin Infantry,

20 May, 1864, and rose successively to the colonelcy of the 49th, and to brevet brigadier-generalship at the close of the war. His connection with the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church had begun in 1859 and was continued to 1875, when he entered the Reformed Episcopal Church, and received a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's in Chicago, where he has since continued. He was elevated to the bishopric in the following year. He has long served as presiding bishop at the general conference of his denomination. In addition to his ministerial work he has been actively interested in educational matters. He was a regent of the University of Wisconsin for eight years (1866-74); was state superintendent of public instruction for Wisconsin (1871-74); and president of Illinois Wesleyan University (1874-75). Bishop Fallows has always been deeply interested in penology, and has played an active part in effecting reforms in the management of institutions for criminals. He was president of the board of managers of the Illinois State Reformatory. For twenty-one years (1891-1912); and was the chairman of the general Educational Commission to the World's Congress Auxiliary at Chicago in 1893. In addition, he has been a prominent figure in the G. A. R., of which he was chaplain-in-chief in 1907-08; national patriotic instructor in 1908-09; and department commander of Illinois in 1913-14. He was chaplain of the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard, for more than a quarter of a century, and commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion for the Department of Illinois during 1907. His activities as an author have covered a wide range and been of notable service. His principal works are: "Bright and Happy Homes" (1877); "The Home Beyond" (1879); "Synonyms and Antonyms" (1884); "Handbook of Briticisms and Americanisms" (1884); "Handbook of Abbreviations and Contractions" (1884); "Supplemental Dictionary of the English Language" (1887); "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary" (1891); "Past Noon" (1892); "The Bible Looking Glass" (1898); "The Life of Samuel Adams" (1898); "Splendid Deeds" (1900); "Popular and Critical Biblical Encyclopedia" (1901); "Story of the American Flag" (1903); "The Science of Health" (1904); "Christian Philosophy" (1905); "Memory Culture" (1905); "Health and Happiness" (1908). He is also the editor-in-chief of the "Human Interest Library." Bishop Fallows is one of the comparatively few commanding figures of broad mind and wide human interest whose position in the church has only afforded him a wider opportunity for practical helpfulness. He was president of the Illinois commission to conduct the half-century anniversary of negro freedom in 1915. He also acted as chairman of the Grant Memorial Commission; was president of the Chicago School for Home Nursing for one year; and president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in 1917. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Wisconsin, and D.D. by Marietta College and Lawrence University. He married, 9 April, 1860, Lucy Bethia Huntington of Marshall, Wis., who died 30 July, 1916.

BETTENDORF, William Peter, inventor and manufacturer, b. in Mendota, Ill., 1 July, 1857; d. in Bettendorf, Ia., 3 June, 1910, son of Michael and Catherine (Reck) Bettendorf. While still a mere child he removed, with his parents, to Missouri and later to Kansas, acquiring such a rudimentary education as was afforded by the still undeveloped school systems of those states, supplemented by home study under the guidance of his father. During this early period he attended, for a short time, the St. Mary's Mission School, in Kansas, an institution for the instruction of Indians. It was, however, in the school of practical experience that Mr. Bettendorf attained most of his knowledge. When only fourteen years of age he began providing for his own support as a messenger boy at Humboldt, Kan. Later the family returned to Illinois and then the boy became a clerk in a hardware store in Peru, Ill. After two years of this experience he began his apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in the machine shops of the Peru Plow Company, a step toward which his natural desires had long inclined him. Later he left Peru and took a position with the Moline Plow Company. Ten months after making this change he was offered the position of foreman of the fitting department of the Parlin and Orendorf Company of Canton, Ill., also engaged in the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements. By this time he had gained a thorough mastery of the practical details of machine-shop practice, which he meanwhile supplemented with a private course of study in the theory of mechanical engineering. In 1878, when only twenty-one years of age, Mr. Bettendorf perfected the first of the many inventions which bear his name: the self-lift sulky plow, which proved an immediate success. Four years later, in 1882, Mr. Bettendorf was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the very shops in which he had served his first apprenticeship in Peru. Here it was that he invented what became known as the Bettendorf metal wheel, together with the machinery necessary for its manufacture. At first he was satisfied to grant the Peru Plow Company a shopright for the production and sale of this wheel, and soon this department of the works became so developed that the name of the company was changed to the Peru Plow and Wheel Company. In spite of this success of his second invention, Mr. Bettendorf was still not satisfied that the Peru company was developing all its possibilities. Consequently he began looking around for somebody who would be willing to undertake its manufacture on a more extensive scale, for by this time the demand had begun to exceed the output. It was at this point that he became acquainted with E. P. Lynch, president of the Eagle Manufacturing Company of Davenport, Ia., with whom he began negotiations that resulted in the establishment of a wheel manufacturing plant in that city. In 1886 Mr. Bettendorf, together with his brother, J. W. Bettendorf, went to Davenport and began the manufacture of metal wheels. The enterprise was attended by an immediate and permanent success, being incorporated under the name Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company, now the largest

manufacturing plant of its kind in the country, if not in the world. With systematic effort, Mr. Bettendorf now set about developing a steel gear for farm vehicles. Again he was successful. Severing his connection with the wheel company bearing his name, he established a factory for the production of the steel gear. The result was the Bettendorf Axle Company, incorporated 1 Jan., 1895, which began manufacturing not only the special gear, but the whole wagon as well, the product of the plant becoming known all over the country as the Bettendorf wagon, still largely in use. Not satisfied with what he had already achieved, Mr. Bettendorf continued his experiments in another line of invention, and now it was that he entered the railroad field. In those days wood was still an important material in the construction of railroad cars, and he turned his attention toward the possible manufacture of metal, instead of wooden, parts. These were manufactured in the wagon plant, as a tentative effort. The originality in the design of these metal parts, together with their evident superiority in the matter of wear and cheapness, created for them an immediate market. And from a beginning with the mere parts of the cars, the manufacture of the entire car was gradually attained, the wagon business becoming a mere subsidiary part of the rapidly developing establishment. In 1902 it was decided to remove out into the suburbs of Davenport, where there was ample room for expansion, and thus was founded the town which today bears Mr. Bettendorf's name. The wagon business was now sold to the International Harvester Company and the whole energy and capital of the corporation was put into the manufacture and development of the railroad cars. From now on expansion was rapid. As a result there is today at Bettendorf, Ia., what is considered a model railroad car plant, including a mile or more of shops and acres of buildings. But this is merely from the practical manufacture's point of view. The rows of pretty cottages and neatly kept gardens covering the section in which the employees of the plant reside; the well-paved streets, the schoolhouses, and the churches of the little town all attest to the human interest that Mr. Bettendorf took in the industrial settlement that bore his name, an interest that suddenly terminated by his death in 1910, while he was still in the enjoyment of his full mental vigor. In 1879 Mr. Bettendorf married Mary Wortman of Peru, Ill. Two children were born of this union, but mother and children both passed away. In 1908 Mr. Bettendorf was again married, this time to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Staby.

CRAVATH, Erastus Milo, president of Fisk University, b. at Homer, N. Y., 1 July, 1833; d. at Nashville, Tenn., in 1900. His father was a farmer and manufacturer who was an original abolitionist. He received his early education at a country school, and at the age of sixteen entered Homer Academy to prepare for college. In 1851 he entered Oberlin College (Ohio), where he was graduated in 1857. He afterward studied theology, and, in 1860, assumed his first pastorate over the Congregational Church at Berlin Heights, Ohio, and while there married Ruth Jackson of Ken-



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nett Square, Pa. In Dec., 1863, he became chaplain of the 101st regiment, Ohio volunteers, and served in the army of the Cumberland until mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865. Feeling that he was called to some Christian work in the South, he declined to accept any calls in the North, and in September following was commissioned by the American Missionary Association of New York City to return to the section of the South which he had visited during the war, and found schools for freedmen. In the national council held by the Congregational churches in Boston in July, 1865, \$250,000 was recommended as the sum that should be raised for the American Missionary Association to use in its educational work in the South during the following year. The association at once took steps for establishing schools in the central South, and appointed Chaplain E. P. Smith district secretary at Cincinnati, and E. M. Cravath field agent, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk was commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Tennessee and Kentucky, with headquarters at Nashville. After a few days' investigation by Messrs. Smith and Cravath, it was decided to found a great school at Nashville, and make it the base of operations for their field work. On their personal responsibility, and with their private means, they, in company with Prof. John Ogden, purchased a half-square of land in the city at a cost of \$16,000, and Gen. Fisk secured for the use of the school the large hospital which stood on the ground, and which had been erected by the government during the war. The institution, at Mr. Cravath's suggestion, was named in honor of Gen. Fisk, and the "Fisk School" was opened 9 Jan., 1866, under the control of the American Missionary Association and the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. The land was afterwards transferred to these societies by purchase. Mr. Cravath also established schools at Atlanta, Ga., which were the foundation of the Atlanta University; at Talladega, Ala., where they eventually became the Talladega College, and also at Louisville and Lexington, Ky., and Milledgeville and Andersonville, Ga. In September, 1866, he was appointed to the district secretaryship at Cincinnati, and in 1870 to the field secretaryship at New York, where he had charge of the whole educational work of the American Missionary Association in the South. On 22 Aug., 1867, when Fisk University was chartered under the laws of Tennessee, he was one of the incorporators, and a member of the first board of trustees. In 1875 he was unanimously elected president of the university. He devoted himself to his duties as president, as well as to the professorship of mental and moral science and political economy until his death. Fisk University so prospered under President Cravath's management that at the time of his death it was recognized, and is still recognized, as the most important institution in the South for the higher education of negroes. Dr. Cravath was buried with the other officers of his regiment in the national cemetery at Nashville. The pall bearers at his funeral were divided equally between veterans of the Union army and of the Confederate army. Dr. Cravath was survived by his

widow, and by three children, Paul D. Cravath, a lawyer in New York City, E. M. Cravath, a banker of that city, and a daughter, Mrs. Herbert A. Miller, whose husband is professor of sociology at Oberlin College.

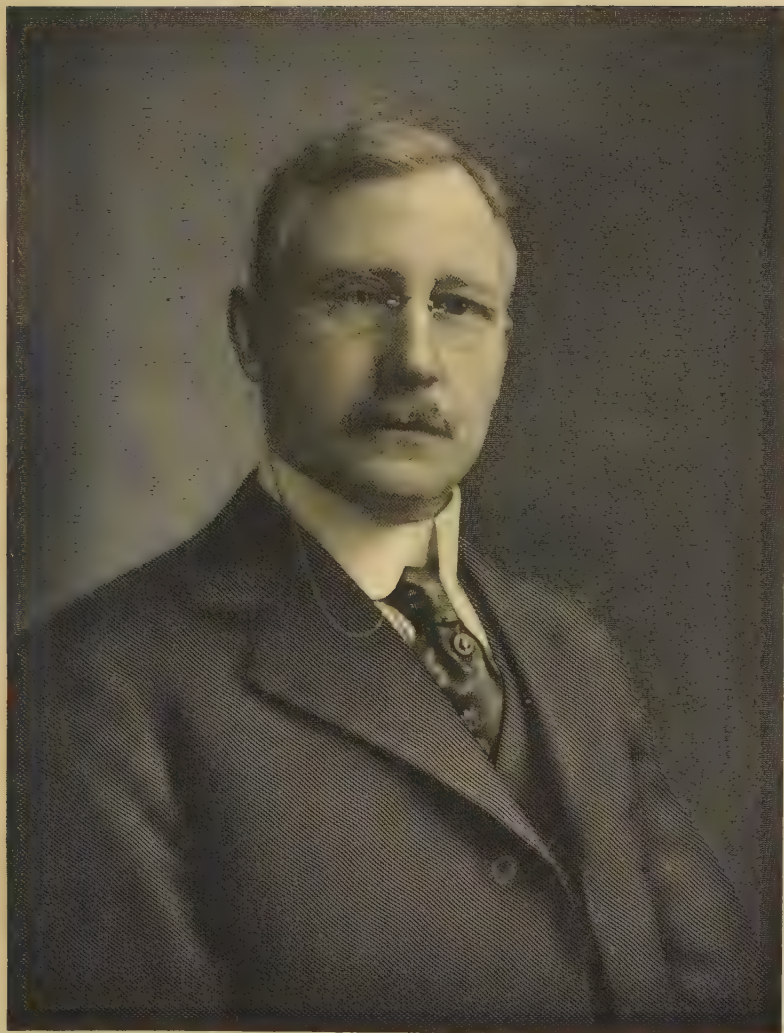
CRAVATH, Paul Drennan, lawyer, b. in Berlin Heights, Ohio, 14 July, 1861, son of Erastus Milo and Ruth Ann (Jackson) Cravath. His father, who was a Congregational clergyman and for twenty-five years president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., was descended from Ezekiel Cravath who left his home in Llanfyllin, Wales, in 1657 to settle in Boston, Mass. Oren Birney Cravath, his grandfather, was one of the founders of the Republican party and an early and active abolitionist, his house having been one of the stations of the "Underground Railway" for the transfer of runaway slaves from the South into Canada. Mr. Cravath prepared for college abroad, chiefly at the College de Genève, at Geneva, Switzerland. He was graduated in Oberlin College with the degree of A.B. in 1882, and received the honorary degree of A.M. there in 1885. Pursuing the study of law, which he had chosen as his life work, he received the degree of LL.B. cum laude from the Columbia Law School in 1886, and, at the same time, was awarded the first Municipal Law Prize, and the Prize Tutorship in Columbia Law School, carrying with it a three-year appointment. Soon after this he began the practice of law in New York City in the office of Carter, Hornblower and Byrne. It was not until three years later, however, that he really embarked on his professional career, when with Walter S. Carter, Charles E. Hughes and John W. Houston he formed a partnership which had a remarkable record during its short life. In 1891 he became a member of the firm of Cravath and Houston and in 1899 he joined forces with Seward, Guthrie and Steele. Upon the dissolution of that firm, he became a partner of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, which, in 1906, became Cravath, Henderson and de Gersdoff, later Cravath and Henderson, and finally Cravath, Henderson, de Gersdoff & Leffingwell. Mr. Cravath's firm has for the past twenty years been one of the leading and most active firms dealing with corporate and financial affairs. It has been concerned in a substantial proportion of the large transactions of this period as well as many of the large industrial and railroad reorganizations. The only public office that Mr. Cravath has held was the vice-chairmanship of the Tenement House Commission, which drafted the reform tenement house legislation enacted by the New York Legislature in 1901, during the governorship of Theodore Roosevelt. In the main, he has devoted himself to the practice of law in New York City, with incidental interest in several charitable organizations. From November, 1917, to January, 1919, he was in the service of the United States Government. As representative of the Treasury Department, he was a member of the so-called House Mission (headed by Colonel E. M. House) to the Inter-Allied Conference held in Paris in December, 1917, to coördinate the war efforts of the United States and the Allied nations. Throughout 1918 he was counsel to and a member of the United States Treasury Mission to the Inter-Allied Council on War

Purchases and Finance, which sat in London and Paris from December, 1917, until the Armistice. For this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. With great ability, energy and patience, he cooperated in international matters involving the interests of the American Expeditionary Forces. Establishing and maintaining the most cordial relations with the British authorities, he greatly contributed to the establishment of their effective cooperation with the Military Board of Allied Supply and in many other matters of extreme importance." In recognition of his services he was also made honorary bencher of Gray's Inn, London, chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, and grand officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He has done a good deal of writing which largely consisted of occasional reviews, but he was also a co-author in a volume entitled "Some Legal Phases of Corporate Financing," and he was the sole author of "Great Britain's Part." He is a member of numerous clubs among which are the University, Century, City Midway, Union League, Metropolitan, Grolier Club, Piping Rock, Meadow Brook and Nassau clubs, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, of which he was elected vice-president in 1921. Mr. Cravath married Agnes Huntington of New York in 1892. They have one daughter, Vera Agnes Huntington Cravath, now Mrs. James S. Larkin of New York City.

BETTENDORF, Joseph William, inventor and manufacturer, b. in Leavenworth, Kan., 10 Oct., 1864, son of Michael and Catherine (Reck) Bettendorf, both natives of Germany. His father emigrated to this country at the age of eighteen and settled first at Mendota, Ill. He was a school teacher for many years, but later took up accountancy. When Joseph W. Bettendorf was nine years of age the family left Kansas and settled in Peru, Ill., where he remained until he attained his majority. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the town and through home instruction from his father. At the age of eighteen he obtained a position in the Peru Plow Company, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the machinist's trade, after which he was made foreman of one of the departments. In 1886 Mr. Bettendorf went to Davenport, where his brother was establishing a plant for the manufacture of a metal wheel, which he had invented, and became general superintendent of the establishment. Four years later he went to Springfield, Ohio, to undertake the supervision of a branch of the business in that city, but three years later he returned to Davenport to assist his brother in the manufacture of a more recently developed invention: a steel gear for wagons; and, later, the wagons themselves. Mr. Bettendorf gradually assumed the functions of secretary and general manager, devoting himself to the business development of the enterprise while his brother, William Peter Bettendorf, as president of the corporation, applied himself largely to the technical end of the enterprise. By this union of their various abilities and their energies they were able, not only to make a big success of their

wagon business, but to take up the manufacture of railroad car parts and, later, of the cars themselves. In 1902 the immense expansion of the business compelled a change of quarters, so a new location was obtained in the suburbs of the city. Here the buildings of a new plant were erected and gradually a town was laid out around it, which is now known as Bettendorf. From now on the development of the business was so rapid that the wagon department was sold to the International Harvester Company, and all energy devoted to the development of the railroad car building plant and its output. An especially important series of improvements had been planned and were well under way when the elder brother, William P. Bettendorf, was suddenly, in 1910, called away by death. Thus the responsibility of the entire enterprise, now assuming such huge proportions, devolved on the surviving brother. Under his guidance, however, there has been no diminishing of the steady progress of the past. The company having outgrown its capital stock, a new corporation, with greatly enlarged capital, was organized, known as the Bettendorf Company, of which Joseph W. Bettendorf is the president. In 1888 Mr. Bettendorf married Elizabeth Ohl, daughter of George and Sibella Ohl. Their two sons are Edwin J. and William E. Bettendorf, the elder son being associated with his father in his great enterprise.

BARUCH, Simon, physician, b. in Schweseng, Prussia (Provinz Posen, formerly Poland), 29 July, 1840, son of Bernhard and Theresa (Grüne) Baruch. His father was a lawyer, a student of Semitic lore and antiquarian literature, and was at one time president of the city councillors of Schweseng. He was educated at the Royal Frederick Wilhelm Gymnasium at Posen, and, after his removal to this country, entered the Medical College of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1862. Immediately after receiving his degree he enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Confederate Army, and served for three years with the Army of Northern Virginia, under command of General Robert E. Lee, participating in the battles of Manassas, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Cedar Run, and in the Defense of Petersburg. In 1865 he was transferred to hospital service and was ill with typhoid fever when the war ended. He was paroled with the rank of major. Upon recovering his health he began practice at Camden, S. C., where he resided for the next sixteen years. He was president of the South Carolina Medical Association in 1875, and chairman of the Board of Health of South Carolina in 1880. During the latter year he was sent as a delegate to the American Medical Association Convention. In 1881 he removed to New York City. Doctor Baruch followed entirely independent methods of investigation upon the properties and effectiveness of various drugs and chemicals, and as early as 1867, when quinine had become so expensive during the war that its cost made its use almost prohibitive, discovered the dechlorizing action of iodine sulphate and iodide of iron, in the course of experimentation in search of a substitute for quinine. Always catholic in his search for



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knowledge, he wandered from the conventional by-paths of medical science. In his presidential address, in 1874, on "Methods of Fostering the Interests of Medical Science and Its Votaries," he demonstrated by historical data that the Homeopaths and Hydropaths hitherto much ridiculed sects, had taught lessons of immense importance; the former, by giving the first demonstration of the Hippocratic idea of the *vis medicatrix naturae*, which is largely aided by the use of water in acute and chronic diseases; while a deep study of Hydropathy led him to his important and revolutionizing discoveries of the use of water as a remedial agent. So far as he knew, he stood for a long time as the sole advocate of rational therapeutics. He was a pioneer in Hydrotherapy in the United States, and the first to insist upon a prescription of water similar to drugs, and on exact usage of temperature pressure and duration. After coming to New York Doctor Baruch attended the clinics of Thomas and Emmet in gynecology, Agnew and Loring in eye diseases, Shaffer in orthopaedics, Sands and McBwiney in surgery, Bulkeley in dermatology, Heitzman and Peabody in pathology, and Seguin in neurology. During the year 1883-84 he acted as physician to the Northeastern Dispensary, and was gynecologist to the same institution for the next three years; was physician and surgeon to the New York Juvenile Asylum, having the care of 1,000 children, for thirteen years. In 1884, he was selected as physician-in-chief of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, and held this position for eight years. During this time he organized its medical department, and has since been its consulting physician. In 1889, he was appointed physician to the Manhattan General Hospital, serving in this capacity for twelve years. He has long been professor of Hydrotherapy in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and occupied the same chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1906 to 1913. Doctor Baruch made the first diagnosis of appendicitis (perityphlitis), and performed the first operation with successful results. This contribution made by Doctor Baruch to medical science was responsible for the remark made by Professor John A. Wyeth in the Academy of Medicine (published in the "American Medical and Surgical Bulletin," 1884), that "the profession and humanity owe more to Doctor Baruch than to any other one man for the development of the surgery of appendicitis." Although the positions filled by Doctor Baruch and his medical writings evidence that he is a general practitioner, his chief object of interest has centered in hydrotherapy, and, as incidental to the free use of water as a remedial agent, he has recommended public baths. For many years he gave much of his energies toward establishing the propaganda of a more intelligent and methodical use of natural remedies, such as diet, rest, exercise and baths, with a more restricted use of drugs. The successful introduction of free public cleansing baths in the largest cities of the United States is largely the result of Doctor Baruch's agitation of the subject. In 1890, he presented an essay making a strong plea for these public rain baths. The same year he was made chairman of the committee of public

health by the New York Medical Society, and made a trip to Europe to visit public baths in various capitals and gather material for his report to the society. He advocated central locations of baths in the heart of congested districts; an unpretentious exterior; the abolition of the public bath-tub and the filthy river baths. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was the first philanthropic society to adopt his ideas and completed a bath of this kind in New York six months after the report had been submitted. Doctor Baruch also urged cleansing showers for schools (most of which are now thus equipped), and in other ways bent every energy to the effort to make public baths as free as public parks. With the support of Hon. Goodwin Brown of Albany, another earnest advocate of free baths, Doctor Baruch contrived to have a law passed directing all cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to erect free public baths, this law becoming active in 1895. Two years later, Mayor Strong of New York City was favorably influenced and began the construction of the Rivington Street Free Bath which furnishes bathing facilities for 1,000,000 people yearly. Buffalo, Syracuse, and Rochester now have free baths under this law. In New York City the bath on Rivington Street bathed 700,000 people in the first year (1901), furnishing free warm water, soap and towels; in 1909, there were ten baths built after Doctor Baruch's suggestion bathing 5,000,000 in New York and 3,000,000 in Brooklyn. To-day there are numerous baths in the United States charging a nominal fee (5 cents). The "Outlook" of 4 Aug., 1905, said: "But for Doctor Simon Baruch there would probably not be a free bath in the United States to-day." Prior to this, in 1893, Chicago had established the first free public bath in the world, through the efforts of Doctor Gertrude C. Wellington, who had visited Doctor Baruch and obtained from him the necessary data. As the pioneer in the free bath movement in the world he received a silver medal at the Paris Exposition. Among other salutary propaganda undertaken by Doctor Baruch were: his plea for the Brand Method of Cold Bathing in Typhoid Fever; his opposition to the prevalent practice of the early eighties of douching the vagina of normal puerpera with douches; and at all times, his endeavor to teach the tonic, refreshing, and function-stimulating properties of water. Through his efforts Hydrotherapy has been introduced into a number of hospitals. He established a hydria clinic (Riverside Association), perhaps the largest in the world, where patients from the clinics of the various metropolitan hospitals are treated. His work "The Uses of Water in Modern Medicine" was the first book in the English language on scientific Hydrotherapy. His book, "The Principles and Practice of Hydrotherapy," has passed through three editions and has been published in London, Paris and Berlin. The douche apparatus which he invented is in use in many cities and his method of neurovascular training were valuable innovations. It has been justly said that in the medical profession of to-day there is not a man whose services have been of greater worth than those of Doctor Simon Baruch, and there

is no man whom his profession delights to honor more for the noble and practical way in which he has devoted his distinguished abilities to the service of his fellow men. Doctor Baruch is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Southern Society, and other medical and social organizations. He married, in New York City, 27 Nov., 1867, Isabel, daughter of Saling Wolfe, of Winslow, S. C.

SCHMIDLAPP, Jacob Godfrey, banker, b. at Piqua, O., 7 Sept., 1849; d. in New York City, 18 Dec., 1919, son of Jacob Adam and Sophia F. (Haug) Schmidlapp. He was educated in the local public schools, and began his business career as a cigar dealer in Memphis, Tenn. In 1874 he removed to Cincinnati, O., and engaged in distilling and malting. It was not until sixteen years later (1890) that he became largely interested in banking affairs. In that year he organized the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Cincinnati. He was president of the institution until 1907, when he became chairman of the board. This office he occupied until the date of his death. Mr. Schmidlapp was also a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the American Security Company, the Electrical Securities Company, the Degnon Construction Company, the White Rock Mineral Springs Company, the Montana Power Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Piqua Malt Company. Of all of his interests the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Cincinnati was the one which claimed the greater share of his devotion. In his will he devised the residue of his estate, estimated at \$1,000,000 to this institution, as trustee, devoting the income to charitable purposes. The following tribute written by Clifford B. Wright, president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, conveys some idea of the esteem in which Mr. Schmidlapp was held by his associate: "Jacob Godfrey Schmidlapp was born in 1849, and died in 1919, thus living the allotted time of three score years and ten. While we know and admire many of his monuments, we realize that one of his greatest monuments is our bank. Next April it will be thirty years since it was organized. Mr. Schmidlapp associated with him twenty-five gentlemen, all of them his warm personal friends, and all of them men looking forward to the better development of Cincinnati. The bank proved a success from the beginning, a sure indication that it was needed. It was at first located in the Chamber of Commerce Building, half of the rent and half the expenses being paid by the Export Storage Company. All waste was eliminated. Economy was the watchword. No doubt this was an element which contributed to its strength and success. It grew rapidly and in 1900 erected the first tall building built in Cincinnati. Perhaps no bank in the city has met with such a success, as its \$500,000 originally contributed has grown into \$5,000,000, besides paying liberal dividends most of the time of its existence. During all this time Mr. Schmidlapp has been one of its most potent managers, and has never received any compensation. Since its organization in 1890 there have been probably thirty or forty banks started under a similar charter. Many of our customers whom we had taught the lesson of saving be-

came associated with these newer banks as a matter of friendship for the managers, or convenience of location. Mr. Schmidlapp's policy was broad, and he would say—'Teach them to save; if not with us, with somebody else.' Perhaps the most apparent characteristic of Mr. Schmidlapp was his ability to reach positive conclusions, from which he did not swerve. Having laid down the lines and decided that they were correct, he followed them to a conclusion. No man with a proper introduction ever came to him for assistance, without his story being listened to and investigated, and if found worthy, assisted. His keenness of mind was marvelous. His knowledge of business ethics was remarkable. He had no use for a man who would say one thing and do another. That man dropped out of his life. He would have nothing more to do with him. He could forgive a man for making mistakes, but not for doing nothing. So active was he in mind and body that it was difficult for him to overlook the inactivities of other people. There can be no compensation when a city loses such a citizen as Jacob Schmidlapp, but we must cherish the thought made manifest by his passing, that he was one of a type of citizen that still survives, strong in devotion to the best interests of the community. So broad was he that he would not have it otherwise. There is one outstanding fact, however, beside which all other evidences of Mr. Schmidlapp's greatness seem dwarfed, and that is the manner in which he was able to take command of himself in the face of overwhelming domestic tragedies, the death of his mother, his wife, and his two beloved daughters; from this lightning stroke of unheard-of disaster, he compelled himself and his wounded body to arise, live and work. He was a man of great force, with ability to plan and power to execute. If he were not, how could he have accomplished what he did? We are proud of him, and of this great institution which he founded and fostered, and as a sign of our respect and affection, we direct these few words to be entered in our Minute Book: 'His life is done, but his work will follow him.' The will of the late Mr. Schmidlapp is worthy of a place among the best testamentary contributions extant, the substance of which is given below. In this will Mr. Schmidlapp voices the ideals and sense of public duty which guided him in the employment of his wealth during his life time and in its distribution after his death. In its construction and in its provisions for the establishment of a charitable trust the Schmidlapp will is an example of sound testamentary writing. In addition to appointment of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company as trustee there is also provision for the formation of a charitable corporation at the discretion of the trustee." Mr. Schmidlapp's career was an exemplification of generous and practical zeal in furthering the interests of his fellowmen and of the community in which he lived. His will gives concrete expression to those splendid qualities of heart and mind which always characterized his public, private and business relations. For many years he was actively connected as trustee with the College of Music, Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Art School, the Cincinnati Law School, the Cincinnati Art Museum, the May Festival Asso-



V. D. Schumaker

ciation, the Music Hall Association, the McCall Colored Industrial School, and the Cincinnati Model Homes for Wage Earners. He was a director in the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and treasurer of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. His private benefactions were numerous, including every object worthy of assistance, as well as countless individuals to whom he extended help. He was a member of the Commercial, Manufacturers', Queen City, and Business Men's clubs of Cincinnati; and of the Whitehall, Railroad, Manhattan, and Bankers clubs of New York. He married, 6 Dec., 1877, Emelie, daughter of Julius Balke, a prominent manufacturer of Cincinnati. Mrs. Schmidlapp died 27 Feb., 1900. They had two daughters, Emma and Charlotte Schmidlapp, and two sons, W. Horace and Carl J. Schmidlapp.

MOSS, William Ray, lawyer, b. at Maple Rapids, Mich., 3 Nov., 1867, son of Myron S. and Mary Almeda (Price) Moss. His father (1838-1907), a native of New York state, was a farmer of Maple Rapids. He attended the village school until 1885, when he became a teacher; then, after a four-year course (1887-91) in the Michigan State Normal School, he resumed teaching, and continued until 1896. He entered upon the study of law in the University of Michigan, being admitted to the bar in 1899, and beginning practice in Chicago. His success was assured almost from the start, since his eminent abilities and thorough grasp of legal principles rendered him a forceful advocate in the trials of cases. He has been particularly successful in corporation practice. In 19— he was appointed trial attorney for the Chicago elevated railroads, in behalf of which he argued numerous important issues. He was also attorney for the village of Oak Park for three years (1911-14). Mr. Moss enjoys a wide social popularity, and has been repeatedly chosen to official positions in various organizations. He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce; member and former president of the Chicago Executives' Club; member of the Oak Park Commercial Association, and member and vice-president of the Illinois Federation of Commercial Clubs. He is also a member of the Union League, the University and City clubs of Chicago; of the Westward Ho Golf Club, of which he was also secretary and treasurer; secretary and member of the board of governors of the Oak Park Country Club, and president of the Michigan Society of Chicago. He owns a handsome country residence at Oak Park, where he devotes his leisure hours to healthful out-of-door sports. He was married, 27 Dec., 1892, to Carrie, daughter of John Gauss of Palo, Mich.

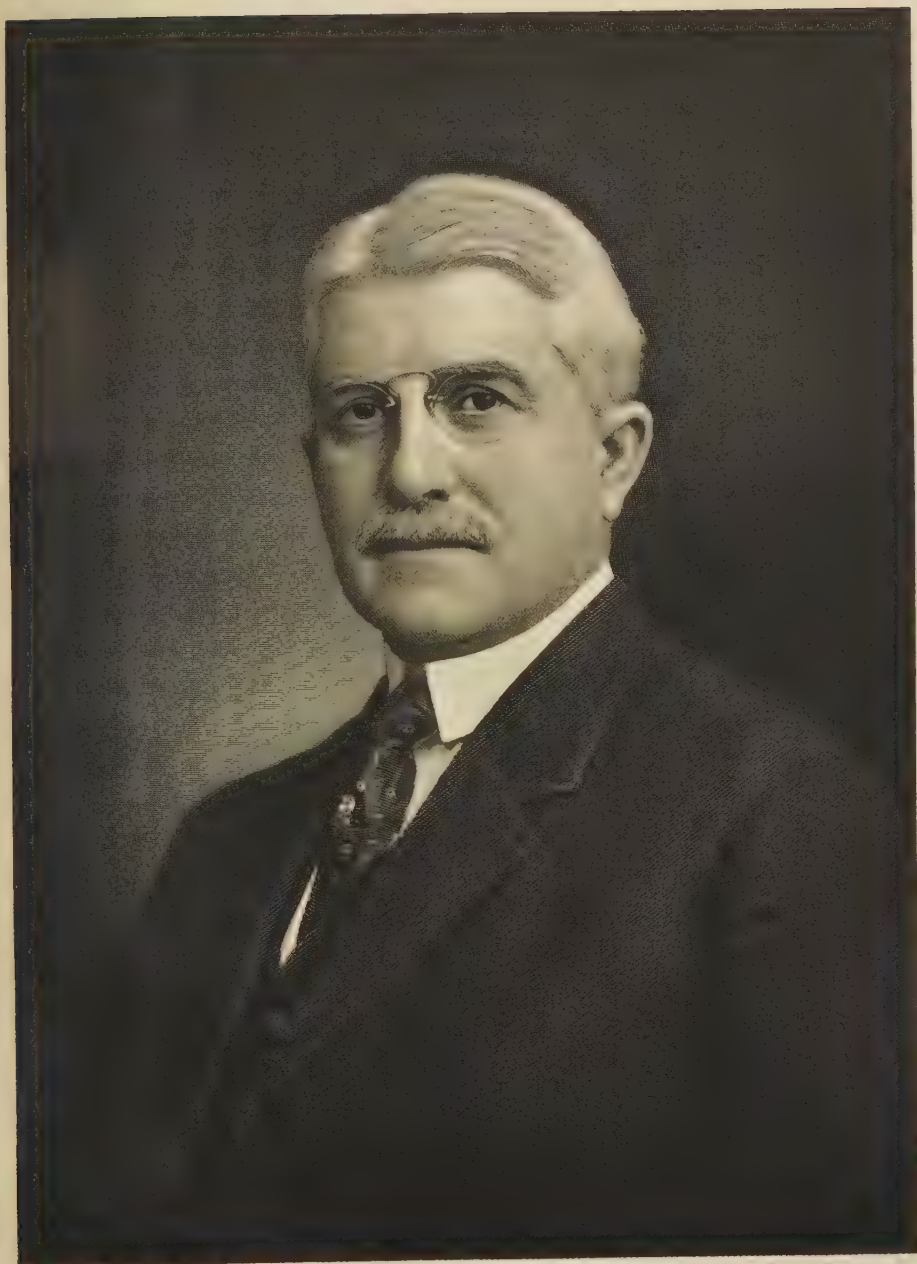
HUNEKER, James Gibbons, critic and author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Jan., 1860; d. in New York City, 13 Aug., 1921, son of John and Mary (Gibbons) Hunecker. His mother's father was James Gibbons, an Irish poet and agitator who took part in the Fenian raid into Canada late in the fifties, and in the seventies was vice-president of the Fenian Brotherhood. His grandfather, John Hunecker, a Hungarian by birth, was a composer of church music and organist of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia. He studied for several

years for the priesthood, and to the early influence of his Jesuit teachers he owes his leaning toward mysticism, his subtlety of psychological analysis, and his dialectic skill, as well as the patristic and scholastic lore reflected in his pages. After completing the course at Roth's Military Academy, Philadelphia, in 1873, he studied law and conveancing for five years at the Philadelphia Law Academy. But he had been bred to music, and in 1878 he set out for Paris with the intention of studying with Liszt. Unable to see Liszt, he took lessons under one of that master's pupils, Theodore Ritter and under one of Chopin's pupils, Georges Mathias. As soon as these musical studies were well under way he began to eke out his scanty means by contributing letters on musical and literary subjects on the Philadelphia "Bulletin." Later he contributed to other American periodicals and to London journals; also, as he perfected himself in the necessary languages, his critical essays and other articles were accepted by journals of Paris, Berlin and Vienna. From the venerable M. Mathias he learned much about Chopin, which formed the basic material for a book which first gave him a European reputation as a critic and author; and from M. Ritter he obtained enough about Franz Liszt to form the basic material for another book. In those days he met de l'Isle Adam, Flaubert, De Goncourt, De Maupassant, Daudet, Swinburne, and frequented the cafés and studios of the impressionists, and all the other rebels and outlaws of art. Returning to America in 1885, he settled in New York and continued his piano studies and other music under Rafael Joseffy, with whom he was associated for ten years as a teacher on the staff of the National Conservatory, appearing at all the annual meetings of the Music Teachers' Association. But though he became an admirable pianist by reputation, his work as a musician never came up to his own ideals. All this while he was actively engaged in newspaper writing, wavering between his two loves, music and literature, and gradually his work in criticism crowded out his music-making. About 1886 he joined the editorial staff of the "Musical Courier," for which he wrote the columns signed "Raconteur." With his friend, Vance Thompson, he founded a sprightly semi-monthly magazine entitled "Mademoiselle New York," but the wit in it was too French to attract a large American constituency at that time. Subsequently, he was for five years associated with Harry Neagle in the conduct and editing of the daily dramatic paper called "The Prompter." Various monthly magazines have enlisted his editorial and critical pen, such as: "Smart Set," "Scribner's," "North American Review," and "Atlantic Monthly." In the years 1891-95 he was musical and dramatic critic of the New York "Recorder," and filled the same position for the two years following on the New York "Morning Advertiser." Then he was for several years musical, dramatic, and art editor of the New York "Sun," and later became connected with the New York "Times" in the same capacity. During all these years his versatile work in journalism was constantly evolving into books of high literary value. Bred to three arts in early life, and never

losing enthusiasm for any of them, busily writing now about one art, now about another, again about all seven together, he came to take all art for his province. Heredity and education and cosmopolitan experience have contributed to this development, for he has had many studious sojourns abroad, and his studies have been not only versatile but profound. Maurice Maeterlinck once called him the American Georg Brandes, for his versatility, which is greater than that of Taine. But where the American surpasses either is in that he is a critic of all the arts, instead of one or two or three, and that he criticizes each of the seven arts in terms of all the others. Moreover, as an interpreter of modernity he is chief and unique. His name has been identified with every art movement in America, and he has always led and pointed the way. He was the first American critic to give serious consideration to the works of Hervieu and Strindberg. He led the fight in America for Richard Strauss, while the issue was still doubtful. He was the first American to interpret Ibsen and Nietzsche impressively and adequately, and the first to make Shaw well known in this country. Years before Claude de Bussy was known in this country, Huneker wrote one of the finest appreciations of him that has appeared in English. Always his pioneering zeal has been vindicated by the eventual vogue of the new artist whom he proclaimed. His criticism is always vital because he criticizes art in its relation to life, and he treats of his heroes as men as well as artists. His style is sparkling, colorful, richly allusive. In his latest book, appearing at the Christmas season of 1919, he compares his adventurings into one plane and another of the different arts to the aerial labors of a "Steeplejack," and so names this two-volume edition of his reminiscences. His first book, "Mezzotints in Modern Music," comprises essays, full of insight and sagacity, on Brahms, Tchaikowsky, Chopin, Richard Strauss, and Saint-Saëns. In 1900 followed "Chopin—the Man and His Music," which made Huneker world-famous, and was translated into various European languages. "Overtones: A Book of Temperaments" (1904) contains the essays, Richard Strauss; Parsifal; Literary Men Who Loved Music; The Eternal Feminine; The Beethoven of French Prose; Nietzsche the Rhapsodist; Anarchs of Art; After Wagner, What?; Verdi and Boito. To Huneker Nietzsche was a poet, rather than a philosopher. In 1905 appeared his "Iconoclasts—A Book of Dramatists (Ibsen, Strindberg, Becque, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Hervieu, Gorky, Duse and D'Annunzio, Maeterlinck, De l'Isle Adam, Shaw). In 1909 appeared his "Egoists—A Book of Superman" (Beyle-Stendhal, The Baudelaire Legend, The Real Flaubert, Anatole France, J. K. Huysmans' Maurice Barrés, Phases of Nietzsche, Mystics, Ibsen, Max Stirner) "Promenades of an Impressionist" (1910), and "Franz Liszt" (1911) hark back to the impressions and observations of his student days in Paris. "The Pathos of Distance" (1913), "Ivory Apes and Peacocks" (1915), is a whimsical characterization of certain revolutionary phases of modern art, as typified by artists of various nationalities. "New Cosmopolis" (1915) is an illuminating, sub-

limited guide-book to the most intimate art-life and aspects of certain of the most interesting great cities of the world. "Unicorns" (1917) ranges through the inexhaustible stores of reminiscence and observation of the ripened critical philosopher, touching subjects as diverse as Artzibashef and "The Great Piano Virtuosos of the Last Century." Completing the list of his books are two volumes of fiction: "Melomaniacs" (1902), and "Visionaries" (1905). Many of the tales of these two volumes are merely "stories that are short," rather than short-stories. He was too impatient of the process of narrating mere events to master the technic of the short-story. He was more interested in the characterization of remarkable types, usually types of genius. All these tales show a great deal of imaginative power and his marked tendency toward mysticism and occultism. Each recounts an interesting incident, but many of them lack the element of conflict necessary to the story form.

VERITY, George Matthew, manufacturer, b. in East Liberty, Logan County, O., 22 April, 1865, son of Jonathan and Mary Anne (Deaton). Verity. His father, a well-known minister and evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal church, held important charges throughout southern Ohio; made a successful missionary tour through China and the Orient in his seventy-eighth year, and lived to the ripe age of eighty-one. His grandfather, Matthew Verity, a native of Yorkshire, England, landed in New York, 2 June, 1831, and settled at Tagonda, near Springfield, O., in the September following. George Matthew Verity was educated in the public and high schools of Georgetown, O. In 1889 he entered upon his business career as manager of the Sagendorph Iron Roofing and Corrugating Company. In 1891 this company was reorganized, under the name of the American Steel Roofing Company, with Mr. Verity as vice-president and manager; and this company, in turn, consolidated, in April, 1900, with the American Rolling Mill Company, of Middletown, O., with Mr. Verity as president and general manager. These positions he still holds. About the same date the United States Steel Corporation came into existence, and absorbed virtually all of the rolling mill companies then manufacturing sheet iron and steel. Prior to that period the iron and steel business of the country was divided into a large number of distinct branches; and sheet iron and steel was manufactured by rolling mills, purchasing their raw materials in the shape of billets or sheet bars from large steel works. These again procured raw material in the shape of pig iron from blast furnace companies. The galvanizing of sheet metal, making the product known commercially as "galvanized iron," was a distinct branch of the metal business. Mr. Verity's company was the first to incorporate all these various branches of the industry, with the single exception of the blast furnace. It brought together into one harmonious whole what had formerly covered four distinct lines of manufacture. However, the strength of Mr. Verity's plan did not lie in this alone, but in the ability to use the steel furnaces in the making of special grades of steel not readily obtainable on the market. The extraordinary growth of the



Geo. M. Darity.

American Rolling Mill Company under Mr. Verity's leadership is marked by three five-year periods, from 1901 to 1916. During the first of these, 1901-06, the time was absorbed in mastering the many problems incidental to the introduction of new and complex methods of production. Sales at the end of the first fiscal year amounted to \$281,181.12, with 700 employees; and at the conclusion of 1906, annual sales had passed beyond the million dollar mark. During the second period, 1906-11, the sheet mills and factory of the Muskingum Valley Steel Company of Zanesville, a successful concern, with an established working organization, was purchased in stock of the company; and the period closed with the annual sales having increased to \$3,600,000, and the number of employees to 3,000. During the third period, 1911-16, many important developments took place; the annual sales increasing to \$13,262,835.32; and the number of employees to 4,500. Since then the corporation has discontinued its New Jersey charter, and obtained a new charter in Ohio; having been reorganized to provide for an amalgamation with the Columbus Iron and Steel Company. The latter company owned ore properties in the Lake Superior district and coal properties of very great value in West Virginia, a unit at Columbus capable of producing at least 200,000 tons of pig iron per year, by-product ovens at Portsmouth, O., and the control of ore transportation facilities on the Great Lakes. In the opinion of Mr. Verity and his board of directors the union of these two powerful concerns, having the benefit of producers' cost throughout, from the ore to the finished product, places the business in an impregnable position, and argues prodigious accomplishments. When the United States joined the Allies in the great European War the men were informed that they must do their share, the first opportunity coming with the issue of Liberty Bonds. Of these a total of \$557,000 was subscribed, nearly seventy per cent of the 5,000 employees contributing. The company has advanced somewhat further than have most corporations in what is locally called "mutual benefit work." The formation of a Red Cross unit of fifteen young men for war work in France was one of the results. Mr. Verity took a close personal interest in this unit; entertained its members during their stay in New York City, and contributed seven high-powered cars with full equipment as part of the force. Widely recognized among his peers as one of the most representative of the commercial administrators of the middle west, with keen gifts of foresight and large discretion, a born leader of men, in all things generous, Mr. Verity carries his achievements and his position with much modest and personal charm. He is a member of many clubs and fraternities, including the Aero Club of America, Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, of which he was president in 1897-98; the Cincinnati Automobile Company, the Dayton City and Country clubs, the Old Colony of New York, the Duquesne of Pittsburgh, the Hamilton County Golf Club of Cincinnati, the Railroad Club, and India House of New York, and the Ohio Society of New York. Mr. Verity married, 19 Oct., 1887, at Newport, Ky., Jennie, daughter of W. C. Standish, a merchant of Cincinnati. They

have one son, Calvin W. Verity, and two daughters, Sara G. Verity and Leah (Verity) Hook.

ROOT, Elihu, ex-Secretary of State, U. S. senator and diplomat, b. at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., 15 Feb., 1845, son of Oren and Nancy (Buttrick) Root. In 1864 he was graduated A.B. at Hamilton College, where his father was then professor of mathematics, and then after a year of teaching at Rome, N. Y., entered the Law School of New York University. After his admission to the bar in 1867, he began practice in New York City. His practice was principally in behalf of important corporations, as counsel in many of the famous cases in the history of the state. He appeared in the Broadway surface railroad suit, the sugar trust contest, and in the proceedings before Mayor Grant, for the removal of Dock Commissioners Matthews and Post. The aqueduct litigation was perhaps the most far reaching in its influence on the future success of Mr. Root; for the winning of a case which saved the city of New York millions of



Elihu Root

dollars was bound to bring laurels and popularity to the victor. This conservation of funds was brought about by successfully resisting the removal to Washington of Charles A. Dana, when that editor was under indictment in the District of Columbia Courts. It was only logical, therefore, that the young lawyer, then only thirty-four years of age, was nominated for public office, and that, although defeated, that he managed to carry a large percentage of Republican votes as candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas. From 1883 to 1885, by appointment of President Chester A. Arthur, Mr. Root served with distinction as United States district attorney for the Southern District of New York, and it was in this capacity that he convicted James A. Fish, president of the Marine Bank, for acts connected with the celebrated Grant and Ward frauds. With the advent of the Democratic administration, he resigned. Having a record of loyalty and service behind him, Mr. Root became a power in his own party, a difficult achievement, while Thomas C. Platt remained its leader and a bitter enemy of reform. For many years he represented the Twenty-first Assembly District on the executive committee of the Republican County Committee, and in 1886 was its chairman. In 1893 and 1894, he was one of the most active members in organizing a revolt against the employment of machine methods in the Republican party in New York, and fulfilling, to a large extent, Colonel Roosevelt's "merit system," introduced a number of beneficial reforms in the civil service of the state. He was also one of the delegates-at-large to the state constitutional convention

and in 1894, when Joseph H. Choate officiated as president, and was chairman of the judiciary committee and leader on the floor of the Republican majority. He became president of the Republican Club of the City of New York in 1895. In 1899, just subsequent to the close of the Spanish-American War, and upon the resignation of Secretary Russell A. Alger from President McKinley's Cabinet, Mr. Root was called to Washington by the President and was made Secretary of War, leaving behind a law practice from which he had received many times the income assured by the new position. He had previously been appointed U. S. Minister to Spain, but had declined the position, which, according to his friends, would have "shelved" him from more important offices. His greatest accomplishments in the War Department were the reorganization of the Army, and the creation of the General Staff and War College. The most urgent piece of business confronting the United States was the re-making of Cuba into an independent nation, after the close of the Spanish-American War. It was this task, so difficult and requiring so much political insight, that Mr. Root handled in a manner which the present condition of Cuba proves to have been effective. His erection of a civil government in the Philippines to replace the autocratic military establishment, following the session of the islands by Spain, was another piece of constructive statesmanship of a high order. It was while Secretary of War, engaged in working out the Philippine problem, that he brought William H. Taft from the seclusion of a jurist's bench in Ohio, and induced him to go to Manila as the first Civil Governor of the archipelago. It was also during this period that the dramatic Boxer uprising occurred, and it was he who sent the American troops into China and up to Peking, and practically managed the State Department during a long illness of Secretary Hay. From 1905 to 1909, Mr. Root was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, during which time he made tours of South America and Mexico, with far-reaching international consequences. Mr. Root sighted the great political advantage of following up the plan originally conceived by James G. Blaine of drawing closer the bonds which so loosely tied the three Americans. "Let American nations aid each other," and "We covet no territory," were the messages he bore to the Latin-American races. And the responses were enthusiastic. His tour was a continual ovation, and everywhere he urged closer trade relations and peace and harmony. No man of his prominence had ever before sought the rulers of these southern nations in their own capitals, to impress on them the desire of the United States for their friendship. One interesting incident in the development of this Pan-American policy was the Central-American Peace Conference in Washington in December, 1907, when five Latin-American Republics signed treaties, establishing a central court at Cartage, and resolving to have done with their quarrels and settle all issues thereafter by arbitration. This was Secretary's Root's idea; he saw that constant revolutions and strife between the republics were sapping their vitality and paralyzing their developments.

Thus, by nearly a decade, he anticipated President Wilson in the declaration that the United States would recognize no governments founded upon violence and revolution against the legally expressed will of the majority of the people. Apart from his successful effort to develop the Pan-American idea to its full fruition, perhaps Secretary's Root's most brilliant achievement in diplomacy was his arrangement of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan. By this unprecedented method of treating the subjects of that country, he secured the practical prohibition of the entry into the United States of coolies, a barrier that was voluntarily acceded by the Japanese government. Thus a source of growing friction between the United States and Japan that threatened the gravest results was allayed. Another achievement of substantial value was the negotiation of treaties and agreements settling the long-standing and vexatious disputes between the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, over boundaries and fisheries, the control of the waters of Niagara Falls, and sundry financial claims. As Secretary of State, he also secured the ratification of about forty reciprocity treaties, and, finally must be placed to his credit the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular services upon their present useful and substantial basis. Mr. Root retired from the State Department a few days before Roosevelt turned over his office to President Taft, and took his seat in the United States Senate, 4 Mar., 1909. He was particularly well qualified to serve on the committee of foreign relations, owing to his previous experience with the South American republics, and to the excellent work accomplished in the organization of Cuba and the Philippines. His great abilities were at once recognized by his assignment to other committees, which, it must be remarked, are usually attained only after years of senatorial service. On the floor of the Senate, he was recognized as the champion of the Taft administration, and it is a noteworthy fact that the only difference he ever had with the President was over the presentation of a bill to discriminate in favor of American shipping in the use of the Panama Canal. Senator Root contended that the solemn obligations of a treaty were threatened by the bill, and he succeeded in keeping the measure in abeyance until President Wilson caused its abandonment soon after his first inauguration. Mr. Root declined to be a candidate for a second term in the Senate, and returned to private life with the intention of spending the remainder of his days in quiet and rest. His crowning glory was the Nobel Prize for 1902, which was bestowed on him "for eminent merits in the pacification of the Philippines and Cuba and in handling the American-Japanese dispute." Since that time, he has figured prominently in various important undertakings. In 1915 he was president of the constitutional convention of New York State, dominating that body and making his power felt by killing the literacy test for voters which the Republicans had attempted to write into the draft of a new constitution. In 1917 he headed the American Commission, which President Wilson appointed to visit Russia, for the purpose of paying the respects of the



Frank B Kellogg

United States to the new government there, and seeking to strengthen Russia's part in the war against Germany. Mr. Root has been urged by his friends on many occasions to become a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, a position which according to them would be insured by his mere nomination. However, he has firmly resisted all such suggestions, feeling that now is the logical time for his retirement. James Bryce, the distinguished historian, publicly stated that Elihu Root was the greatest Secretary of State in the history of the American nation. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States, commenting on Mr. Root's participation in the Alaskan Boundary Conference in London, asserted that, "as a diplomat he has no peer," and that "in a room crowded with great men, even kings and emperors, his entry is instantly recognized as the dominating event of the assembly." Judges in New York have been quoted as saying that Elihu Root in his cases is the best prepared man ever coming before them for trial or argument. Lord Manley said that Mr. Root is the ablest man he ever met, and Andrew Carnegie quoted Theodore Roosevelt in declaring that Elihu Root is the wisest man he ever knew. He was married in 1878 to Clara Wales, daughter of Salem H. Wales of New York. They have three children, Elihu Root, Jr., Edward W. Root, and Edith, wife of Major U. S. Grant, U. S. A.

KELLOGG, Frank Billings, lawyer, b. in Potsdam, N. Y., 22 Dec., 1856, son of Asa Farnsworth and Abigail (Billings) Kellogg. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, who emigrated to this country from Great Leighs, England, early in the seventeenth century, and settled at Farmington, Conn., in 1651. When he was only nine years of age he removed, with his parents, to Minnesota, and settled in Olmstead County, where he obtained his elementary education in the district schools. His early environment was similar to that of so many Americans, who later distinguished themselves, for, at that time, Minnesota was on the frontier; further westward was still Indian country into which the hardy pioneers penetrated only in well-armed bands and at considerable risk. Even for a boy destined for the intellectual professions, it was the sort of environment to develop a hardy, robust physique, without which no brain can develop to its full capacity. What was lost in the lack of modern educational facilities was more than made up in the vigorous physical training obtained in the outdoor sports and recreations, such as hunting and fishing and games requiring muscular development. Having obtained all that the district schools could give him, young Kellogg next attended the grammar school at Elgin, and then entered the law office of H. A. Eckhold, in Rochester, in 1875, where he began his legal education, both practical and theoretical. Later he completed these studies under the direction, and in the office of Hon. R. A. Jones, who later became chief justice of Washington Territory, under the administration of President Cleveland. In 1877 Mr. Kellogg was admitted to practice at the bar of Minnesota, and opened his own office in Rochester. During the following ten years he

became interested in politics, serving in office as city attorney for three years and as county attorney for Olmstead County for five years. In 1886 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for the office of State attorney, but he lost his election by only a few votes. In 1887 he removed to St. Paul, and entered into partnership with Senator Cushman K. Davis and Cordenio A. Severance, the three forming the law firm of Davis, Kellogg and Severance, which became very prominent, not only throughout the State of Minnesota, but throughout the Northwest. This partnership was continued until the death of Senator Davis. Mr. Kellogg's practice of recent years has been largely as counsel and advocate in cases of importance arising in all parts of the United States; such as the cases against the paper trust, the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads and the Standard Oil Company. Of these the latter is the most weighty and far-reaching in its results, for it settled for all time the principles on which large aggregations of capital may do, if fairly done, a big business and it defined sharply what sort of combinations and practices are unfair or oppressive, and injurious to public or private interests. Mr. Kellogg's services in this case commenced in 1906 and ended with its final decision in July, 1911. During this time he was frequently called upon by President Roosevelt and, later, by President Taft, for consultation on other matters of grave public significance. Mr. Kellogg was president of the American Bar Association during 1912-13, and at its annual meeting held 1 Sept., 1913, in Montreal, he delivered the annual address on the "Treaty-Making Power," which commanded wide and favorable comment. The success of this notable meeting was largely due to the vigorous work of Mr. Kellogg, as president, who went to England and personally extended an invitation to Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, to be present. Haldane accepted the invitation, attended the meeting and there delivered a memorable address. McGill University signalized the occasion by conferring the degree of LL.D. on the Lord Chancellor, the chief justice of the United States, and on several other distinguished American lawyers, among the latter being Mr. Kellogg himself. Since beginning his practice in St. Paul, Mr. Kellogg has never held political office, but, as a public-spirited citizen, his interest in public affairs has always continued keen. He was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1904 to 1912, two terms, and he was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention of 1908. He is possessed of an apparently unlimited mental energy, but this is fortunately combined with the power of will to direct it wisely, and a rare ability for clear and correct analysis, enabling him to get to the heart of complicated questions of law and fact with unflinching directness. As a speaker he is logical, rather than flowery, but his success has been due, not so much to his eloquence as to his firm grip on the facts of his subject before he ventures to discuss it before court or jury. Often with a few well-directed sentences, comprising a concise statement of facts, he is able to crumble completely the effect on a jury of his opponent's most florid flights of

oratory, sometimes also rendering it ridiculous with a few shafts of dry humor. On 16 June, 1886, Mr. Kellogg married Clara M. Cook, of Rochester, Minn. They have had no children.

CHADWICK, French Ensor, rear admiral, U. S. A., b. at Morgantown, W. Va., 29 Feb., 1844, son of Daniel Clarke and Margaret Eliza (Evans) Chadwick. He entered the U. S. Naval Academy in 1861, and was graduated in 1864. He was appointed naval instructor at the Academy in September, 1872, and held this post until 1875. In 1878 he was given a year's leave of absence to report on the naval training systems in England, France and Germany, and prepared a work, containing a detailed report of his investigations and comments thereon, which is still recognized as standard. In 1882 he was appointed naval attaché to the American Embassy in London, where he remained until 1889. In 1891 he was named a member of the first board to establish labor organizations of navy yards on the present civil service basis, and was inspector of shipbuilding at the New York Navy Yard, where the battleship "Maine," later sunk in Havana harbor, was then building. On 1 July, 1893, President Cleveland appointed him chief of the Bureau of Equipment, as successor to Commodore George Dewey. In 1897 he was ordered to the command of the cruiser "New York," flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral Sicard. The "Maine" was destroyed while the squadron was at Dry Tortugas and Captain Chadwick was appointed a member of the board of inquiry on the disaster. During the Spanish-American War he was chief of staff of Admiral Sampson, and participated in the most important naval engagements in the Atlantic, being advanced five numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. As captain he commanded the "New York," Sampson's flagship, and later, when a court of inquiry was appointed to act on the famous Sampson-Schley controversy regarding tactics employed by Rear Admiral Schley in the battle with Cervera's fleet, he was one of the most important witnesses, being a staunch supporter of Sampson, although in a history of the Spanish-American War written by him later, there is every indication of his desire to be fair to Schley. After his services in the war he was made rear admiral and was appointed president of the Naval War College at Newport, (1900-03). He was commander in chief of the South Atlantic Squadron in 1904 and was employed, among other important duties, in enforcing the demand of the United States on Morocco for the return of Ian Perdicardis, an American citizen, who was carried from Tangier by the Moroccan bandit, Raisuli, and concerning whom President Roosevelt sent the famous ultimatum to Morocco: "Perdicardis alive or Raisuli dead!" He retired from the service in 1906, and since then has resided at Newport, R. I. He has written extensively on history, naval subjects and municipal government. Among his best known works are: "Temperament, Disease and Health"; "An Unsolved Problem"; "Causes of the Civil War"; and "Relations of the United States and Spain," the first volume of which is "Diplomacy," and the two succeeding volumes,

"The Spanish-American War," and "The American Navy." He is a member of the American Geographical Society of New York, and of the Navy History Society, and is a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He married, 20 Nov., 1878, Cornelia Jones, daughter of John Bleeker Miller, of Utica, N. Y., formerly U. S. Consul General at Hamburg.

SESSIONS, William Edwin, manufacturer, b. at Bristol, Conn., 18 Feb., 1857; d. there 27 Aug., 1920. He came from a stock that traced its line directly back to the "Mayflower." On his mother's side, he came from a fine old Connecticut family. His father, John Humphrey Sessions, born in the up-hill farming regions of northern Connecticut, began life empty-handed, but, by virtue of tireless diligence and absolute integrity, achieved unusual success in his business career. William Edwin was the youngest of three children. From earliest life he was exceptionally attractive both in personal impression and disposition, thus giving clear promise of those high qualities so signally manifest in his manhood. He was educated in the local schools of Bristol and at the Hartford high school, but at an early age entered business with his father in the Bristol Foundry Company, afterward renamed the Sessions Foundry Company. Of this company he became eventually chief owner and director. Under his successful management, it outgrew its original site, when an ample tract was purchased on the Farmington Avenue, where was erected a new, large, and one of the most perfectly appointed foundry plants in New England. On these grounds also Mr. Sessions erected many comfortable model homes for his employees. A fact highly to Mr. Sessions' credit is, that while he became increasingly a large employer of labor, he was, with well-nigh unbroken uniformity in relations of complete harmony and good-will with those who served him. The grounds about his factory were artistically laid out, and rendered educationally attractive to his workmen. He provided frequent social occasions for his employees and their families, and established a well-selected library and reading room, and consistently sought to encourage their use. In cases of illness in the homes of any of his men gifts of flowers for the sick room were certain to come from his rich conservatories. He was ever alert, although in a delicate and unobtrusive fashion, to anticipate any needs that might arise in a home of affliction. It may be safely asserted that if all employers of labor were to exhibit the same kindly and unselfish interest in the welfare of their employees as did he, the world would be far less vexed with stubborn labor discontents than it is to-day. In 1902 Mr. Sessions was induced to take over the E. N. Welch Company, manufacturers of clocks. This company, at the time of its acquisition by him, was on the verge of bankruptcy, but under his capable management, it was resuscitated. Many enlargements were demanded by the increase of its work; its business more than trebled its former best productiveness, and it became one of the most successful manufactories of its kind in the nation. About ten years since, Mr. Sessions organized and became president of the Bristol Trust Company, installing it in a most artistic



William E. Sessions

new bank building designed by himself. The success of this company has been phenomenal, it now being the favored custodian of several millions of dollars. He had a talent for making money. He was a born captain of both finance and industry. His benevolent ever equalled his wealth. In the most unostentatious and generous way, he was the benefactor of all worthy causes in his community. Widows and orphans were among the most sincere and grateful mourners at his death. In many ways he did good by stealth, and only blushed to find it fame. It may be said that the real secret of Mr. Sessions' exceptional career lay in his noble character. From his earliest youth he was free from any taint which could vitiate either his quality or his vigor. He early became identified with the Christian church, in which he was an incessant and useful worker until the day of his death. For many successive years he was superintendent of the Sunday School in his large home church. In a somewhat isolated rural community some distance from Bristol, he built at his own expense a comely chapel in which for nearly thirty-two years he personally conducted a Sunday School and worship every Sunday afternoon. It is asserted that during all these years, except when occasionally away from home, he did not average an absence from this service of more than two Sundays in a year. He conducted the services in this chapel on the last Sunday of his life. Mr. Sessions was a trustee of Wesleyan University, of which he was a liberal benefactor. His liberality reinforced many other good causes. He was singularly free from ambition for public recognition. He was once a presidential elector from Connecticut, but steadily declined to be a candidate for office. A deciding reason for this course may have been his necessary preoccupation with his own large private affairs. He was perforce an enormous worker. For the large extensions of business he became a liberal borrower of capital. The prompt and successful discharge of his indebtedness of necessity, through a given period, absorbed to the extent of its demand his first sense of obligation. Had he lived longer, he would have been increasingly represented in the philanthropies of the age. He was always actuated by a controlling desire to render high service to the world. Measured by the highest standard of character—the moral standard—he was a truly great man. Mr. Sessions was domestic in tastes and habits. His home, typically represented by its title—"Bel Eden"—was his paradise. This home estate, which he and his wife together constructed, is so classical in its perfections, so exceptionally beautiful in its garden landscapes, conservatories, lodges, walks and fountains, as to worthily class it as one of the most attractive residences in American life. Mr. Sessions was passionately fond of music. In his home, in a perfectly appointed music room, he installed a fine pipe organ, of which he made himself a lay master. In its music he found rest from the weary cares of his busy life. When Mr. Sessions died, he was spontaneously acclaimed the first citizen of the prosperous and growing municipality. He was unreservedly honored by the strongest, and gratefully mourned by women and children who had been touched

by his goodness and generosity. His character, so high-minded, so sturdily pure and exemplary, justly classes him in the first rank of ideal Americans. Mr. Sessions married, in 1878, Emily Brown of Bristol, Conn. They had two sons, Joseph Brown and William Kenneth Sessions, who have succeeded their father in business.

PILLING, James Constantine, ethnologist, b. in Washington, D. C., 16 Nov., 1864; d. in Olney, Md., 26 July, 1895, son of James and Susan (Collins) Pilling. His father, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to this country early in the century and settled in Washington. Through his mother Mr. Pilling was descended through a long line of American ancestors. As a boy he attended the public schools, then became a student in Gonzaga College, where he laid the foundation to that scientific attitude of mind which later distinguished his work. After his graduation he was for some time employed in a bookstore, a period which also had its influence in his intellectual development. While following this employment, he devoted all his spare time to learning shorthand, or stenography, an art which was then far from being as perfectly developed as it is today. His ability in this direction soon showed remarkable results and it was not long before he was known as one of the most expert stenographic reporters in the capital. Already at the age of twenty he was employed as a court stenographer, and not long after he became much in demand by the various Congressional committees and the commissions established by Congress to adjust the claims resulting from the Civil War. It was in this way that he became acquainted with government official circles in Washington, and which finally led to his joining, in 1875, the survey sent out under Major J. W. Powell to explore in the Rocky Mountain region. Part of the work of this expedition was to make a close study of the native Indian tribes and their traditions, folk lore, ancient customs, etc. Mr. Pilling's deepest interest was instantly aroused by these studies, and for the next five years he was almost continuously in the West, traveling about among the Indians, engaged in tabulating vocabularies of their dialects and collecting tales of their ancient mythologies. Naturally these investigations involved much physical hardship, and it was during this period that Mr. Pilling laid the foundation for the illness which was eventually to cause him years of suffering and his premature death. In 1881 Major Powell, with whom Mr. Pilling had contracted an intimate friendship, became director of the United States Geological Survey, and he immediately offered Mr. Pilling the position of chief clerk of that bureau. This Mr. Pilling accepted, without, however, entirely abandoning his ethnological researches. As a member of the Bureau of Ethnology he still continued to devote a great deal of his time and energy to the work which he had begun in the West. During this later period Mr. Pilling began to compile a card catalogue bibliography of works on the languages of the North American Indians, for the use of members of the Bureau of Ethnology and as a basis for a projected work by Major Powell himself. Year by year the material developed, and finally Mr. Pilling

decided to compile a monograph on the subject. He then visited the principal public and private libraries of the United States, Canada and Northern Mexico, and carried on an extensive correspondence with persons interested in this subject. The first result of his researches was a huge volume, of which only a hundred copies were printed; "Proof-sheets of a Bibliography of the Languages of the North American Indians," containing 1,135 pages and the complete titles and a summary of nearly 9,000 works. Copies of this voluminous work, representing years of patient labor, were presented only to those who had themselves spent long periods of work in this field of research and study, the purpose being that they should make marginal notes embodying suggestions, corrections or additional material, for even now the work was not considered complete. For it was the author's intention to issue a second edition, this to be a fairly complete record of the books, pamphlets, papers and even manuscripts touching on the subject of the dialects or languages of the American Indians. After the publication of his "Proof-sheets," Mr. Pilling had an opportunity to visit many of the private and national libraries of Europe. So abundant was the additional material he collected that he abandoned his original plan and decided to devote a whole volume to each of the more important linguistic groups of North America. In 1887 he began such a series of bibliographies, which occupied his attention until the time of his death. The first volume treated entirely of the Eskimos, then followed in order, the Siouan, Iroquoian, Muskogean, Algonquian, Athapaskan, Chinookan, Salishan and Wahashan. At the time of his death he was working on and had practically completed the last of the series, on the ancient languages of the early Mexican Indians. Of the other volumes probably the most notable is the Algonquian, which is now regarded as one of the most important works on ethnology in existence, and the portion of it published separately and devoted to Eliot's Indian Bible has attracted more attention than any other publication of the Bureau of Ethnology. That the value of his work is appreciated abroad as well as at home is evident from the comments published in foreign scientific journals at the time of his death; the following extract from an article in "The Athenæum" (17 Aug., 1895) is merely one of many: "He compiled a series of exhaustive catalogues of the literature relating to the languages of nearly all the North American Indians with extraordinary rapidity, and yet with a carefulness and completeness which have rarely been equalled and never surpassed. Indeed, all his work in this department is justly considered by specialists as permanent, if not final; and in England, France and Germany, as well as in America, he will always be regarded as the great authority on North American Indian bibliography. A mere list of his publications would take up nearly half a column of the Athenæum. . . . Let me add that Mr. Pilling was a most entertaining and delightful companion. His enthusiasm was contagious, his good humor imperturbable; he had a keen but always kindly sense of the ridiculous, had read much and had traveled widely and intel-

ligently." Mr. Pilling did much to dissipate the impression, once so prevalent among scientific circles abroad, that American scientific investigation was often loosely and hurriedly conducted and gave unreliable results. Though a rapid worker, in that he could accomplish much in a short period, he was scholarly in the most profound sense; accurate, painstaking and thoroughly scientific in his methods. That a great deal of his work was accomplished after the certain knowledge had come to him that he was suffering from a fatal illness, adds not a little to the admiration which his labors have excited. On 11 Feb., 1888, Mr. Pilling married Mary L. Harper, of Washington, D. C. They had two daughters.

GARDINER, George Hill, lawyer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 Feb., 1869, son of William Waters (1830-98) and Margaret Hill (Murphy) Gardiner. His grandfather, George Gardiner, a native of England, came to this country late in the eighteenth century, and settled in New York City. His father, William Waters Gardiner, was for many years a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, where he served as alderman and street commissioner. Mr. Gardiner started life with the serious handicap of ill health which deprived him of the advantage of a full university education. He attended the Brooklyn public schools, and, in spite of the illness, which made study difficult, passed into the high school. He was then compelled to discontinue study for several years. Later he entered the New York Law School, and by the exercise of a strong will, which refused to yield to physical weakness, he finally obtained his degree of LL.B. in 1899, a notable achievement for one in his state of health. That same year Mr. Gardiner was admitted to the bar and entered upon his professional career with the firm of Fullerton and Rushmore, and in 1891 entered the office of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings and Russell (now the well-known firm of Stetson, Jennings and Russell). He gradually acquired the physical strength necessary to the utilization of his superior mental powers, and in 1916 became a member of the firm. For many years he has been actively associated with Francis Lynde Stetson in corporate organizations and financing, notably in Interborough Rapid Transit subway contracts. One of these, a contract between the Interborough and its bondholders called a co-operate mortgage bond, contained 4,500 words, not one of them superfluous. As Mr. Gardiner remarked, "Every word is necessary. The omission of a single one might invalidate the entire contract or at least precipitate expensive and long-drawn-out litigation. The contract goes into the entire history of the corporation, its affiliations, its entanglements, its obligations, and its resources. To omit any one of these would be to leave out essential elements, and the whole contract could be challenged, and perhaps successfully, in the courts." Among other contracts involving hundreds of millions of dollars may be mentioned the one prepared by him for the United States Steel Corporation, a document covering 150 pages of 350 words each, where it was necessary to consult 100 authorities and scores of precedents; and another for the New York Central Railroad Company. In fact few recent corporational or



George H. Gardiner

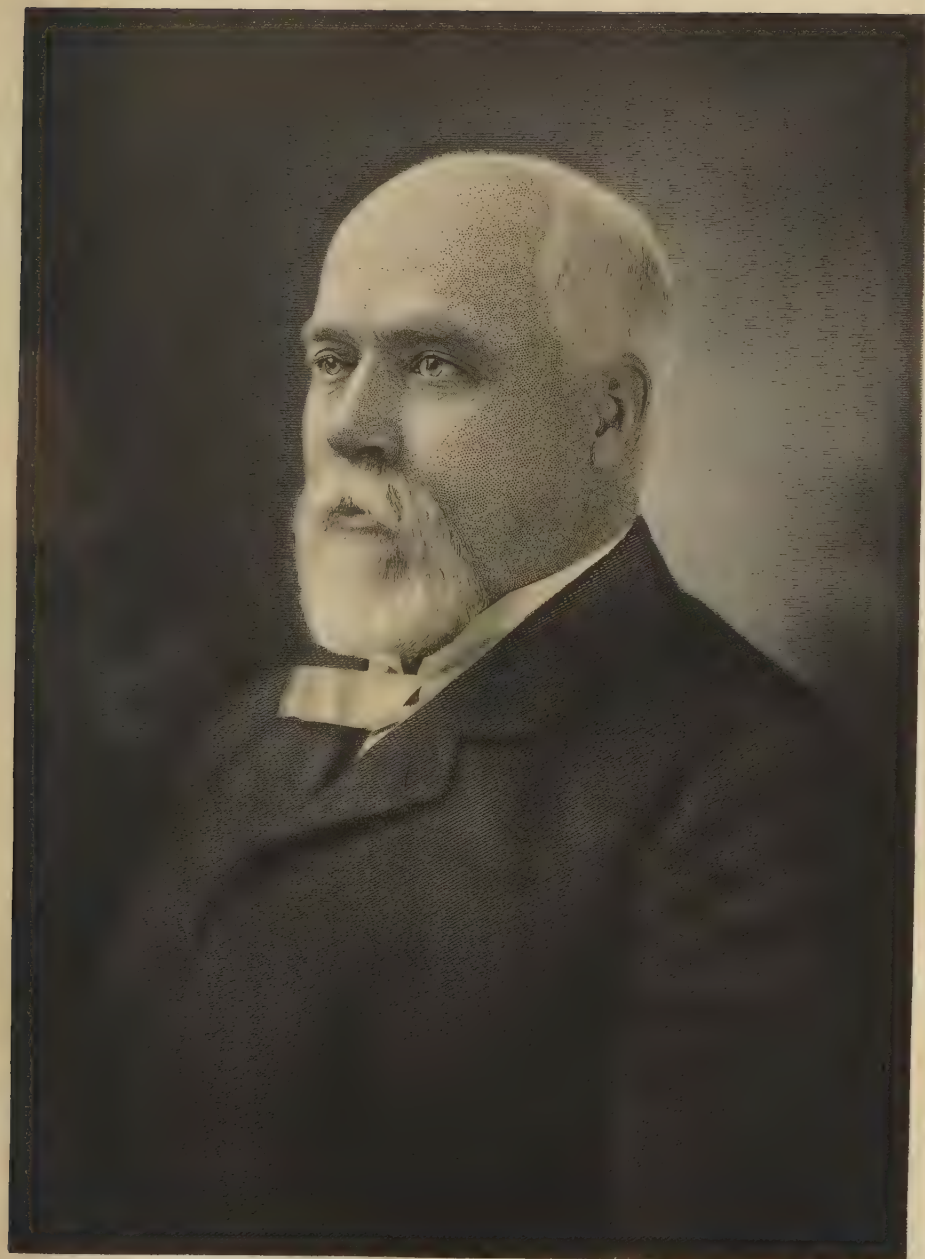
private contracts have been put into final shape without a consultation with Mr. Gardiner, and very many have been drawn under his supervision, or by his hand. In the fifteen years of his legal practice he has become recognized as an authority on contract law. A paper on co-operate mortgage bond contracts, jointly prepared by Francis Lynde Stetson and Mr. Gardiner has been accepted by the Bar Association as a standard document which will soon be printed and placed among its archives. Mr. Gardiner's most signal achievement, however, was the drawing up of the contract covering the Anglo-French loan, involving \$500,000,000. With such an amount at stake the contract document must needs be practically unassailable, and the selection of Mr. Gardiner by the underwriters of the loan, which was negotiated in the early part of 1915, made him the most talked-of lawyer of the day. In speaking of the European situation at the time Mr. Gardiner remarked: "Nations, like individuals, have greater resources than they have any idea of, and England is just beginning to find that her land is very fertile and capable of yielding an enormous annual revenue. The same can be said of France. . . . I don't fear European bankruptcy, but I sometimes fear that Americans don't see their opportunity and may not be prepared when the time comes to play the great part which should be assigned to this country." Henry Clews and prominent financiers have called Mr. Gardiner the greatest contract lawyer in the United States. Another man well known on Wall Street has said of him, "To meet him on the street is to meet a man who is thoroughly unconscious of having done anything which can be called extraordinary." He is extremely modest about his abilities and achievements and usually prefers to give his partners or someone else the credit for his noteworthy transactions. When asked how he had gained his present enviable reputation, he said: "I never had any pull and just how I got where I am is beyond my power to tell. I suppose, however, my clients believed me reliable and industrious." Perseverance, fidelity, and industry, coupled with an extraordinary intelligence, have no doubt been the qualities which have brought about his unusual success. His industry is phenomenal. Personally Mr. Gardiner is genial and democratic in manner. He is a member of the Bar Association of New York City; the Crescent and Lincoln Clubs of Brooklyn, and also of the Fox Hills and South Bay Yacht Clubs. Mr. Gardiner married in 1915, Marguerita Belleau Dowling, daughter of Joseph M. Belleau, of Philadelphia.

LANSING, Robert, secretary of state, b. at Watertown, N. Y., 17 Oct., 1864, son of John and Maria L. (Dodge) Lansing. He entered Amherst College in 1882, and was graduated in 1886. After studying law for three years at Watertown, he was admitted to the bar and began practice there with a cousin, under the firm style of Lansing and Lansing. General John W. Foster, then secretary of state, appointed him in 1892 an associate counsel for the United States in connection with the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea. This work lasted three years. Later, in 1896, he was

counsel for the United States before the joint Bering Sea Claims Commission, which sat at Victoria, B. C., to determine the amount which should be paid to Canadian pelagic sealers by the United States for unlawful seizure in Bering Sea under the award of the Paris tribunal. There he was successful in greatly reducing the amount of the claims, saving several hundred thousand dollars to the United States. In the meantime, his private practice in international law increased. At various times, he was counsel for the Mexican and Chinese legations in Washington. In 1903 he was solicitor for the United States before the Alaskan boundary tribunal which fixed the southeastern boundary between Alaska and Canada. Later, he was counsel for the United States at The Hague before the tribunal of arbitration which adjusted the North Atlantic coast fisheries dispute. It is said he has represented the United States before more international tribunals than any other lawyer. In 1912 the United States and Great Britain jointly formed a tribunal to adjust long pending pecuniary claims of British subjects against the United States and of American citizens against Great Britain, to which tribunal claims totalling some \$6,000,000 were presented. Mr. Lansing was made agent of the United States in charge of the presentation of the American claims to the tribunal and of the defense of the British claims. Several sessions of the tribunal had been held and a number of claims had been adjudicated when Mr. Lansing was taken from that work in 1914 to become Counsellor of the Department of State, on the resignation of Dr. John Bassett Moore. Until the European War began the machinery of American diplomacy had not attracted much attention within this country, the American people being more interested in domestic politics and hence it was that, despite years of service that had made him well known abroad, Mr. Lansing was little known to Americans at the time he became the State Department's Counsellor. A self-effacing man, always, he found the spotlight suddenly turned upon him and from that time he became a figure in the daily news. It has been recounted in the daily press how President Wilson came to turn more and more toward him for advice. When the Senate was wrestling in the Spring of 1914 with the text of the neutrality resolution, giving the President unusual powers over shipping, and became involved in technical difficulties at a night session, it was Mr. Lansing who was sent for to straighten out the tangle. As Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Mr. William Jennings Bryan, he was called frequently to the White House for conference. Later, the unprecedented spectacle was presented of Mr. Lansing sitting in a session of the President's cabinet, with his immediate chief, Secretary Bryan, present also. Assistant Secretaries in times past had been called in cabinet session in the absence of their superiors but never before had a subordinate been there at the same time as the Cabinet officer. Mr. Lansing became Secretary of State by appointment of President Wilson, when Mr. Bryan resigned rather than sign a note to Germany in the case of the sinking of the "Lusitania," which he thought might lead to war. During the years

that have followed, Mr. Lansing has conducted many difficult negotiations for the United States as a neutral and as a belligerent, his name appearing on all the historic documents telling the story of the entry of the United States into the war, as well as those answering Germany's peace pleas which preceded the downfall of the Central Alliance. Even before the United States entered the war, it became known that it was the hand of Mr. Lansing, then Counsellor to the State Department, that had drafted notes to Germany and Great Britain, setting forth the American position as to neutral rights on the high seas. In the early stages of the war, the drafting of American notes also was intrusted to him, President Wilson's part in them simply being one of revision and general supervision. Later, the President wrote his own notes but referred them to Mr. Lansing for technical correction. With the outbreak of the world war, his position became one of immense importance in the conduct of foreign policies. With his aid, a complete reorganization of the State Department was promptly undertaken for the consideration of the problems that arose from the peculiar conditions of the greatest war in history. It therefore occasioned no surprise when in November, 1918, President Wilson chose him to head the American delegation to the Peace Conference at Versailles, the other members of the delegation being Henry White, formerly Ambassador to Italy and France, and Major General Tasker H. Bliss. It was the chief function of Mr. Lansing to pass upon all diplomatic technicalities on behalf of the United States in the drafting of the terms of peace and to act as personal legal advisor to President Wilson during the negotiations of the Conference. He performed these functions in a manner that won the admiration of foreign diplomats and the foreign press alike. Few men in public life have been on better terms with newspaper correspondents in Washington than Mr. Lansing. When he first began his labors there, a working agreement was tacitly established by him with them whereby he was not to be quoted or even mentioned by them except when absolutely necessary but whereby matters of importance could be frankly and freely discussed. With a degree of frankness that would be amazing to a foreign diplomat, he took the newspaper men into his confidence regarding the most important matters, even when he was counsellor to the State Department, and when he took over the office of Secretary of State, he did not change in this regard. True democratic simplicity always has characterized the man and his work. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, the American Political Science Association of New York, the Holland Society of New York, his clubs being the Black River Valley, Jefferson County Golf and Crescent Yacht (Watertown), Metropolitan, and Chevy Chase (Washington). He is the author of "Government, Its Origin, Growth and Form in the United States," with Gary M. Jones (1902). He is associate editor of the "American Journal of International Law." Mr. Lansing married, 15 Jan., 1890, Eleanor, daughter of Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Harrison.

CORWIN, David Bruen, lawyer, soldier and financier, b. in Dayton, O., Nov., 1839; d. in Cincinnati, O., 9 April, 1917, son of Robert G. and Eliza (Bruen) Corwin. His parents removed to Lebanon, O., where he spent his boyhood, and received his education in the public schools and Normal Academy. Lebanon was famous for many years as the home of his illustrious relative, Thomas Corwin, and is the final resting place of that distinguished lawyer, statesman, and orator. Before Colonel Corwin reached the age of twenty-three he responded to the call of President Lincoln for enlistment of soldiers to save his country from disunion, and in 1862 became a second lieutenant in an Indian brigade, composed of Indians of the Cherokee nation, recruited from southern Kansas and the Indian Territory. For two years he served with this command on the frontier, and was engaged in suppressing guerilla warfare and other lawlessness in that section of the country. His bravery, together with his able and competent military service, won him promotion to the rank of colonel of the Fifth Indian Brigade, which participated in the battle of Prairie Grove and other important engagements. At the close of his military service Colonel Corwin returned to Dayton and entered upon the study of law in the office of his father, later continuing his reading as a law student with the well-known firm of Taft, Sage and Haacke of Cincinnati, O., at the same time attending the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1866. The same year he was admitted to the bar and, returning to Dayton, opened an office for practice in partnership with his brother, Quincy Corwin. The following year he was elected city solicitor of Dayton, and was re-elected in 1869, serving in that important office for two terms of four years. Meanwhile, Colonel Corwin had become recognized as a strong and influential factor in political circles, becoming one of the leading workers in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate, where he served for one term, but declined a second nomination. He afterward served twice as city solicitor, by appointment, and his official record was at all times characterized by prompt and business-like discharge of the duties of the office, but his aspirations thereafter were not along political lines, and in more recent years he preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. About 1880 Colonel Corwin became secretary of the Fifth Street Railway Company, on its organization, and subsequently was elected president of the company. In 1893 the City Railway Company was organized and the Third Street and Fifth Street railways, the Dayton and Soldiers' Home and the Green Line of the city were consolidated under the new management. Colonel Corwin was active in forming and executing the plans leading to this result, and was elected to the presidency of the company, in which capacity he was retained, displaying marked ability in administrative directions and executive control, until his retirement on 8 June, 1909. Colonel Corwin was also connected with and active in various other business enterprises. He was president of the Cooper Insurance Company, Dayton, O., and a director of the Dayton Gas Company. Notwithstanding his heavy business responsibilities



David B. Lorrain

he always found time to give active, moral, and financial aid to civic betterment, philanthropic and charitable causes. Colonel Corwin was a member of the Old Guard Post, the G. A. R., of Dayton, and to the Loyal Legion, thus maintaining his interest in military affairs. The following excerpt from a resolution passed by the Dayton Bar, upon the death of Colonel Corwin, is expressive of the general love and esteem felt for him. As a lawyer Colonel Corwin took a very high rank among his associates. He had the confidence of many and influential clients, and was looked upon by the community generally, and the bench and bar of this county, as an honorable and high-minded member of that profession to which he devoted his earlier and best years. To legal controversies he sought to apply the general principles of the law rather than its technical interpretations, and his arguments before the judge and jury were marked by clearness, logic, and earnestness. But it will not be as a lawyer, or the wise and conservative head of a great system of street railway lines of this city that Colonel Corwin will best be remembered. To that large number whose rare fortune it was to share his acquaintance, his delightful companionship will ever be a 'memory green.' In court, or out of court, on his vacations when he indulged his great love for the wholesome sports of hunting and fishing, at his office, at his club, at gatherings of his legal or business associates, he was the center to which all were attracted. His fondness for listening to and telling anecdotes reflecting human weakness or peculiarities always gave good cheer to the present and surrounding group. Shall we look upon his like again? Many lawyers, eminent in their professions, are not particularly interesting when met in the ordinary walks of life; but this cannot be said of Colonel Corwin. There was a personal charm to his manner and conversation that will live in our memories and will not be forgotten for years following this sad occasion." The following editorial appeared in the "Dayton News": "A member of an illustrious family, a patriot, a man of attainment and active in the affairs of this city, Colonel David B. Corwin, goes to his reward after a long and useful life. Entering the army in defense of his country at an early age, he served faithfully and well. Then, entering that great army of peaceful American citizens, he again served faithfully and well. As companionable a fellow as ever lived, a man with a large and splendid circle of friends whom he enjoyed and who enjoyed him, Colonel Corwin had a right to be of happy turn of mind. He loved life, and there were no greater joys in life to him than the friends whom he made. And it was not until the weight of years bore heavily upon him that he withdrew, in a sense, from the social as well as the business affairs of the city. In the passing of Colonel Corwin there will be many left to feel their sorrow at his passing; there will be none to rejoice at his departure." Colonel Corwin married in 1885 Jessie Bitzer of Dayton View, O., who survives him, with two sisters, Mrs. C. D. Mead of Dayton, O., and Mrs. Dr. Pauley of Cincinnati, O. His two brothers, Quincy and Thomas, both favorably known in their city and state, died some years before him.

BROWNSON, Willard Herbert, rear-admiral, U. S. N., b. in Lyons, N. Y., 8 July, 1845. He was graduated in the U. S. Naval Academy in 1865, and was appointed to the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. He remained on this station until 1868, when his experience was broadened by transfer to the Pacific Station. He served with the Pacific fleet until 1871. In 1872 he was appointed as an instructor in the Naval Academy, where he remained until 1875. For two years following 1882, he served on the coast survey and on the steamer "Blake," making deep sea surveys. His next office was that of inspector of hydrography, which he held five years (1885-89). In this latter year he was appointed commander of the "Petrel," which he held for three years. His ship for 1892 was the "Dolphin." He commanded the "Detroit" at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during the interesting period of the revolution of 1893-94. His next office was in the Naval Academy, this time as commandant of cadets, the appointment beginning in 1894. From 1896 to 1898 he served on the board of inspection and survey. During the war with Spain he commanded the "Yankee." On 3 Mar., 1899, he received the rank of captain. From 1900 to 1902 he commanded the "Alabama," after that going again to the Naval Academy, this time as superintendent. In this position he remained for four years, until 1 June, 1906. In the meantime, on 6 May, 1905, he had been appointed rear-admiral. From 8 July to 15 Aug., 1906, Admiral Brownson commanded the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet. From this command he went immediately to the command of a special service squadron, remaining only until 15 October of the same year when he was made commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet. Admiral Brownson remained in command of the Asiatic fleet until 1 April, 1907. On 20 May of the same year he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation; on 8 July of the same year he was retired, but was kept on active duty by order of the President. Admiral Brownson married, 10 July, 1872, Isabella King Roberts.

SEE, Thomas Jefferson, Jackson, astronomer and mathematician, b. at Montgomery City, Mo., 13 Feb., 1866, son of Noah and Mary Ann (Sailor) See. He was educated at the University of Missouri, where he was graduated A.B. in 1889. He then studied at the University of Berlin, where he was graduated A.M. in 1890 and Ph.D. in 1892. He had already begun his astronomical work in charge of the observatory of his alma mater in 1887-89. He pursued further studies at the Royal Observatory of Berlin in 1891, and traveled in Europe and in Egypt during the years 1890-92. On his return home in 1893 he organized the department of astronomy of the new University of Chicago, and also assisted in the organization of the Yerkes Observatory. He was attached to Chicago University for three years, and then joined the staff of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, which offered better opportunities for original research. Here with a twenty-four inch Clark refracting telescope, he studied the southern heavens for the following two years. In 1898, at the city of Mexico, an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet, he examined approximately 200,000 fixed stars in

the southern hemisphere. His return to the United States was followed by a call to the service of the government, when he received appointment as professor of mathematics to the United States Navy. He was in charge of the twenty-six inch equatorial telescope at the U. S. Naval Observatory from 1899 to 1902, and was professor of mathematics at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1902-03. He has been stationed at the Naval Observatory, Mare Island, Cal., since 1903. He was the lecturer on Sideral astronomy in the courses of the Lowell Institute, Boston, in 1899. In 1913 he received commission as captain in the Navy from President Wilson. Dr. See, through years of profound and patient research, has gained a position in the foremost ranks of astronomers, and lays claim to a number of original discoveries of the very first significance. He announces the discovery of the cause of universal gravitation and of the source of terrestrial magnetism, and holds that the planets and their satellites have all been captured into the Solar System. He also propounds some very striking new theories in regard to the Milky Way, the theses in which he has set forth the results of his years of toil have attracted world-wide, and he has been elected to many scientific bodies. His published works are: "Die Entwicklung der Doppelstern Systeme" (1893); "Researches in the Evolution of the Stellar Systems" (1896); "Capture Theory of Cosmical Evolution" (1910); "Researches on the Physical Constitution and Rigidities of the Heavenly Bodies" (1904-06); "Electrodynamic Wave-Theory of Physical Forces" (1917), and also many catalogues of double stars and articles on technical subjects.

SHELBY, Peter Paul, railroad official b. in Painesville, O., 9 June, 1845; d. at Cleveland, O., 20 Dec., 1916, son of Patrick and Margaret (McGuire) Shelby. He was of Irish and Spanish descent. At the age of sixteen he enlisted as a private in Company F, 29th Ohio Infantry, giving his age as eighteen in order that he might be accepted for service. After the close of the Civil War Mr. Shelby was taken to Omaha, Neb., by the late Gen. J. S. Casement, a well-known railroad contractor, and on 1 May, 1866, entered the service of the Union Pacific. He served continuously on this railroad in various capacities for twenty-five years. During the first month of his service he was engaged in construction work, and afterward was employed as a brakeman. In the fall of the year he was promoted to the position of night yard-master, which he held until January, 1867, being then appointed station baggage-master and clerk. In the following year he was made foreman, as well as clerk, and handled all the freight received from the river steamboats, as well as from the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, which had been completed as far as Council Bluffs, Ia. Part of the time he acted as time agent on the levee. In Oct., 1871, he won promotion to the position of local freight agent at Omaha station and continued as such until 27 March, 1872, when he was made superintendent of the Omaha Bridge Transfer and had charge of the Council Bluffs station, still continuing the Omaha freight agency, when by a decision of the U. S. courts, the terminus of the road was established

at Council Bluffs, and the Omaha Bridge Transfer abolished. Mr. Shelby's title was then changed to Superintendent of Bridge Division and he was placed in charge of both stations as well as of the train service between Council Bluffs and Omaha until 1 July, 1878, when he was again promoted to the position of assistant general freight agent of the Union Pacific system. He remained in this connection until 1 Nov., 1882, when he was made general freight agent of the entire Union Pacific system. In Jan., 1886, he became assistant general traffic manager with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, and so continued until 16 Oct., 1887, when he went into the service of the Great Northern Railroad, under the direct patronage of its president, the late James J. Hill. While with the Union Pacific railroad (in 1877) Mr. Shelby originated the so-called "ferry cars," which embodied the first introduction to the vestibule. These cars were operated between Omaha and Council Bluffs for ten or twelve years, on Mr. Shelby's patent, and earned an average of more than \$100 a day. In ten years these earnings amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. During his connection with the Great Northern system Mr. Shelby held the positions of general manager of its branch line, the Montana Central R. R., with headquarters at Helena, Mont.; general traffic manager of the Great Northern, with headquarters at St. Paul; and vice-president and general manager of the Coast Lines of the Great Northern at Seattle. At this latter point (in 1896) his abilities and energy were invaluable in aiding the Great Northern to win an important lawsuit against the city of Seattle. Shortly afterward Mr. Shelby was compelled to resign from his active duties on the road and spent some time in Europe. Several years later he took charge of the building of the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway into the "Seven Devils" country, but held that position for only a few years when his health compelled him to retire finally from active service. Mr. Shelby was one of the most able and best known railroad men in the West. He was truly an empire builder, interested not only in the success of his railroad but alive to the future possibilities of the territories through which his railroads ran. In the early '70s he took a trip of 700 miles in a sleigh through Montana to see if it would pay to build a road into that country. In 1885, he made a tour of inspection of the northwest, and in the following year was called upon by the heads of that company to make recommendation as to what course should be taken to increase the earnings of the Oregon Short Line. Mr. Shelby's prompt reply was that the territory should be peopled. There were only 70,000 inhabitants in Idaho at that time. The problem of irrigation, which was the chief obstacle to settlement, was disposed of by furnishing, according to Mr. Shelby's suggestion and with his financial co-operation, between \$70,000 and \$100,000, with which a canal was constructed, the first of its kind in Idaho. Later, at the cost of \$40,000, he improved and cultivated a large fruit ranch, in the Boise Valley, Idaho, which the Oregon Short Line used as a model ranch, for demonstration to prospective settlers in that region



Peter D. Shelby ~

In many other ways he did much for the growth and up-building of the territory of Idaho. While Mr. Shelby gave the most of his life to the problems presented by construction of steam railway lines over the Rocky Mountains, he was always interested in local and national politics and, in 1876, served as a member of the Nebraska state legislature. In 1900, he was elected a corresponding member of the National Geographic Society. He married, at Council Bluffs, Ia., 2 July, 1873, Hannah O'Connor, daughter of Charles O'Connor, a leading commission merchant at Council Bluffs. Of their four children, two, Paul, Martin Shelby and Mrs. Rose Shelby Schmoldt, survive.

DRESSER, Horatio Willis, editor, teacher and author, b. at Yarmouth, Me., 15 Feb., 1866, son of Julius Alphonso and Annetta Gertrude (Seabury) Dresser. His father (1833-93) was a newspaper publisher. While editor of the Webster "Times," Webster, Mass., he organized the Massachusetts Press Association, a bureau of news that has continued successfully to this day. Mr. Dresser attended public schools in Dansville, N. Y., Denver, Col., and Oakland, Cal. In 1895 he received the degree of A.B. from Harvard University, and in 1904 and 1907, respectively, A.M. and Ph.D. After his graduation he became an assistant in philosophy at his alma mater. In the following year he accepted a professorship in Ursinus College. He has always combined teaching with authorship and public lecturing, the latter on subjects dealing chiefly with practical ethics, psychology and religion. Dr. Dresser is known best as author of "The Power of Silence" (1895), and twenty other volumes on the inner life and applied philosophy. Unlike many writers on academic subjects, his style shows a distinct absence of cant, although penetrating and scholarly. He makes a sincere and able effort to interpret religion from the point of view of inner experience and practical life-issues. His "Human Efficiency," written in 1912, a psychological study of modern problems, was designed to help to a better understanding of economized power in individuals and in society. "This volume," says the Minneapolis "Journal," "is an appeal to the best in men through the magic of the word efficiency." Dr. Dresser has always been interested in the problem of the soul, and most of his books deal with this subject. In 1918 he served with American forces in France, and was assigned, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., to duty in the Fourth French Army as director of a Foyer du Soldat. It was there, amid the roaring of guns and the cries of the wounded that subject matter was gathered for his latest book, "On the Threshold of the Spiritual World." Dr. Dresser can be numbered among the few writers who have brought to the question of spiritism a mind unalloyed by the beliefs and superstitions so popular at that time. According to him, the war is a sign of the new age and of the spiritual awakening of man. Therefore, the war is not interpreted as a mere series of historical events. Nor is it studied from the point of view of the initiatives taken by the Central Powers in bringing it upon the world. The author presupposes acquaintance with the war as most books de-

scribe it and as war correspondents write about it, and turns at once to its human side, its effect upon men, especially upon the inner life. For there are great questions which the war has led us to ask anew. We have been wondering what part the divine providence played in it, what its influence was upon the soul of the soldier, and how it affected those who came closest to the enemy and witnessed sorrow and suffering on every hand. We have also asked what results it produced in human belief, notably with respect to religion, the human soul, the life after death, and the compensation of the spiritual world. The answers which the author gives to these and other questions are based on his intimate acquaintance and friendship with American and French soldiers during the last year of the war. Dr. Dresser is the author of the following books: "The Power of Silence" (1895); "The Perfect Whole" (1896); "In Search of a Soul" (1897); "Voices of Hope" (1898); "Methods and Problems of Spiritual Healing" (1899); "Voices of Freedom" (1899); "Education and the Philosophical Ideal" (1900); "Living by the Spirit" (1900); "The Christ Ideal" (1901); "A Book of Secrets" (1902); "Man and the Divine Order" (1903); "Health and the Inner Life" (1906), including portions of "Methods and Problems of Spiritual Healing and the Philosophy of P. P. Quimby"; "The Greatest Truth" (1907); "A Physician to the Soul" (1908); "The Philosophy of the Spirit" (1908); "A Message to the Well" (1910); "Human Efficiency" (1912); "The Religion of the Spirit in Modern Life" (1914); "Handbook of the New Thought" (1917); "The Spirit of the New Thought" (1917); "The Victorious Faith" (1917). Dr. Dresser married, 17 Mar., 1898, Alice Mae, daughter of Elliot Reed, of Chicago.

GUERIN, Jules, artist, b. in St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, son of Richmond L. and Louise (Davis) Guerin. He early evidenced such a decided bent for art that his parents determined that he should be educated as a painter, a decision which has given to America one of her leading mural decorators. After such training as could be had in his native city, he was sent to Paris, where he studied under two of the great French masters of the time, Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens. From the latter he seems to have imbibed the influences which have chiefly affected his style. He did not take his place in the first group of American mural painters without a struggle and his early years were devoted to developing his sense of color. A lengthy sojourn in Egypt was particularly productive of important results in his development. He was still an unknown man in any popular sense, but one whom the critics felt possessed an original and important talent, when he was awarded the Yerkes silver medal at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. From this time his development was steady, and by the time the great Panama-Pacific Exposition was planned he seemed a very logical selection for the extremely important position of director of color and decoration. The thousands who attended will never forget the result. It was a veritable triumph. Since then (1915) commissions of the highest type have been awarded

him. Among his notable recent works are two vast paintings for the walls of the Lincoln Memorial in Potomac Park, Washington, each one twelve by sixty feet. As the building has no doors but is open to all the elements the year round, he had here to meet an unusual problem—which he has solved by a study of the Italian Renaissance. He discovered that the durability of the great frescoes of the Sistine Chapel was due to the use of body color, i.e., water-colors mixed with white of egg. To secure perfect light he had an atelier built to his order on the roof of one of New York's largest office-buildings. Mr. Guerin also produced the decorations in the great Pennsylvania Railroad Concourse, New York City. He is an associate of the National Academy; a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters; of the American Water Color Society; of American Illustrators; of the New York Water-Color Club; of the Amateur Comedy Club, and the Players.

REMINGTON, Carl, railroad executive, b. in Fall River, Mass., 11 Feb., 1880; d. at New York City, 6 June, 1919; son of Henry Hale (1842-95) and Cornelia (Meade) Remington. Through his father, he was the descendant of Samuel Seabury, who sailed from England, in 1628, and settled in Duxbury, Mass. A second Samuel Seabury was rector of St. James's Church, New London, Conn., from 1732 to 1743, and later of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I. His son, Samuel (1729-96), was the first bishop of the diocese of Connecticut and an ardent Tory. Deprived of his ministry by the Whigs, he retired to New York, and later served with the King's American regiment under Sir Henry Clinton, in 1778. Mr. Remington received his early education in the public schools of Fall River, completing the course in the high school in 1897. He then spent several months in business college, and in 1898 went to Taunton, Mass., and engaged as stenographer in the employ of the Atlas Tack Company. In 1901, when but twenty-one years of age, he won an appointment, through competitive examination, as government clerk in the Philippine Islands under William H. Taft, the first civil governor of the newly acquired colony. The young man proved not only an excellent secretary but the possessor of initiative and ability, and took an active part in early development activities. He was chosen one of the escorts of the party when in 1904 Judge Taft made his memorable tour of the islands. Later, when General Luke E. Wright was appointed to the governorship of the Philippines, Mr. Remington became his private secretary. While acting in this capacity he resided at Malacanan Palace, Manila, until 1906, when he returned to the United States, with General Wright. Then in his late twenties he entered the law department of New York University and was graduated with the Class of 1909. He then received an appointment as secretary to the embassy in Japan, but resigned to enter the railroad business. He was employed first by the Colorado and Southern railroad. Later he became identified with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company as assistant to the chairman of the Board of Directors. In 1913 he was made Secretary of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Hocking Valley and the Missouri, Kansas and

Texas railways, which positions he held until 1918, when he was obliged to retire on account of failing health. Much could be said of Mr. Remington's personality and abilities but there is only space in this article to quote a tribute from James F. Jackson, one of the most prominent attorneys of Boston, Mass., and published in a leading paper of the East: "May I through you say a word in tribute to Carl Remington. His days were few and his lifework quickly done. And yet brief as it was his career was exceptional in achievement that brought opportunity unstintingly and unselfishly used for the good of others, to his own honor and the honor of Fall River. A graduate of our public schools he set out with unflinching courage to make a place for himself among the workers of the world. Upon pure merit he won his way step by step from inconspicuous service to positions of large trust and responsibility. Beginning as a stenographer he obtained by civil service preference a government appointment in the Philippines during the administration of Governor Taft. When this administration was succeeded by that of General Wright he became private secretary to a new governor whose confidence and warm friendship he speedily gained. On his return to this country he entered a new field of work becoming confidential secretary to the president of an important railroad system. Here, too, as in every other place of duty, he exhibited extraordinary capacity. Larger and larger responsibilities were placed upon him. Faithful to the uttermost he gave himself to their discharge with a devotion that overtaxed his physical powers until broken in health he tried in vain by rest and change to bring back the old strength and energy. Usually generous and loyal to friends of earlier as well as later days his life ended not as an unfinished but as a complete service with its abundant measure of success." Mr. Remington was a member of the Bar of the State of New York, and a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he became interested while in the Philippines. He had the distinction of being the first white person confirmed by Bishop Charles H. Brent after the arrival of the Bishop on the Islands. Since that time he was a regular attendant at church and was especially devoted to the cause of foreign missions. His deep interest in Japan and the people and customs of that country dated from his sojourn in the Philippines, during which time he made a trip to Japan and visited many of the larger cities. He belonged to several clubs including: the Siwanoy Country Club, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; the Railroad Club, New York City, and the Westmoreland Club, Richmond, Va. He was also a member of the Japan Society. Mr. Remington married at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 4 June, 1912, Cynthia Jackson Mixsell, daughter of Dr. Aaron J. Mixsell, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., a prominent physician of that place. There are no children.

CHAMBERS, Robert William, author, b. in Brooklyn, 26 May, 1865, son of William Partridge and Caroline Elizabeth (Boughton) Chambers. His father, a graduate of Union College, was for many years a lawyer in New York City, and a distinguished scholar. Robert William was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, but was later trained



CARL REMINGTON

for an artistic career at the Academy of Design and the Art Students' League in New York. In 1886 he went to Paris, where he spent seven years as a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the Academie Julien, under such masters as Lefebvre, Cormon, Collin and Benjamin Constant. He exhibited in the Salon when only twenty-four years old, and after returning to New York, in 1893, he was for some time an illustrator for various periodicals. Soon, however, he found a greater outlet for his fertile imagination and inborn gift of story-telling by turning his experiences as an art-student into a novel, "In the Quarter," which was published the year of his return from abroad. Following this the same year, his first volume of short stories, "The King in Yellow," won such success that it decided Mr. Chambers' subsequent career. From that time he has shown great productivity, publishing over forty volumes of novels, short stories, four juvenile books, a volume of verse, a play, and a musical comedy. That he brought back much material, historical and other, as well as local color, from Paris, is shown by the air of actuality he has imparted to "The Red Republic" (1894), and three other novels of the days of the Commune. The spontaneous delight he takes in many phases of life,—outdoor, indoor, animal, and mental,—has unified a persistent versatility that is usually considered artistically dangerous. His ability, from the first essay, to communicate his joy of telling tales enabled him to skip the period of apprenticeship that most writers have to serve before ceasing to accumulate rejection-slips. Little lapses in grammar; long, straggling, loosely-constructed sentences, and other defects of style are condoned or overlooked in his work for the sake of his narrative charm, his power to express swift action, the accuracy of his allusions to things in nature, and other qualities which he had from the beginning. He has studied extensively and keenly animal-, bird-, and plant-life, and even English philology; but lack of interest in a painstaking study of style, and lack of commercial necessity for perfecting himself in its niceties have kept him from fulfilling the artistic possibilities that his writings point toward. Since the appearance of his chief work, "The Fighting Chance," he has been critically accused of producing too rapidly novels from sheerly commercial inspiration. He has a mesmeric power of making even fantastic situations seem credible. The ease and swiftness of his narrative are irresistible. He makes his telling points with naturalness, simplicity, and sureness. He is a master of sustained suspense, and his progress toward his climaxes is instinctive. His charm is particularly strong in the creation of youthful types, and in his nature touches. Other works beginning with his earliest period are a novel, "A King and a Few Dukes" (1894); a volume of short stories called "The Maker of Moons" (1895); novels, "The Mystery of Choice," and "Lorraine" (1896); "Ashes of Empire" (1897); "The Haunts of Men" (1898); "The Cambic Mask," and "Outsiders" (1899); "The Conspirators" (1900); "Cardigan" (a romance of the American Revolution) (1901); "The Maid-at-Arms" (1902); "Outdoor-Land" (juvenile), (1902);

"The Maids of Paradise" and (juvenile) "Orchard-Land" (1903); "Forest-Land" (juvenile), and "Tole" (musical comedy, 1905); "The Fighting Chance" and (juvenile) "Mountain-Land" (1906); "Heaven" (1907); "The Firing Line," and "Some Ladies in Haste" (1908); "The Danger Mark" (1909); "The Green Mouse," and "Ailsa Paige" (1910); "Blue-bird Weather," "Japonette," and "The Streets of Avalon" (1912); "Adventures of a Modest Man," "The Business of Life," "The Common Law," and "The Gay Rebellion" (1913); "Who Goes There?", and "The Hidden Children" (1914); "Athalie," "Police!!!," "The Dark Star," and (short stories) "The Better Man" (1915); "The Girl Philippa" (1916); "The Restless Sex" (1917); "The Moonlit Way," and "The Secret" (1918). His drama, "The Witch of Ellangowan," was written in two weeks for Miss Ada Rehan, and was produced at Daly's Theater, New York. Augustin Daly was determined to make a great playwright of him, but after Mr. Daly's death Mr. Chambers returned to his work as a novelist. As fruits of his studies in English philology, he has published an interesting popular book on the Anglo-Saxon poem "Widsith," and the epic legends and cycles alluded to in it. Also he took part in a prolonged literary controversy on the authorship of the Middle-English poem, "Piers the Plowman." He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and of the Century, Metropolitan, Authors', Coffee House, Triple Island, Broadalbin Game, Saratoga Golf, and other clubs, as well as of the Racing Association.

DOLE, Nathan Haskell, author, b. at Chelsea, Mass., 31 Aug., 1852, son of Rev. Nathan and Caroline (Fletcher) Dole. The family is one of the oldest in New England. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1874, and at once entered upon a scholastic and literary career. The first year following his graduation he taught at De Veaux College, and the following year at the Worcester High School. He was preceptor of the Derby Academy at Hingham for the next two years. In the meantime, he had been making a speciality of private studies in literature and some branches of music, and, finally forsaking the dull routine work of teaching, he branched out into journalism as the literary and musical editor of the Philadelphia "Press," where he remained six years (1881-87). The following four years were passed as literary adviser to the publishing house of T. Y. Crowell and Company, New York City. He also had charge of the department of publicity of Appleton's during the latter half of 1901. Returning to New England he has since devoted himself assiduously to the trade of author, and has been one of the most prolific producers of books in his day, covering, also, a wide range of topics. His work is distinguished always by a thoroughbred literary style and a fine and sincere apprehension of the æsthetic verities. A chronological roster of his volumes includes: "The Young Folks' History of Russia" (1881); "A Score of Famous Composers" (1891), re-issued in two volumes as "Famous Composers" (1902); "Not Angels Quite" (1893); "On the Point" (1895); "The Hawthorne Tree and Other Poems" (1895);

"Poems for the Educational Music Course" (1896); "The Life of Francis William Bird" (1897); "Joseph Jefferson at Home" (1898); "Omar, the Tent-Maker, a Romance of Old Persia" (1899); "Peace and Progress," and "The Building of the Organ," and "Onward," two volumes of poems (1904 and 1906); "Six Italian Essays" (1907); "The Pilgrims and Other Poems" (1911); "Alaska" (1909); "The Life of Count Tolstoi" (1911); "The Spell of Switzerland" (1913); "How to Write Verse" (1915); "Poems for the Boston Public Schools" (1915-16); and "Memoirs of the Baroness von Suttner" (1909). He has translated from Tolstoi, Valdes, Von Scheffel, Von Koch, Daudet, Verga, and other foreign masters of fiction, and has made translations of scores of songs and lyrical pieces from the Russian, for music. His editorial work alone would have sufficed for the labors of an ordinary lifetime. He edited "Rimbaud's History of Russia" (1882); several editions of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" (1896-99); "The Mistakes We make" (1898); various libraries of famous literature and oratory with Caroline Ticknor; "Flowers from the Persian Poets," with Belle M. Walker" (1901); "The Young Folks' Library," with T. B. Aldrich and others (1902); "The Greek Poets" (1904); "The Latin Poets" (1905); "Marats' Polish Letters" (1905); "Breviary Treasures," ten volumes (1904-05); "Vocations," ten volumes, with Caroline Ticknor and President Hyde, and the 10th edition of Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," with additions. Mr. Dole is a member of the advisory council of the Simplified Spelling Board; a trustee of the Fellows Athenæum; honorary vice-president of the Dante Society of America; member of the American Asiatic Society; of the American Geographical Society; an honorary member of the Boston Music-Lovers' Club, and was president of the Bibliophile Society in 1901-02. He has especially distinguished himself among bibliophiles as an authority on Omar Khayyam, even going so far as to publish a romance founded on his life; and has for several years been president of the Omar Khayyam Society of America. He is a member of the Twentieth Century, Castilian, and Authors' Clubs, and the Harvard Musical Association of Boston, and the Dofobs, and the Brothers of the Book, Chicago. He married, 28 June, 1882, Helen James Bennett, a woman of distinguished talents.

KISER, George Riley, lumberman and farmer, b. on a farm in the state of Tennessee, 10 Dec., 1828; d. at St. Paris, O., 8 June, 1910. His father, Nicholas Kiser, was a farmer, first in Tennessee, later in Shelby County, O. His educational advantages were limited, partly from the fact that Shelby County was then frontier territory, and partly because, as one of a family of thirteen children, he was obliged to take his place as a bread-winner early in life. Starting in business as a lumber dealer, he soon acquired a competence, and began investing his spare capital in land. The last forty years of his life he engaged in stock-raising and farming in Champaign County, O., prospering and accumulating until, at the time of his death, in all, he owned over 1,000 acres of rich farm land. A strong and forceful character, and endowed with remarkable native

ability, George Riley Kiser was a self-made and successful man, purely through his own industry and enterprise, the rigid economy with which he guarded his savings, and the good judgment with which he invested them. Mindful of the struggles necessary to success, his manner, although sometimes blunt, was mitigated by an unfailing kindness, and he was always ready and anxious to assist or relieve those less fortunate than himself. He was a strongly religious man, Methodist in his belief. Politically he was a Democrat. He married Margaret Ellen McVey, a descendant on the maternal side of the Stockton family, early residents of Long Island, whose earliest representatives settled at Flushing in 1656. They had two children—twins: John W. Kiser, one of the leading manufacturers and capitalists of Ohio, and Mary Belle Kiser.

LANMAN, Charles Rockwell, Orientalist, b. in Norwich, Conn., 8 July, 1850, son of Peter and Catherine (Cook) Lanman. His mother was a lineal descendant in the ninth generation of Francis Cook and John Alden of the "Mayflower," and from Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, the "Brother Jonathan" of Revolutionary fame. He was graduated A.B. in Yale University in 1871, and Ph.D. in 1873. He was a graduate student in Greek under Prof. Hadley, and in Sanskrit under Prof. Whitney. He then continued his studies in Sanskrit under Profs. Weber of Berlin, and Roth of Tübingen universities, and in comparative grammar under Curtius and Leskien at Leipzig (1873-76). On his return to America he accepted the chair of Sanskrit at Johns Hopkins University, where he remained until 1880, when he was appointed professor of Sanskrit at Harvard. Prof. Lanman delivered a course of lectures on the "Poetry of India," at Johns Hopkins in 1898, also at the Lowell Institute of Boston in the same year. In the year 1889 the Harvard foundation sent him to India, where he traveled widely and with fruitful results for a year, bringing back many valuable books and some five hundred manuscripts in Sanskrit and Prakrit. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philological Association, of which he was secretary and editor of five volumes of transactions and proceedings (1879-84), and president in 1890. As a member of the American Oriental Society, he was joint editor of its "Journal and Proceedings" for fifteen years; corresponding secretary (1884-94); vice-president (1897-1907); and president in 1907, reelected in 1919. He is a member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; the American Philosophical Society; the Société de Linguistique; and the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences. He is an honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; of the Finnish-Ugrian Society of Helsingfors; of the Société Asiatique; and of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen; of the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences; of the Royal Academy of Sciences of the Institute of Bologna; of the Institut de France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres). The list of his literary contributions to his special



G. R. Kiser



field is long and important. His first published work was a study entitled "Noun-Inflexion in the Veda" (1880). Then followed a "Sanskrit Reader with Vocabulary and Notes" (1884-88); "Beginnings of Hindu Pantheism" (1890); "Rajacekhara's Karpura Manyari, Hindu drama, from the original Prakrit, with notes" (1900). He was editor-in-chief of the "Harvard Oriental Series," of which twenty-seven volumes have been published to date, notably, "Jutaka Mald"; "Buddhist Sanskrit Stories" (in coöperation with Prof. Kern of Leiden University); "Vijnana Bhikshu's Sankhya Philosophy" (with Prof. Garbe of the University of Tübingen); "Buddhism in Translation" (with Prof. Warren of Cambridge); "Brihad Devata, Myths of the Rig-Veda" (with Prof. Macdowell of Oxford). The two volumes of Whitney's "Commentary on the Athara-Veda," with his translation, were revised and completed by Prof. Lanman. "The Little Clay Cart," a Sanskrit drama, was rendered into English in collaboration with Prof. Ryder of Berkeley; "Vedic Concordance," with Dr. Bloomfield of Johns Hopkin.; "Kashmuri and Jaina Panchatanka," from the ancient Hindu, with Prof. Hertel of Döbeln; "Bharavi," with Dr. Cappeller of Jena; "Sakuntala," with Prof. Pischel of Berlin; "The Yoga System," with Dr. Woods of Harvard; "Black Yajur Veda," translation with Keith of His Majesty's Colonial Office; "Ramas' Later History," drama by Bhavabhuti, with Belvalkar of Poona, India; "Rig Veda," repetitions with Dr. Bloomfield; "Rig Veda Brahmanas," with Keith; "Vikramas' Adventures," two volumes, with Prof. Edgerton of the University of Pennsylvania; "Buddhist Legends," in three volumes, with Prof. Burlingame of Yale. Besides being a consistent contributor for many years to leading Oriental and learned journals, Dr. Lanman has a number of other studies, either advancing in preparation or in press. As an Orientalist his fame is world-wide among scholars. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1902, and from the University of Aberdeen in 1906.

CARTER, Franklin, college-president, b. in Waterbury, Conn., 30 Sept., 1837; d. at Williamstown, Mass., 16 Nov., 1917, son of Preserve Wood and Ruth (Holmes) Carter. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Yale College in 1855. His course was interrupted by ill-health, and he traveled abroad for three years. Returning home he entered Williams for the completion of his college course, and was graduated in 1862. The following year he was appointed to the chair of Latin and French at Williams, an immediate tribute to his attainments, a part of which had been acquired by diligent study as opportunity offered during his three years of travel. In 1872 he was called to the professorship of German at Yale, where many of his former students followed him. In 1881, nine years after, Dr. Carter was called back to Williams, this time to the presidency, which he had for the next twenty years. After his resignation in 1901 he continued to make his home in Williamstown to the time of his death. Although his academic specialty was languages, he was deeply interested in religion and in philosophy, and, after his re-

tirement from the presidency of Williams, continued his association with the college as a lecturer on theism. As an administrator, Dr. Carter's career was equally distinguished. He broadened the curriculum, raised the standards of scholarship and emphasized modern scientific study, giving it a much stronger footing. He greatly increased the teaching force, adding not only to the number of professors but to their quality. Eight new buildings were erected during his administration, and most of the older ones improved. Much necessary land was acquired, the number of volumes in the library was more than doubled, and extensive and costly scientific apparatus was installed. Meantime the productive endowment was increased more than one million dollars. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale, by Union, and by Williams, following his retirement, and he held, in some instances to the close of his career, many positions of service and of distinction. He served during his lifetime as president of the Clarke School for the Deaf; as a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education; as a trustee of Williams College; and of Phillips Academy, Andover, and of the American College at Madura, India; as a director of the Berkshire Industrial Farm; a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and as president of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He was a president of the American Oriental Society; a member of the American Philological Association, and of the Modern Language Association, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In the "Life of Mark Hopkins," his predecessor in the presidency of Williams, he produced a standard work, and his translation of Goethe's "Iphigenia at Tauris," is a classic. His character is thus summed up by a contemporary, "To Doctor Carter, Williams owed its first development along modern lines, in quality of instruction and in opportunity for scientific study. At a transition period he did a great work. But his personality was ever stronger than his unusual accomplishment. Tenacity of conviction and purpose, consistency in his ideals, a logically ordered mind, a life anchored in deep religious faith, placed him among the college presidents of years ago rather than among those of today." Dr. Carter married in February, 1863, Sarah Leavenworth Kingsbury of an old New England family, who died in March, 1905. Three years later he married Mrs. Elizabeth Sabin Leake of Williamstown, who died in 1911. Four children survive the first union of whom a son, Dr. Edward Perkins Carter, is a member of the medical faculty of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

MacARTHUR, Robert Stuart, clergyman, b. at Dalesville, Quebec, 31 July, 1841, son of Archibald and Margaret (Stuart) MacArthur. He received his principal scholastic training at the University of Rochester, N. Y., where he was graduated A.B. in 1867. He then proceeded to the Rochester Theological Seminary (Baptist), where he was graduated in 1870, and ordained to the ministry. His clerical career is notable from the fact that his first charge, Calvary Church in New York City, to which he was called 15 May, 1870, remained

the scene of his active pastoral duty for more than forty-one years, during which he became a figure of national importance as a churchman and public speaker. In addition to the fact that his pulpit ministrations were of high value, he took an active part as a thinker and writer for many years in the work of his denomination. He was for a long period the New York correspondent of the Chicago "Standard," the leading organ of the Baptist denomination in the West, and for a number of years held editorial positions on both the "Christian Enquirer" and the "Baptist Review." He made many tours abroad and has for years been one of the most popular figures on the lecture platform, having not only every intellectual requirement, but a manner of rare charm. He is the author of many books which have given him the widest possible audience among his own people, and brought him a large circle of outside readers. Among these are: "The Calvary Pulpit"; "Divine Balustrades"; "The Attractive Christ and Other Sermons"; "Quick Truths in Quaint Texts"; "Current Questions for Thinking Men"; "On Bible Difficulties"; "Lectures on the Land and the Book"; "The Celestial Lamp"; "Old Book and Old Faith"; "Calvary Hymnals"; "Laudes Domini"; "Calvary Selections"; "Calvary Selection for Social Worship"; "In Excelsis"; "Sunday-Night Lectures"; "People's Worship and Psalter"; "Around the World"; "Palestine"; "Old Testament Difficulties and Other Sermons"; "Quick Truths in Quaint Texts" (2nd series); "Advent, Christmas, Easter and Other Sermons"; "The Christic Reign"; "Royal Messages of Cheer and Comfort"; "The True Scala Santa"; "Famous Johns of Christendom." Dr. MacArthur received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater in 1880, and from Acadia College in 1910. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia University in 1896, and by MacMaster University in 1911. He is president of the Baptist World Alliance, perhaps the highest honor his church can bestow.

KISER, John William, Jr., capitalist and manufacturer, b. 10 June, 1889, in Chicago, Ill., son of John William and Thyra (Farrow) Kiser. His father was one of the leading business men of the Middle West; while his grandfather, George Riley Kiser, was one of the pioneer settlers of Champaign County, O., and one of that state's successful self-made men. Through his mother he descends from Jacob Grimes Farrow, of Virginia. His ancestors traced their origin to one Thomas Grymes, who is believed to have been an officer in Oliver Cromwell's army. His son, John Grymes, was the first of the family to come to this country and settle in Virginia, where he was active in public affairs, and, as records show, a man of learning and a benefactor of the College of William and Mary. He died in 1748, leaving a son, John, from whom a numerous family is descended. The spelling of the name was changed only after several generations in America. Mr. Kiser received his elementary education in the Harvard School, which he attended for six years, and under a private tutor. After preparatory work at Lawrenceville School (N. J.), for one year, he enrolled at the University High School, Chicago, where he devoted two years to special studies; then,

for another two years, he pursued a scientific course at Chicago University. During 1910-12 he was tutored in languages, and then entered Yale College, where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1915. Following his graduation, his father, anxious to have him initiated into the big business enterprises of which he was head, sent him to the Poughkeepsie Mill of the Phoenix Horseshoe Company. There he familiarized himself with the plant, particularly with the mill operations, and gained a general knowledge of the manufacturing end of the business. In 1916 Mr. Kiser became identified with the export office of the firm, and held this position until his father's death, then succeeding him as president and principal stockholder of the Phoenix Horseshoe Company, the largest concern of the kind in the world. The two plants of the enterprise are located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Joliet, Ill., the former built in 1873. Prior to the year 1887, practically all horseshoes were made by hand by the farrier or blacksmith. Then followed an educational campaign in behalf of the machine-made shoe, and its acceptance by a public which had no previous conception of the tremendous proportions the horseshoe industry would assume. Until 1884 the plant at Poughkeepsie manufactured nothing but railroad spikes, gradually replacing the old business by the production of shoes for horses and mules. The original plant has been enlarged several times, until now (1921) it covers a space of about fifteen acres, with a capacity for turning out 20,000 tons of bars a year, and constantly employs about 350 men. The Joliet plant, which was built in 1893, occupies about twenty acres, employs 450 men, and has a capacity of 22,000 tons of bars a year. When the board of directors of the Phoenix Horseshoe Company unanimously elected John W. Kiser, Jr., president of the company, it was but an expression of the same confidence which his own father had placed in him, with the intention, in fact, of carrying out the father's expressed wishes. Few young men of to-day have had such great responsibilities thrust upon them so early in life. Mr. Kiser, though young in years, has inherited from his father those strong traits of character and perseverance which no doubt will make him a dominant factor in his special line in the business world, and thus far he has more than demonstrated his ability to cope with the vast activities of the organization of which he is the head. He, like his parent, also possesses that happy combination of tact and diplomacy so much needed where great interests are at stake. Probably his three most conspicuous traits of character are affability, attentiveness, and a true democratic spirit. His conversation is smooth, not tiresome, and he weighs every word without any manifestation of egotism. He has trained himself—or comes by it naturally—to be a good listener and close observer, showing every respect to those with whom he has any dealings. Mr. Kiser is active in mind, a quick thinker, and yet averse to being pushed or hurried in his dealings. He prefers to weigh the matter at hand and, in this way his judgment excels. As a prominent Chicago business man recently remarked, when referring to him: "For a young man, who has suddenly had wealth thrust upon him, becoming a million-



John W. Kiser.

aire over-night, he appears as natural and unassuming as though it were an every-day occurrence. Just keep your eye on this boy; he can't help but succeed, for with the unusual traits of character which he possesses, he certainly will fill the position of trust and responsibility which he now occupies with credit to himself and the directors of the company, and I look to see him develop into one of the leading lights in the business world of the West." Mr. Kiser is a member of the Yale Club of New York.

MORSS, Charles Anthony, banker, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 July, 1857, son of Charles Anthony and Mary Elizabeth (Wells) Morss. His father was a lifelong resident of Boston and his influence and activity in the development of the manufacture of wire was significant and timely. The Massachusetts branch of this family is descended from the best New England stock, and its history is bound up with the evolution of the best interests of the Commonwealth. The first American ancestor was Anthony Morss, who came from England between 1635 and 1640 and settled at Newburyport. As a youth, Charles Morss shared in the pursuits incident to the life of the average New England boy, finding in the regular routine of those early years, a training of inestimable value for its breadth and diversity of interests, its independence, its training of judgment, and its intimate contact with affairs in general. He was educated in the public and high schools of Boston, completing the course in 1875. Immediately after leaving school, he entered the office of Warren D. Hobbs, wool merchant. He acquainted himself with every detail of the business, and with the administration of the concern, and in 1884 was made a partner under the firm name of Hobbs, Taft and Company. The manifold burdens of this firm increased with the years, and his constantly growing activities in other directions brought to a close his service there and inducted him into a still more promising career in the wire business as member of the firm of Morss and Whyte, of which he handled the financial affairs. In 1896 the Simplex Wire and Cable Company was established and he became its treasurer. In each capacity he demonstrated marked business ability and displayed that knowledge of affairs outside the province of manufacturing that was ultimately to guide him into more important phases of activity. In 1918 Mr. Morss was elected governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and ex officio chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee. He has also served as director of the First Ward National Bank of East Boston, the Massachusetts National Bank, and the First National Bank of Boston. Practical business, however, is not all that interests Mr. Morss. Active in public life, yet never aspiring for office, he has given without stint his practical coöperation in public affairs, proving the real virtue of patriotic citizenship in making government more efficient for the welfare of all. Versatility has been one of his prominent qualities which has enabled him to understand and put to the best use the ability of others. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, a member of the Eastern Yacht Club, the Union, the Exchange, the Country, the Brookline Clubs, the Bostonian Society, and the Na-

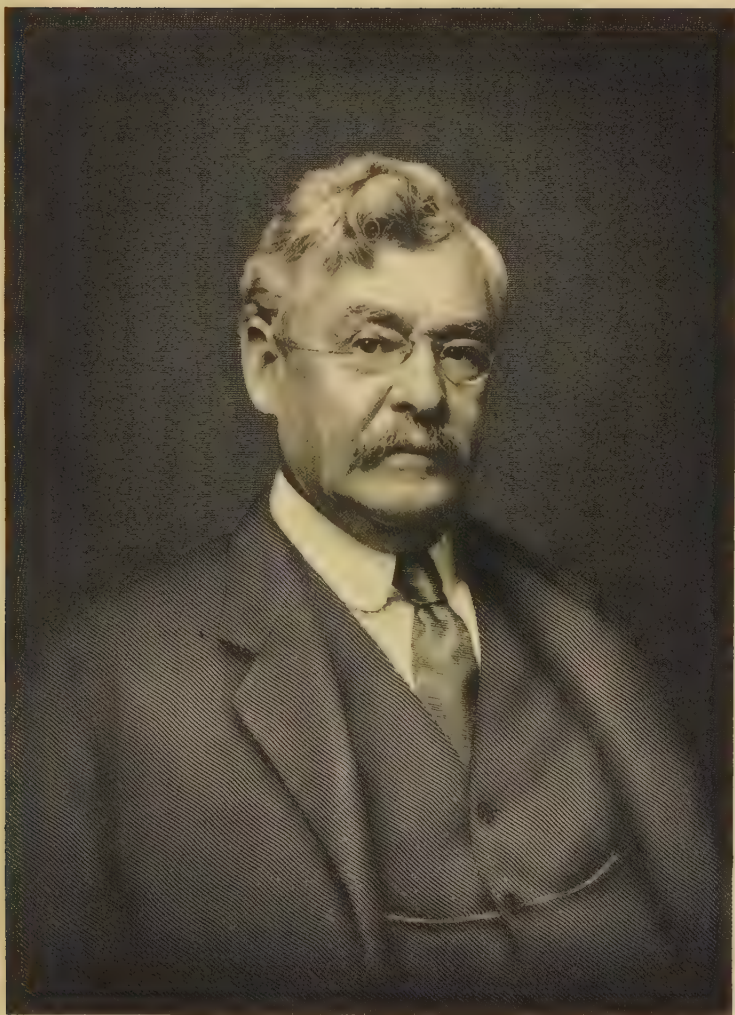
tional Municipal League of Philadelphia. Mr. Morss married, in 1893, Martha Houghton, daughter of James H. Reed of Boston. They have four children, Philip Reed, Charles Anthony, Jr., James Reed, and Marian Morss.

WELLMAN, Walter, journalist and explorer, b. at Mentor, Ohio, 3 Nov., 1858, son of Alonzo and Minerva (Graves) Wellman. He received a very limited education in a country school in Michigan, whither his parents had removed. They seem to have drifted still further westward, for the first notable incident of his career was the establishment of a weekly newspaper at Lutton, Neb., at the precocious age of fourteen. At twenty-one he established the Cincinnati "Evening Post," and five years later became Washington correspondent of the Chicago "Herald," with which he remained seventeen years, making a national reputation as a journalist. Comparatively early in this period his blood had been stirred by stories of exploration, as, when, in 1892, he finally settled the landing-spot of Columbus on Watling (San Salvador) Island, in the Bahamas, and caused a monument to be erected there. His first Arctic enterprise, undertaken in 1894, under the liberal auspices of the great Chicago newspapers which he had represented attained latitude 81° northwest of Spitzbergen, a record almost equal to Nansen's best. In 1898-99 he led an expedition to Franz Josef Land, on which he discovered many new islands and reached 82° N. latitude. In the spring of 1906, stimulated by the remarkable progress recently made in aviation, he announced to the world that he would make an attempt to reach the North Pole through the air. For this expedition an airship was specially constructed at Paris, and in the spring of 1906 was taken north, reaching Dane's Island in Spitzbergen in the summer season where headquarters were established. During the following winter the airship having been sent back to Paris was partly reconstructed and enlarged there. In September, 1907, he made a futile start. The enterprise had thus far been nothing but a spectacular failure. The "Herald" and "Record-Herald" had withdrawn their support and Wellman was left alone to pursue his somewhat fantastic enterprise. His belief in himself never wavered, and, two years later, the reconstructed "America" actually started northward over the pack-ice with Wellman and three comrades. A serious accident, however, forced a return, when only sixty miles had been traversed. Continuing his experiments in aerial navigation, in which he attempted feats that had only been dreamed of by other aviators, he left Atlantic City, N. J., on 15 Oct., 1910, with five comrades in the "America," for a trans-Atlantic flight to Europe. On this occasion the craft remained three days and nights in the air, traversing a distance of 1,010 miles, and breaking all previous records for air-transportation of any kind. The airship was picked up by the steamship "Trent" in a partially disabled condition 375 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Mr. Wellman published an exposure of the claim of Dr. Frederick A. Cook to having reached the North Pole shortly after that explorer's return. Since his interest in polar enterprise

began he has been a constant and notable contributor, not only to the leading popular periodicals such as the "Review of Reviews," "Century," and "McClure's," but also to scientific publications. Recognized as an authority, he has been called to lecture before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographical Society of America, the Meteorological and Aërial Societies of Paris, and the French Academy of Sciences. He is a member of many clubs in Europe and America, and has been president of the National Capital Press Club. His books are: "The Aërial Age" (1911); "The German Republic" (1916); "The Force Supreme" (1918).

SPARROW, Edward Wheeler, capitalist and philanthropist, b. at Killibeg House, Ennes-corthy, County Wexford, Ireland, 14 Dec., 1846; d. in New York City, 21 Feb., 1913, son of Bartholomew and Sarah (Lee) Sparrow. He was educated at home and in the schools of his native town, but at the age of twelve years came to America with his mother and sisters, leaving the father in Ireland to wind up the family estate, and retrieve, as far as possible, his failing fortunes. The family located at Lansing, Mich., where the young man immediately obtained employment, and, from the very beginning of his active career, strove in every way possible to contribute to the support of his mother, and to compensate for the absence of the father of the family. Among his early employments was that of page in the State legislature during the session of 1859, a position in which he formed several close and cordial friendships that remained throughout life. Later he returned to school, and then became a clerk in wholesale stores in Lansing. Although it had been the purpose of his father to take the family back to Ireland as soon as his affairs had been settled, his death in 1860 determined them to remain in America. In 1873 Edward W. Sparrow, having fallen heir to about \$7,500, embarked in business ventures on his own account, and, in partnership with J. J. Bush and Charles W. Butler, purchased a tract of eighty acres, which they plotted out into streets and building lots. These were offered for sale as the Bush-Butler-Sparrow addition to the city of Lansing. Encouraged by the success of this venture, Mr. Sparrow turned his attention to large operations in lands, particularly of timber and mineral tracts in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Most of these lands were examined and located by himself, and, because of so little value at the time, hence purchased on very favorable terms, the profits which his clear judgment had foreseen were correspondingly large. His original purchases were made in association with J. M. Longyear, a boyhood friend, then resident in Marquette, and the period of their partnership covered the time of some of his largest investments. Later, in partnership with William Kroll, he built a large sawmill in Kenton, Houghton County, Mich.; and laid over twenty miles of railroad through their timber lands. The great development of the iron and copper-mining industries in the upper peninsula created the demand for good timber, precisely as Mr. Sparrow had foreseen, and, largely on this

account, his investments proved immensely profitable. In 1887 with Mr. Longyear and other associates, he purchased iron-bearing lands in the Mesaba region of Minnesota, organizing the Longyear Mesaba Land and Iron Company, which has become one of the most important enterprises in the whole Middle Western mining region. In the meantime he continued his extensive business operations in Lansing, particularly in realty and building operations. He was interested, however, in every movement for the upbuilding of the city, and as a leading member of the Lansing Business Men's Association, was active in the establishment of factories and other local enterprises, which have since thriven extensively in that city. Among these was the Lansing Wheelbarrow Works, of which he was president for many years. In 1886 he conceived the idea of founding a bank in Lansing, an enterprise for which he secured the co-operation of the leading business men of the city, but such was his interest in the upbuilding of his home town, that he contrived to have the stock sold to small investors at favorable terms, thus placing the ownership of the institution in the hands of the people. He was president of the bank for twenty-five years. In 1907 Mr. Sparrow's operations had so greatly extended through several of the United States, in Canada, and even in South America, that he found it desirable to remove to New York City, which seemed a more convenient center from which to handle and direct his vast enterprises. Here he resided until his death. Although a business man of the highest type, keen to discern an opportunity and quick to take advantage of its possibilities, moreover successful in his ventures with a uniformity that repeatedly confirmed the accuracy of his judgment on conditions, as well as on the men whom he chose as his lieutenants, he was ever a person of the keenest sympathies and greatest generosity. The mere sight of want and suffering was sufficient to evoke a ready and practical relief, either in money expended or in influence exerted. Many instances of his unusual and unlimited goodness of heart are still remembered with the deepest feelings of gratefulness among the people of Lansing. In 1910, in response to what he thought to be an indispensable requirement in that growing city, he donated \$112,000 for the erection and furnishing of a thoroughly-equipped hospital in Lansing, which was called, in recognition of his munificence, the Edward W. Sparrow Hospital. This institution, which is under the auspices of the Womens' Hospital Association, is practically an outgrowth of the hospital founded in 1886 by Mr. Sparrow, O. M. Barnes, and Father Van Driss, and which was for several years under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. Mr. Sparrow also contributed several thousand dollars toward the erection of a larger building, which, however, was eventually supplanted by the present structure. Mr. Sparrow was twice married: first, in 1897, to Helen, daughter of Judge C. B. Grant, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, who died in 1899, leaving one son, Edward Grant Sparrow; second, in 1903, to Margaret, daughter of Rev. Charles Beattie, of Middletown, N. Y.,



E. W. Farnham

WIGGIN, Kate Douglas, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Sept., 1859, daughter of Robert N. and Helen E. (Dyer) Smith. She is the sister of Nora Archibald Smith, also a writer of distinction with whom she has collaborated. She received a very careful education, which was completed at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1878. She was married to George C. Riggs in 1895, but has always been known by the name made famous by her literary work. She began writing comparatively early in life, but her first published work was the "Birds' Christmas Carol" which appeared in 1888. Since that time her production has been abundant and continuous. To an unusual degree she has become a close, personal, inspiring message to a very wide audience of American readers. She had been trained to teach children, and organized, when still a mere girl, the first free kindergarten for poor children in San Francisco. Several years thereafter were spent as a training teacher. Comparatively early in her career as an author she returned to the east, and made her home in the state of Maine, in the village of Hollis on the Saco River, where her place "Quillcote" has become one of the national literary shrines. Here she gives readings from her own works to her neighbors and to visitors during the summer months. She has drawn the scenes and characters of her chief works from the life of her neighborhood. Her first great success came with "Penelope's Progress" in 1898, although she had given some hint of her powers as a humorous depicter of homely characters in "Marm Lisa" (1896). The "Penelope Series," which at once leaped into wide popularity, consisted of "Penelope's Scottish Experiences" (1900); and "Penelope's Irish Experiences" (1901); both filled the lore of these countries, illuminated with a rare quality of original Yankee humor. "The Diary of a Goose Girl" (1902), and finally "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" (1903), brought her still wider fame. In January, 1911, it was computed that over 2,000,000 copies of Mrs. Wiggin's books had been sold. The most popular of all her works is "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." "Rebecca doing this, thinking that, saying the thing that needs to be said—generous, romantic, resourceful, and brighter than her surroundings—is a person it does us all good to know," writes one critic. "Copies of the book in libraries are read to shreds. The world, which can see through any sham, loves this story. The world is right. To learn, in the words of one of Conrad's heroes, to live, to love and to put your trust in life, is all that matters. Mrs. Wiggin shows us how." Her books in chronological order, omitting those already mentioned, are: "The Story of Patsy" (1889); "A Summer in a Canyon" (1889); "Timothy's Quest" (1890); "The Story Hour," in collaboration with her sister (1890); "Children's Rights," with the same collaboration (1892); "A Cathedral Courtship," and "Penelope's English Experiences" (1893); "Polly Oliver's Problem" (1893); "The Village Watchtower" (1895); "Froebel's Gifts," with her sister (1895); "Froebel's Occupations" (1896); "Kindergarten Principles and Practice," with her sister (1896); "Nine Love Songs and a Carol,"

and "The Affair at the Inn" (1904); "Rose o' the River" (1905); "New Chronicles of Rebecca" (1907); "Finding a Home" (1907); "The Flag Raising" (1907); "The Old Peabody Pew" (1907); "Susanna and Sue" (1909); "Robinetta," with Mary and Jane Findlater, and Allan McAulay (1911); "Mother Carey's Chickens" (1911); "A Child's Journey with Dickens" (1912); "The Story of Waitstill Baxter" (1913); "Penelope's Postscripts" (1915); "The Romance of a Christmas Card" (1916); "Golden Numbers" (1917); "The Posy Ring" (1917). With Nora Archibald Smith, her sister, she has collaborated "Golden Numbers" (1902); "The Posy Ring" (1903); "Pinafore Palace Poems" (1904); "The Fairy Ring" (1906); "Magic Casements" (1907); "Tales of Laughter" (1908); "Tales of Wonder" (1909); "The Talking Beasts" (1911). She made a successful play out of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," which was produced in 1908. Her other plays are "Mother Carey's Chickens" (1915); "The Old Peabody Pew," and "Bluebeard," a musical fantasy (1914); and "Penelope's Postscripts" (1915).

SERVISS, Garrett Putnam, author, b. at Sharon Springs, N. Y., 24 March, 1851, son of Garrett Putnam and Katherine (Shelp) Serviss. His ancestors settled in the Mohawk valley before the Revolutionary War; one of them was killed in the massacre of Schenectady in 1619, and another, Captain Garrett Putnam, served in the Revolutionary army. He was prepared for college in the Johnstown Academy and was graduated B.S. at Cornell University in 1872. Two years later he received the degree of LL.B. at Columbia, but never practised law, preferring a journalistic and literary career. Most of his literary work has tended toward the popularization of scientific subjects. In the capacities of night editor and editorial writer on the New York "Sun" (1882-92), he wrote so many astronomical articles, which had a general circulation, that he was called the "Sun's Astronomer." Then he entered the lecture field, in connection with an enterprise backed by Andrew Carnegie for popularizing science, and for the next two or three years delivered the course known as the "Urania Lectures." Since then he has almost continuously given lectures on astronomy, travel, and history, and has written many popular books and magazine articles on scientific subjects. Notable among his contributions to magazines are his descriptions of Luther Burbank's work in grafting plants. Most of his books have been of use as facilities for the amateur study of the heavenly bodies. His first book, "Astronomy with an Opera Glass" (1888), passed through many editions. In 1898 appeared his semi-scientific novel entitled "Edison's Conquest of Mars," which was first printed simultaneously in many leading American newspapers. Then followed a tale of scientific mystery, "The Moon Metal" (1900); "Pleasures of the Telescope" (1901); "Other Worlds" (1902); "The Moon, a Popular Treatise" (1907); "Astronomy with the Naked Eye" (1908); "Curiosities of the Sky" (1909); "Round the Year with the Stars" (1910); "A Columbus of Space," a semi-scientific novel (1911); "Astronomy in a Nutshell" (1912); "The

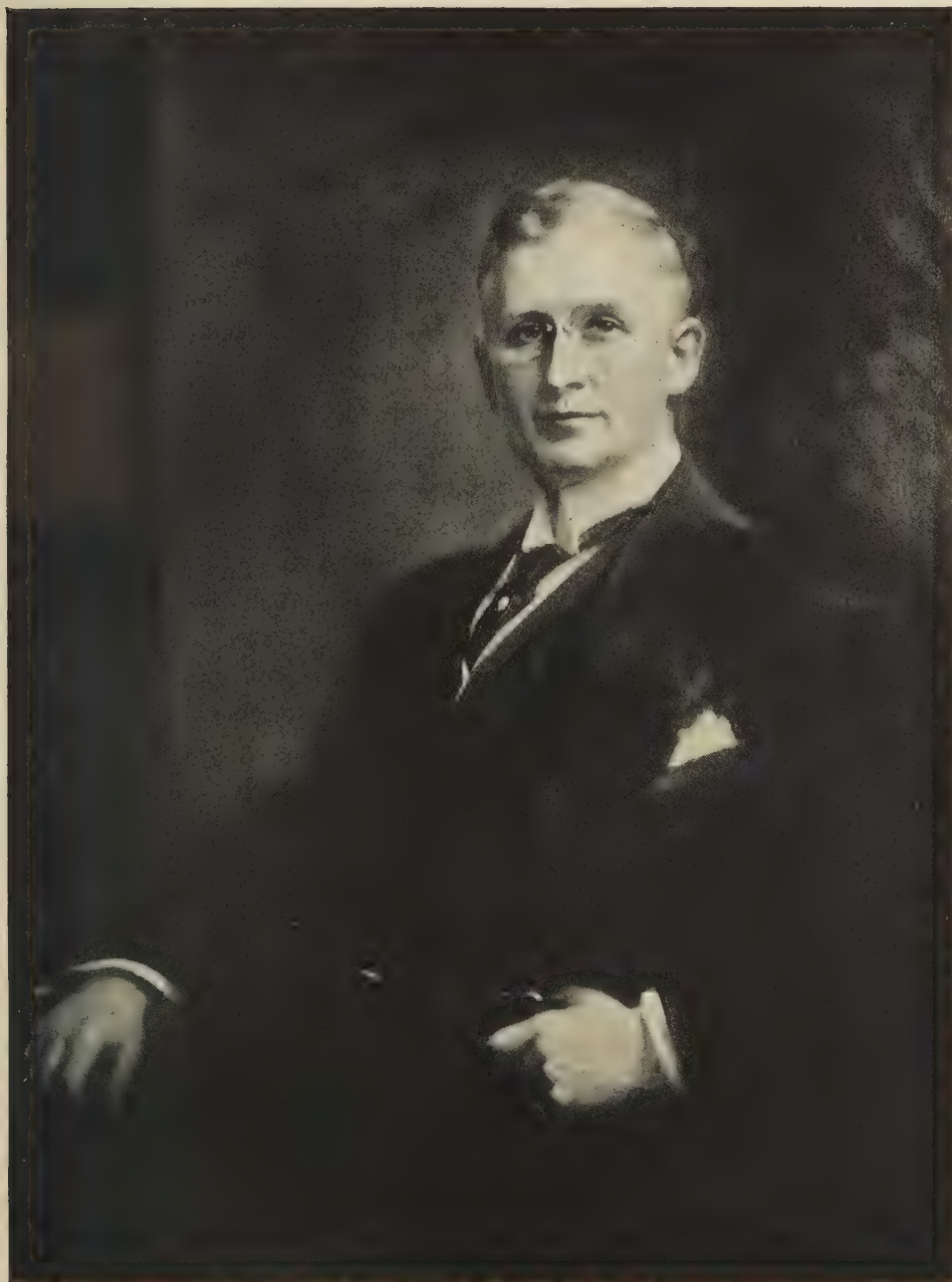
Second Deluge," another semi-scientific novel (1912); "Eloquence," a practical handbook for students of public speaking" (1912); "The Moon Maiden," a scientific mystery story (1915). His fascinating manner of treating a scientific subject has done much toward interesting the layman in astronomy. For some time he was president of the department of astronomy in the Brooklyn Institute. He is a member of the Cornell University Club (N. Y.), Authors' Club, and the University Club (Brooklyn). Mr. Serviss has been twice married; first, on 19 June, 1875, to Eleanore Betts, daughter of King D. Betts, of Ithaca, N. Y.; and second, in 1907, to Henriette Gros le Blond, of Bourgogne, France.

MALLUK, Antonio Michel, merchant, b. in Cairo, Egypt, 4 Nov., 1870; d. in Barranquilla, Colombia, 11 June, 1920, son of Michel and Miriam (Issel) Malluk. His father (1825-1900), a native of Damascus, Syria, was a judge, banker, and a real estate operator, and also the first of the name to engage in the export and import of merchandise through the world. At an early age, Antonio Michel Malluk was educated in the public schools of Damascus, the Jesuit College of Beirut, and the College of Antoura. Upon the graduation from college he engaged in the practice of law in Damascus, and continued in this profession for fifteen years until the business interests of his family caused him to visit the United States. In 1901 he visited the Buffalo Exposition in the United States, where the exhibits from Colombia, South America, greatly impressed him. He immediately grasped the idea of its vast natural resources and boundless business opportunities, and established in Cartagena, Colombia, the House of Malluk Hermanos, dealing in general merchandise. The house of Malluk Hermanos prospered until it became one of the largest business concerns in Colombia, and the integrity and fair dealing of this firm became a household word throughout the country. While still carrying on the business, Mr. Malluk became the owner and operator of mines. He developed various mining territories, and was actively engaged up to the time of his death in exploiting and developing his properties, owning at this time about one hundred and twenty-seven mines of gold and platinum. Among his many activities he sold the Goldfields-American Development, Limited, which was owned by British interests, extensive gold and platinum mines. The Goldfields-American Development, Limited, subsequently consolidated with the Lewisohn interests. The mine was known as the La Lozane in the Condato District. During the world war by far the greatest amount of platinum purchased by the United States Government was bought from Antonio Malluk. Mr. Malluk was a Mason, and also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Cartagena, Colombia, and various other clubs and societies. He married, in 1902, in Beirut, Syria, Selma Furnini, the daughter of a prominent banker and merchant of that place. They were the parents of eight children: Margaret, William, Olga, Emma, Albert, Arietta, Antonio, and Luis Malluk. It may be said without hesitation that his home life was ideal. He loved his family, and all his spare time was devoted to his wife and children. Mr. Malluk was associated with the civil

administration of Syria, and during this association was universally loved and respected by reason of his pleasant disposition. Under no circumstances did he show animosity toward any one. It is not only the financial success of a man which counts—the humane element was always conspicuous in Mr. Malluk's character. He was a kind, indulgent father and the grief which his family sustained in their bereavement was assuaged by the knowledge that he was loved and respected by all who came in contact with him. It does not often happen that in so short a period a man could rise to such a position of prominence as Antonio Malluk attained. He was always charitable but reticent regarding his benefactions.

JEWELL, Theodore Frelinhuysen, naval officer, b. at Georgetown, D. C., 5 Aug., 1844, son of Thomas and Eleanor (Spencer) Jewell. Entering Annapolis as a youth he was made an acting midshipman 28 Nov., 1861, and saw some active and important service in the defense of the Union during the four years that followed. In June and July, 1863, he commanded a battery of field howitzers in defense of Washington, although but a youth of eighteen. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1864, and was commissioned an ensign, 1 Nov., 1866; lieutenant, 12 March, 1868; lieutenant-commander, 26 March, 1869; commander, 26 Jan., 1885; captain, 2 February, 1898, and rear-admiral 15 March, 1904. He was retired from the service 22 Nov., 1904. During his long career Admiral Jewell has served on all the foreign stations. He was in command of the Naval Torpedo Station for three years (1890-93), and was superintendent of the naval gun factory for the three years following. He rendered important active service during the war with Spain in command of the cruiser "Minneapolis" in West Indian waters. He was afterwards given command of the "Brooklyn" on the Philippine station. He was commander-in-chief of the European squadron in 1904. He was also appointed a member of the naval examining board about that time. He has been a prolific writer of pamphlets and articles on subjects connected with the naval profession; is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

TOPPING, John Alexander, steel maker and financier, b. in St. Clairville, O., 10 June, 1860, son of Henry and Mary (Tallman) Topping. His American ancestry antedates the Revolution, some of them having settled on Long Island. His grandfather, Alexander Topping, a native of New York state, was one of the pioneers of Ohio. His father enlisted in the First Ohio Cavalry as a volunteer, and served with distinction on the staff of General Rosecrans as a first lieutenant during the Civil War. His mother's family was of German origin. His great-grandfather, James Tallman, one of the first iron manufacturers in Virginia, enlisted to fight in the War for Independence. His grandfather, John C. Tallman, removed to Ohio, becoming one of the most prominent bankers in the southern part of the state and a founder of the First National Bank of Bridgeport. John A. Topping's education was received in the public and high schools of



John A. Tarring

Kansas City, Mo. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Aetna Iron and Steel Company of Bridgeport, O., as a pay-roll clerk, and from that time his studies were pursued privately at odd moments. On attaining his majority, Mr. Topping had made for himself an important position with the Aetna Company, and when it was consolidated with the Standard Iron and the Mingo Junction Steel companies, he was elected vice-president. In 1898 he became president. He was one of the first men in this country to recognize that the production of iron and steel could be carried on efficiently only in large manufacturing units, and he was concerned in many of the various combinations of plant and capital, which have served to make the steel industry of the United States the largest in the world. Pursuing the thought of this first combination, which he had been instrumental in bringing about, he became actively interested in the merger of the American Sheet Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and the National Steel Company, which resulted in the consolidated American Sheet Steel Company, of which he was made first vice-president. He then moved to New York, where he has since resided. In 1903, three years after accepting the office, Mr. Topping resigned, in the hope of being able to obtain a long vacation, but, upon his return in the following autumn, was induced to reorganize La Belle Iron Works, a ten-million-dollar concern which had been unable to weather the financial storms of that year. In a short time he had the company operating on a sound basis. In July, 1904, shortly after the United States Steel Corporation was organized, the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company were consolidated under the name of the latter company, and Mr. Topping was elected its president. He served until January, 1906, when he joined a syndicate, organized to take over the Republic Iron and Steel Company, of which he was elected president; the same syndicate took over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and of this company Mr. Topping became chairman of the board of directors and the active head. The reorganization and practical operation of these companies was one of the most important steel operations ever undertaken in the South, and involved the spending of many millions of dollars. All of these operations Mr. Topping directed, being a practical steel maker as well as a financier. Among the several large improvements at the plant of the Tennessee Company at Ensley, Ala., which he brought about, was the installation of a steel plant and rail mill which produced the first open hearth steel rails, made by modern process, in the South. It was also largely through his efforts that slack water navigation was introduced on the Warrior River, Ala., thus practically placing Birmingham, Ala., on tide water. In 1907, when the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Topping severed his connection with it, although continuing in the active management of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, as chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer. Mr. Topping is also very active in public matters. He was appointed one of the international arbitrators for

settlement of trade disputes between the United States and Argentina; and was a member of the commissions appointed by the United States government for the mobilization of its steel and chemical supplies for war purposes. He has been a frequent contributor of well-considered articles on national questions to various publications. Among other connections, he is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Economic Club, the Union League Club, and the New York Athletic Club, all of New York City; of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Garrison Club of Quebec, Canada, and the Sons of the Revolution. On 18 Jan., 1883, he married Minnie C. Junkins of Bridgeport, O. They are the parents of two sons, Wilbur B. and Henry J. Topping. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Topping, on 28 April, 1914, married Mrs. Louise Johnson Manning of New York City.

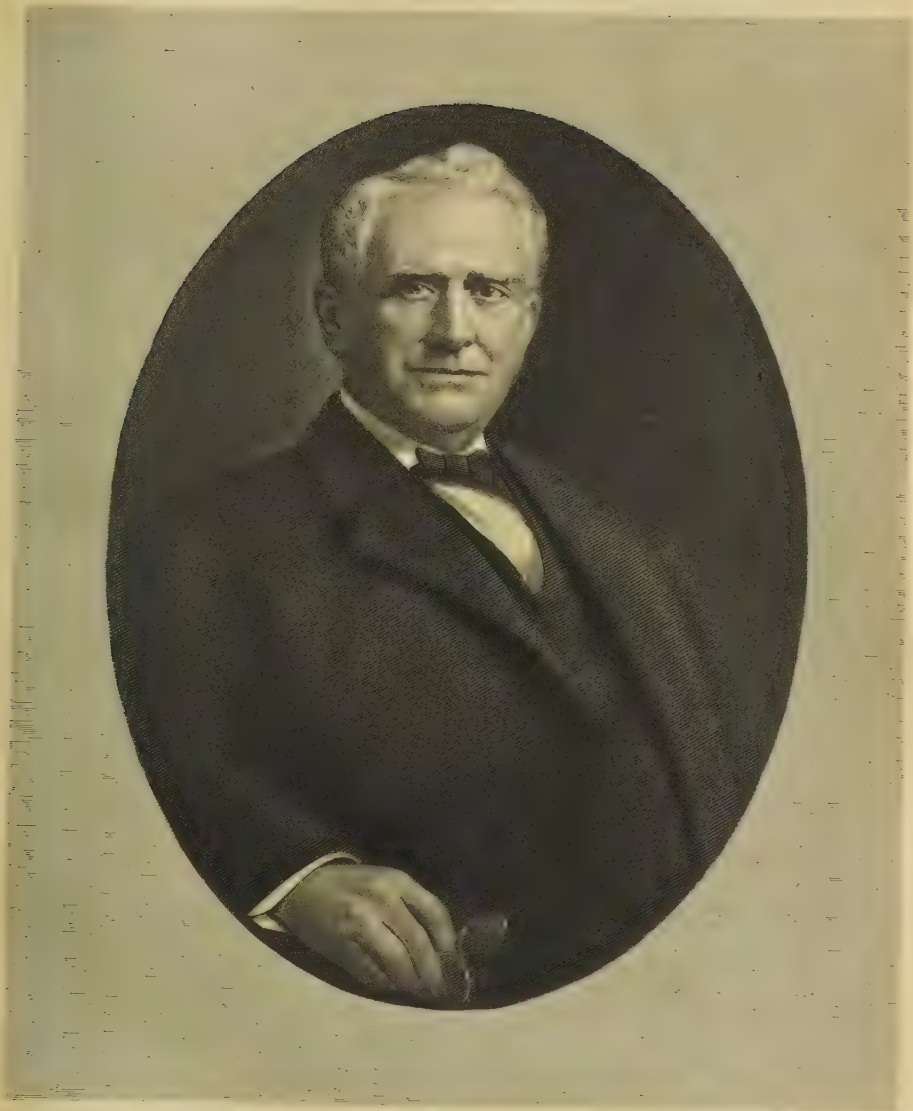
BARROWS, David Prescott, educator, b. in Chicago, Ill., 27 June, 1873, son of Thomas and Ella Amelia (Cole) Barrows. His educational training was received principally at Pomona College, where he was graduated in 1894; at the University of California, where he received his master's degree in 1895; at Columbia University and at the University of Chicago, where he was graduated Ph.D. in 1897. Pomona College conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws in 1914, and he received the same honor from the University of California in 1919. The earliest subject of study which seems to have attracted the interest of Dr. Barrows was the life and habits of the American Indians, particularly those of Southern California, the Colorado desert, and the southwestern United States in general. From 1890 to 1899 he spent nearly every vacation in researches among them, and thus laid the foundation of those ethnological studies which later gained him the directorship of the Bureau of non-Christian tribes in the Philippines. His studies at Columbia University and the University of Chicago were in public law and anthropology. His thesis for the doctorate is entitled "The Ethno-Botany of the Coahuilla Indians of Southern California," and is a treatise which shows a direct and original habit of investigation as well as insight and accuracy in the treatment of his specialty. Upon the completion of his graduate studies, he was appointed instructor in history in the new state normal school in San Diego. While engaged in this work, he made a vacation trip to the Cocopah country near the Gulf of California, a desert trip involving many of the hardships of the explorer. Such in brief was the preparation of the man who, more than any one else, will be remembered for the pioneer work done in laying the foundations of the modern school system of the Philippine Islands. Those who know the inner history of his work in the Philippine Islands are well aware that it has taken faith, courage, tact, and persistence to overcome many obstacles to the rapid and successful development. Conspicuous features of his work were his utmost fairness and sympathy in dealing with Filipinos both as pupils and as employees of the Bureau of Education. The very effective system of supervising teachers owes its inauguration to Dr. Barrows, a step which did more to advance the effectiveness of the school

system, perhaps, than any other. His contributions to the historical and ethnological investigations of the Philippines and their peoples, both while in charge of the bureau of non-Christian tribes and while Director of Education, have been noteworthy. William Howard Taft is reported to have said, during his visit to the Philippines in 1906, that the work of the educational department was second to no work being done by the American Government in the Philippines, and that Dr. Barrows possessed a most profound knowledge of and sympathy for the Filipino people. On 14 Feb., 1907, he was appointed lecturer in anthropology in the University of California. From 1 Jan., 1910, to 30 June, 1911, he was professor of education, and on 1 July, 1911, became professor of political science. In April, 1913, he was appointed dean of the faculties; and during the absence of President Benjamin I. Wheeler from 1 July to 31 Dec., 1913, he served as acting president of the University of California. In 1917 he was granted war leave, and, after a brief period of training at the Presidio of San Francisco, was commissioned major of cavalry in the national army, and detailed to the Ninety-First Division at Camp Lewis. In Oct., 1918, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and ordered to the Philippine Islands as commanding officer of the 348th Machine Gun Battalion. He was in the Philippines about four months. He was then designated intelligence officer of the army with headquarters in Manila. In March, 1918, he was ordered to Siberia on a special military mission. In April he joined the forces organizing in Mongolia under General Semeonoff, the ataman of the Transbaikai Cossacks, and was with this force when it attacked the enemy in Transbaikai, and during the progress of Semeonoff as far as the Onan River. He was in Vladivostok at the time when the first 10,000 of the Czecho-Slovaks arrived at that port, and when they finally started to drive the Bolsheviks along the line of the great Siberian railroad. In July, 1918, he returned to Manila, and assisted in the organization of the American Expeditionary Force that was put into Siberia. He was discharged from the army 19 April, 1919, and recommissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

DeKAY, Charles, critic, b. in Washington, D. C., 25 July, 1848, son of George C. and Janet (Drake) DeKay. He was graduated A.B. at Yale in his twenty-first year, and entered upon his active career as an editorial assistant on various newspapers and periodicals. From the earliest period he showed a decided bent for belles-lettres and art; and first distinguished himself as literary and art editor of the New York "Times" in 1876, a position which he held for several years. He later pursued an independent course as an author, and during this early middle period some of his finest work was produced. In 1894 his career as an American man of letters was interrupted by his appointment as consul-general in Berlin, where he remained three years. On his return to America he resumed his active work as a contributor to leading magazines and newspapers—devoting particular attention to art criticism. Later he again became art-critic of the "Times." He also

held the same position with the New York "Evening Post" in 1907. His poetic gift is not the least notable of his talents and his "Love-Poems of Louis Barnaval," published anonymously in the "Century Magazine," and afterwards in book-form in the early eighties, created a sensation. His published works are: "The Bohemian" (1878); "Hesperus and Other Poems" (1880); "The Vision of Nimrod" (1881); and "The Vision of Esther" (1882). His dramatic poems are: "The Love Poems of Louis Barnaval" (1883); "The Life and Works of Barge" (1889); "Bird Gods, a Study of Myths and Religions in Ancient Europe" (1898); and "The Life and Works of Louis C. Tiffany." He has translated "The Family Letters of Heinrich Heine," and portions of the works of Alphonse Daudet. His last active connection was as associate editor of the "Art World" (1915-17). In the history of club life in America, Mr. DeKay fills a conspicuous place. He was a founder of the Fencers' Club in 1886, and was for years amateur champion of America. He was also a founder of the Authors' Club in 1882; of the National Sculpture Society in 1892; of the Berliner Fecht Club of Berlin in 1896; and of the National Arts Club in 1899, of which he was also managing governor, and finally of the Circle of Friends of the Medalion in 1909. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and of the Century Club. One of the choicest spirits of his time around his career will ever cling some of the finest associations of the literary and artistic life of his period. He married, 4 June, 1888, Edwalyne, daughter of Edward Lees Coffey, of Dublin, Ireland, major of the British forces in India.

MILLER, Wilson, manufacturer and financier, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 5 July, 1829; d. there 31 Oct., 1908, son of Reuben and Ann (Harvy) Miller. He was descended on both sides from the sterling old Holland stock that peoples Chester and adjacent counties in the Keystone State, and which is known colloquially as "Pennsylvania Dutch." The term has become synonymous with perseverance, sturdiness, and clear-sighted ability. All these qualities distinguished Wilson Miller. His father, Reuben Miller, Jr., went, with his parents, to Pittsburgh in 1805, and was one of the builders of that city's greatness, industrially, commercially, and politically. Wilson Miller was educated in the public and private schools of his native city. Like all Pittsburgh boys, he had heard about iron and steel all through his youth, and was familiar with the mighty mills and belching blast furnaces that everywhere in Western Pennsylvania ring with a clang and a roar, the music of the world's progress. Naturally, then, his business career began in one of the well-known iron and steel firms of Pittsburgh, that of Spang and Chalfant. It was here that he acquired practical knowledge of the calling which was to engage a large part of his life. In due time he became a member of the firm his father had helped to found as far back as 1836, that of Robinson, Minnis and Miller, which manufactured steam engines and machinery. For years he devoted himself to this business, his resolute, persevering industry, sound and accurate judgment, and bold, but discreet methods, do-



Wilson Miller

ing much for its expansion and general success. Mr. Miller was one of the incorporators of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, and served as its president for several years. The time came when this organization was merged in the American Locomotive Works, and then Mr. Miller withdrew from its affairs. Although he had a thorough technical knowledge of manufactures of steel and iron of all kinds, particularly that of engines and machinery, Mr. Miller's natural bent was toward finance. He became interested in many monetary institutions, and was for many years a director in two of Pittsburgh's most important banks, the First National and the Bank of Pittsburgh. His public spirit was manifested in the interest he took in the affairs of his city. Although too busy a man to accept public office at any time, he did his part toward the securing of competent, honest men for positions in the service of the community. Any public measure that came up for discussion was sure to be considered by him with the dispassionate, even-minded comprehensiveness that he applied to all his private affairs. He was ever a vigilant observer of men, and the estimate he formed was seldom erroneous. It was said of him, and with happy truth, that at all times he stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to promote progress and improvement, making wise use of his opportunities and wealth, and conforming his life to a high standard. His charities were numerous, and he took an active part in furthering the scope and usefulness of public institutions conducted in the cause of humanity and the alleviation of suffering. He was one of the managers of Saint Margaret's Memorial Hospital, and of the Protestant Home for Incurables. He was a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and always took a warm personal interest in its affairs. He belonged to the Duquesne and other clubs in Pittsburgh, and was prominent in social movements when they did not encroach too much on the time that he was called upon to devote to more weighty matters. Mr. Miller was essentially a man of affairs. His opinion was sought and his advice taken in most matters connected with the municipal welfare, as well as on questions of private import. The soundness of his judgment was recognized by all his associates, and it was all the more valued because he never begrudged the time and thought it demanded of him. He was a man of very strong family affections, and his evenings were nearly all spent in his handsome home in the east end of Pittsburgh, surrounded by those near and dear to him. Mr. Miller married, 25 Feb., 1859, Hannah, daughter of Caleb Lee, a member of a distinguished Pittsburgh family. Their children were: Ann H., now the wife of Charles O. Scull, of Baltimore, Md.; Margaret Lee, who became the wife of S. N. Benham, of Pittsburgh; Martha, married to Robert D. Book, of Sewickley, Pa. The sorrow felt in Pittsburgh when Mr. Miller departed this life was general and sincere. He had for so long been one of the representative men of the city, and besides had so endeared himself to those with whom he had been brought in contact by his kindness, his consideration, and his all-embracing charity, that it was difficult to realize he had passed away

forever. Though he left no son to perpetuate the family name, it is safe to say that it never will be forgotten in Pittsburgh while the city stands. The impress of his hand upon its history is too deep to permit of its ever being obliterated.

DILLINGHAM, William Paul, statesman, b. at Waterbury, Vt., 12 Dec., 1843, son of Paul and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham. The family traces its origin in this country to the early colonial period of New England. His father, born 1799, and at one time governor of Vermont, has been described as "one of the most masterly leaders of the democracy in his state during what has been termed the intellectually golden era of the party." Senator Dillingham received his education at first in the common schools, supplemented by a liberal English and classical course in Newbury Seminary, and the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. He then read law in his father's office, and also with his brother-in-law, Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter of Milwaukee, afterwards United States senator from Wisconsin. On being admitted to the bar he began practice as the partner of his father. In 1890 he entered into partnership with Hiram A. Huse, former state librarian, as Dillingham and Huse. Two years later the firm became Dillingham, Huse and Howland. At the bar Mr. Dillingham was especially noted for his powers as an advocate. His public career began in 1866 when he was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs, a place which he also held in 1874-76. In the latter year he was elected to the legislature from Waterbury and again in 1884, and he served as senator in the 1878 and 1880 sessions. In both assemblies he rapidly assumed a commanding position. In 1882 he was made commissioner of state taxes, and held office for six years. During the last year (1888) he was candidate for governor on the Republican ticket whose fortunes he had always faithfully followed, and received the largest majority ever given in the state. He performed notable service in the campaign for Harrison and Morton, and in Oct., 1900, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Justin S. Morrill, and at its expiration for a full term. He was made chairman of the committee on transportation in the first year of his service, and was selected for other important committees. He was reelected for the two following terms, and has rendered his section and the country distinguished public service gradually occupying a position of national importance as a statesman. In 1907 he was chairman of the United States Immigration Commission. His home is in Montpelier, Vermont. Senator Dillingham married, 24 Dec., 1874, Mary Ellen Shipman of Lisbon, N. H.

FRANK, Henry, author and lecturer, b. at LaFayette, Ind., 21 Dec., 1854, son of Jacob H. and Henrietta (Auerbach) Frank. His father was a Prussian, and the youngest of a family of eight children, emigrated to America in humble circumstances about 1844. Henry Frank was educated in the common schools of Chicago, and at the time of his graduation at the central high school, at the age of sixteen, delivered a notable oration that roused the audience of 3,000 to a high pitch of en-

thusiasm. He afterward attended Phillips Academy (1874) and Northwestern and Harvard Universities, being forced to retire in his sophomore year because of his father's financial straits. For some years he taught school and earned his livelihood as best he could, undertaking at one time the study of law, as that profession was then the goal of his ambition. In his twenty-first year, meeting with a profound religious experience, he abandoned all other pursuits and entered the Methodist ministry. He married Carrie Cleveland, of Evanston, Ill., who a few years after was removed by death. In 1877 he traveled several circuits throughout Kansas and Minnesota. Idealistically inclined and endowed with an enthusiastic nature, his ministry awakened many so-called revivals and his fame as a preacher spread rapidly. A sad domestic affliction having befallen him in the early eighties, he retired from his active labors for a few years of serious study and meditation, engaging during this period in several successful business ventures, and emerged from his obscurity with broader views to accept a pastorate over a large and flourishing Congregational Church in Jamestown, N. Y. After ministering there for several years he became aware of profound changes in his religious convictions and suddenly resigned for the avowed reason that he had outgrown his belief. Despite his purpose to leave the ministry, a number of prominent citizens, unconnected with any religious organization, prevailed upon him to remain and organize an independent religious society founded on the principles of the "new theology." Over one thousand attendants supported the movement in this small city, and Mr. Frank prosecuted his congenial labors for a number of years. His influence is permanently woven into the history of liberal thought and progressive ethics in Western New York, and among the many to bear witness to his intellectual power was the late Elbert Hubbard, editor of "The Philistine," who publicly acknowledged it was Henry Frank who brought the light of freedom to his soul and started him on his notable career. During this period of internal conflict he published a sociological novel, "His Bold Experiment" (1890), and wrote "The Doom of Dogma and the Triumph of Truth" (not published until 1901), which has passed through several editions. However, his mind was still restive and troubled with doubts, and convinced that, so long as he was bound by the dictates of any organization, he could not enjoy his spiritual and intellectual liberty, he quit this field of labor determined never to attempt to preach or teach again till he was wholly free from financial dependence on those who might become his followers. For ten years thereafter he engaged in the publishing business, being at one time vice-president of the American Law Book Company. Previous to this period he had published a small book of verse, "The Skeleton and the Rose," which Frances Willard highly commended in the Chicago "Interocean." In 1898, after he had financially established himself, he resumed his chosen work, this time in New York City, and soon made a strong impression on a supposedly materialistic community. Quoting the New York "Press":

"The movement which was inaugurated in this city a few years ago by the Rev. Henry Frank, to establish a creedless church, founded on the broadest principles of rationalism and advanced thought, has quietly forged ahead till it is now recognized as one of the institutions of the city. Mr. Frank's scholarly attainments, magnetic oratory, and prepossessing personality, at once challenged attention, won the popular ear and gathered thousands to his meetings." Regarding Mr. Frank's views the same paper in a more recent issue said: "It is fair that the public should openly know what he affirms, namely, that he stands critically opposed to the Bible as a book of infallible inspiration; to ethical doctrines as enunciated by any authority other than scientific truth; to Jesus as the judicial and vicarious savior of men; to God as a personal potentate and judge. He also critically rejects the doctrine of the soul's salvation and immortality, as defined by theological dictation. Yet whatever truth underlies these ancient dogmas, he seeks to discover by scientific discernment." Notwithstanding the radical character of his thought and labors, many of the most deeply religious leaders of the country have written of him in the highest praise. Among these the late Dr. R. Heber Newton had been especially captivated by Mr. Frank's teachings and said of him: "What form the church of the future is going to take I do not know; but I am quite sure that some chapels in that cathedral of the future are being built by men like Henry Frank, apparently working without any reference to the great design of the historic church, but building so well for character and conduct that their structures must needs be taken up into the building of the future." To the subject of immortality and psychic phenomena Mr. Frank has given many years of study and research, the results of which are embodied in two extensive octavo volumes, entitled respectively, "Modern Light on Immortality," and "Psychic Phenomena, Science, and Immortality," published both in America and in England. These volumes have called forth much discussion and attracted wide attention. On the issue of the first work the New York "Times" declared Mr. Frank the "Robert Elsmere of the United States, in that he was driven to doubt by scientific study," while Ernst Haeckel, the famous German naturalist, wrote Mr. Frank a letter, relative to his book on Immortality, which was the beginning of a long correspondence and discussion. Incidentally Dr. Haeckel highly praised the author for his "wide research and keen intelligence." In the second volume, which awoke even more earnest discussion than the first, Mr. Frank seeks to demonstrate by the strictest scientific method that all the alleged phenomena of spiritualism, even if they be granted genuine, may be accounted for by the exercise of certain recondite forms of energy recently discovered in nature and especially in the human organism. Yet, with this materialistic deduction, strangely enough, he finds intimations of natural immortality. Critics have praised the work for "its curious fascination for all classes of readers." As Sir Oliver Lodge wrote the publishers, this "book will doubtless be read by many"; Sir William Crookes



Henry Francis

wrote that he "would find in its perusal the greatest interest," and the late Dr. C. S. Minot, of Harvard Medical School, spoke of "the conscientious study and intellectual caution with which the book has been prepared." Because of this work Mr. Frank was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Frank's indefatigable research upon this theme is evidenced by his third volume, entitled: "The Challenge of the War: Can Science Answer the Riddle of the Grave?" Of this work, the Boston publishers, in announcing its appearance, said: "Many have been the angles of view from which the Great Enigma have been studied. But it is generally admitted that the author of this work has studied the problem of Immortality from a viewpoint wholly original and unique. Ignoring the time-honored metaphysical and philosophical interpretations which have so often slipped upon the shifting sands, he admits at least for argument's sake all the propositions and proclaimed principles of the mechanistic interpreters of Nature, and then by a most incisive process of logical deduction demonstrates the answer of Nature to be affirmative of man's universal hope. With masterful ability he dissects and dissolves the cogent reasoning of the distinguished materialistic biologists and coupling their discoveries with the latest revelations of the physical sciences, especially in the wide field of electricity, he shows how they lead naturally to an affirmation of human belief, howbeit he discards the orthodox interpretation of immortality as a theological doctrine and seeks wholly a scientific demonstration. This work is the last of a trilogy on the great theme, from the pen of this author, and brings the long historic and scientific research which he has traversed for a quarter of a century, to a convincing culmination, materially reinforcing and illuminating the results of the labors set forth in the previous publications. The publishers are convinced that no thoughtful, studious or investigating mind in this age can afford to ignore this work, or remain indifferent to the cogent logic and ingenious deductions which are therein revealed." Mr. Frank is the author of numerous volumes, some of which have run through several editions, among them, "The Shrine of Silence," a series of Quietistic meditations; "The Kingdom of Love," pronounced by the "Arena," the broadest and most comprehensive study of the master dynamic force in creation that has been written"; "The Mastery of Mind in the Making of a Man," a popular modern psychological treatise; and "The Tragedy of Hamlet," which was universally received by the critics as a surprisingly novel treatment of an ancient theme. In his more recent venture, a series of 105 sonnets, the author reviews the entire course of American history, from pre-revolutionary days to the present. It was characterized by the Springfield "Republican" as graceful, eloquent, and vivid," while Little's "Living Age" nominated Mr. Frank as the "poet laureate" of American history. In 1915 he published a small volume of Sonnets on the Great War, entitled: "The Clash of Thrones." In 1913 Mr. Frank was granted a furlough by his society and traveled throughout the country, going as far as Hawaii. His

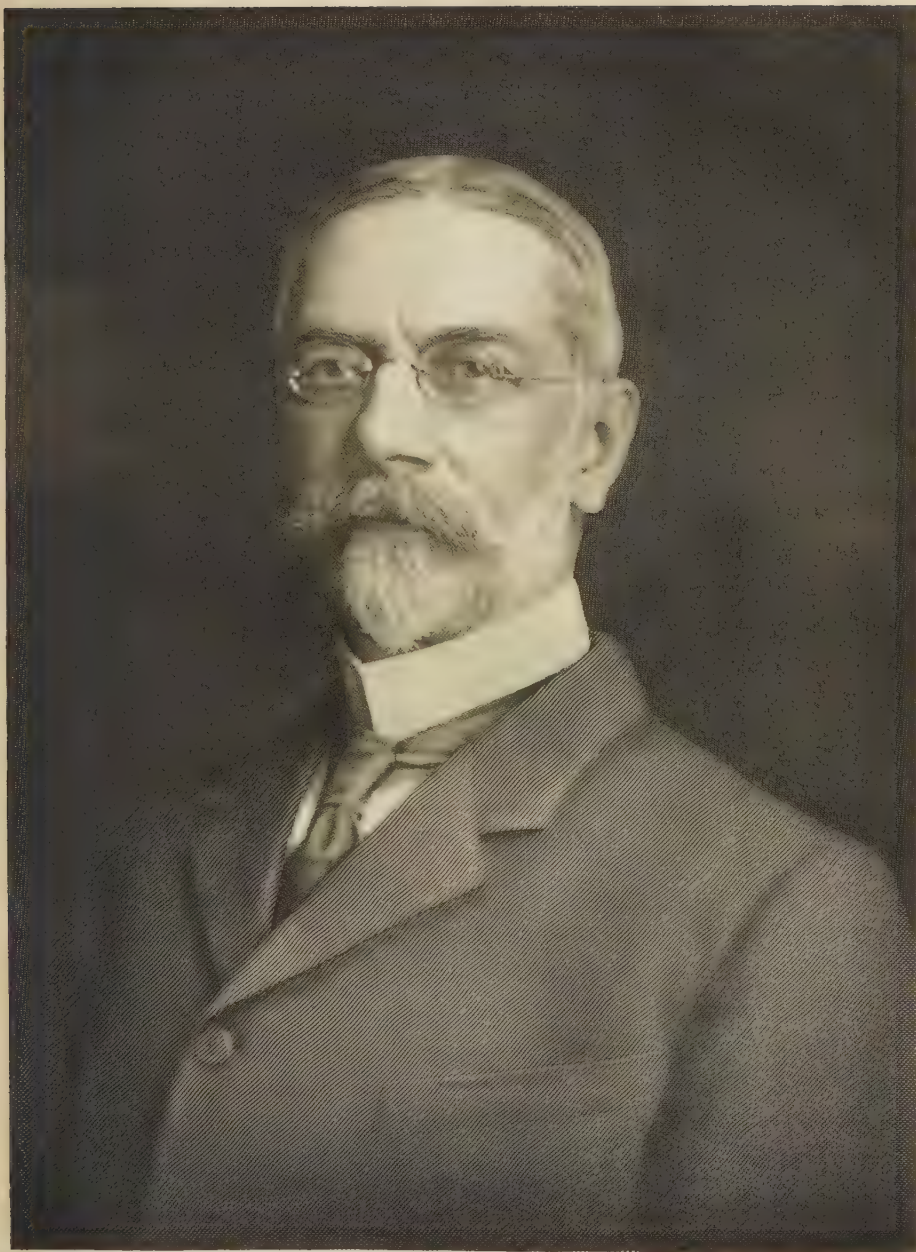
visit to the islands inspired a notable poem on Honolulu, of which the Hawaiian Commission procured ten thousand for distribution among the visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. On his return to New York City, in 1915, Mr. Frank reorganized his association and renamed it "The Ethical Religious Society," based on the following principles: (1) Search for the discovery of Truth, that Truth may make us free in mind and soul. (2) Obedience to the laws of Right, revealed to us by Reason and the Experience of the Race. (3) Redemption from the enslavement of Theology that we may learn, unafraid, the true Powers of Man. (4) Belief in the possibilities of Science to penetrate and solve the mysteries of Man and Nature. (5) Desire to understand and cultivate the latent energies of the mind, for personal health, happiness, and prosperity, and unselfish good to others. (6) Avoidance of all Superstition, that leads to Ignorance and Error, but unbiased attention to the Intuitions, which often lead to Truth. (7) Desire to establish Social Justice on earth, through a knowledge of the laws of Social Evolution and the Humanitarian Instincts of the Race. (8) Cultivation of the Spirit of Love for all Humanity, of every race or creed, and the structure of personal character founded on candor, honesty, and trustworthiness. When Mr. Frank had reached his sixty-third year, his mental vigor was still so strong he accepted an urgent call from San Francisco to become the leader of a liberal organization, which had seceded from the old first Congregational Church of that city. Succeeding Dr. Charles Akid, who had resigned, Mr. Frank at once ingratiated himself in the hearts of San Franciscans and procured a large following. Intensely patriotic, he devoted his services very loyally to advocating the Colors of our country and the Allies against Germany, while the public was still apathetic. Very great interest was aroused. His presence on the Pacific Coast was at once recognized as an event of note, and widely proclaimed by the press. Mr. Frank is a former member of the Authors' League of America (1912); of the State Historical Association, and the National Geographical Society (1910); of the American Sociological Society (1908); vice-president of the Anti-Vivisection Society; honorary vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Union; former secretary of the American Civic Alliance; former member of the American Institute for Scientific Research; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science" (1914); and of a number of civic and ethical associations. Speaking of the general effect of Mr. Frank's public labors, as author and lecturer, a leading American magazine said: "Henry Frank is one of the deepest, clearest, and most thoughtful liberal thinkers of our time." In 1886 Mr. Frank married Alice Roberta Field, of Mansfield, La., daughter of Capt. Robert Seth Field, who fell fighting for the Southern Confederacy in 1864. They have one son, Crosby Field, a consulting electrical engineer, graduated at New York and Cornell Universities, who enlisted in the ordnance reserve corps of the national army, and was awarded a commission as captain.

DITSON, Charles Healy, music publisher, b. in Boston, Mass., 11 Aug., 1845, son of Oliver and Catherine (Delano) Ditson. His paternal ancestors were of Scottish extraction, driven from Scotland during the religious persecutions and locating in Massachusetts soon after the landing of the Pilgrims. His grandfather was a well-to-do ship-owner. His mother was directly descended from William Bradford, the second governor of the colony of Plymouth. Mr. Ditson was educated in the public and high schools of Boston, Mass. He afterwards visited Europe, and upon his return entered his father's publishing house. His marked diligence and tact were soon recognized, and he was advanced from time to time until, in 1867, at the age of twenty-two years, he opened a branch of the firm of Oliver Ditson and Company in New York City. Under his able management, it soon became one of the largest music publishing houses in the country. After his father's death he was made president of the Oliver Ditson Company, Inc., of Boston, and has also been president of the Charles H. Ditson and Company, Inc., of New York. Mr. Ditson is also a trustee of the Oliver Ditson Estate and of the Oliver Ditson Society, an organization formed for the relief of needy musicians. He enjoys a wide reputation and popularity, and is held in high esteem by all who know him as an excellent example of strong and attractive traits of character. Notwithstanding his active business career, Mr. Ditson is a member of numerous exclusive clubs, among them the Society of Mayflower Descendants; New England Society of New York; the Players Club of New York, and the Algonquin Club of Boston. On 7 Oct., 1890, he married Alice M., daughter of John Tappin, of New York City.

FLETCHER, Horace, specialist in economic nutrition, traveler, author, b. at Lawrence, Mass., 10 Aug., 1849; d. 13 Jan., 1919, son of Isaac and Mary (Blake) Fletcher. His father, a civil engineer and contractor, was a pioneer and builder of the city of Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Fletcher received his early education in a country school in Bath, N. Y. He also attended Lawrence Grammar School, Andover Academy, Chandler Scientific School, Dartmouth College, and studied at sea, while sailing for Japan in 1865. He was the last of foreign visitors to Japan in feudal times. Later he engaged in special research work at Cambridge and at Yale University. His work was of a varied nature. He was engaged as a wharf manager in Shanghai, China, in 1869. He manufactured ink in San Francisco in 1875; was an importer of Japanese Art; engaged in painting in Paris in 1886; and was a contractor in New Orleans for six years (1889-95). In 1888 he was interested in the Association of American Artists in Paris, France, and was later president of Olympic Gymnastic Club in San Francisco. He was a lieutenant-colonel and ordnance officer on the staff of Major General Barnes, National Guard, of California. Among the clubs in which he held membership were the Bohemian, San Francisco, of which he was director; the Olympic of San Francisco, of which he was director, vice-president and president; the Art Association of San Francisco, of which he was director; the Tavern Club of Boston, and the

Lotus Club of New York. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi and Authors' Clubs of New York; of the Royal Societies Club, and of the Japan Society. In becoming one of the champion rifle shots of the world in California, inventing a bell-ball for economic practice in snap shooting, and published a textbook for rifle practice, giving instruction to regular soldiers of the U. S. Army. In instructing Field Marshall Oyama of the Japanese Army in his method of economic practice in developing "deadly skill" with the rifle, he contributed a share to the "killing game," as he termed it. Mr. Fletcher was best known as a specialist in economic nutrition, having been the first to discover and to announce to the world the virtue of thorough insalivation of food, in order to secure health and promote economy. Due to this he succeeded in putting five new names in modern dictionaries: "Fletcherizing, Fletcherism, Fletcherites, Menticulture, and Fearthought." His book, "That Last Waif, or Social Quarantine," was the key to his greatest interest—child welfare—which was his compelling motive in his search for physiological economy in nutrition. In July, 1914, Mr. Fletcher was established in Brussels, Belgium, in a laboratory for the further development and propagation of his economic studies in connection with the Solvay Institute. He then entered the service of the commissioner for relief in Belgium. He is the author of the following works: "The A. B. C. of Snap Shooting"; "Menticulture"; "Happiness as Found in Forethought Minus Fearthought"; "What Sense, or Economic Nutrition"; "Nature's Food Filter, or What and When to Swallow"; "Glutton or Epicure"; "The A. B. C. of Our Own Nutrition"; "Fletcherism, What It Is"; "Human Dividends"; "Die Essucht"; "L'Arte di Mangiare Poco"; and "Il Stomaco i Cibu."

SPRAGUE, John Hobart, manufacturer, b. in New York City, 20 Nov., 1850; d. there, 9 May, 1918, son of John Hobart and Henrietta (Prall) Sprague. He was a descendant of Edward Sprague (1580-1614), a prosperous fuller of Dorset, England, whose son, William Sprague (1612-1675), resided in Salem and Charlestown, Mass.; having arrived, probably in company with his brothers, on the "Lion's Whelp," which sailed from the Isle of Wight, 11 May, 1629. In the records of the town of Charlestown may be found the following: "Among those who arrive at Naumkeag (Salem) are Ralph Sprague with his brethren Richard and William; who with three or four more by Governor Endicot's consent, undertake a journey and travel the woods above twelve miles westward; light on a neck of land called Mishawum (Charlestown) between Mistick and Charles rivers, full of Indians named Aberginians. Their old Sachem being dead, his eldest son, called by the English Sagamore, is chief; a man of a gentle and good disposition; by whose free consent they settle here; where they find but one English house, thatched and pallizadoed, possessed by Thomas Walford, a smith." William Sprague lived in Charlestown from 1629 to 1636; married Melicent Eames, a daughter of Anthony Eames of Charlestown, about 1634; and removed to Hingham, Mass.,



John H. Sprague

in 1636, as one of the first planters of that town. He was one of the seven men chosen in the Hingham town meeting, 30 Jan., 1645-46, to order the prudential affairs of the town; and was constable and collector of taxes, in 1662. He died on 26 Oct., 1675. His widow died in 1695. From them the line of descent runs through their son, Anthony Sprague (1635-1719) and his wife, Elizabeth Bartlett; through Jeremiah Sprague (1682-1769), and his wife, Priscilla Knight, married in Boston, 5 March, 1706, by the Rev. Cotton Mather; through Knight Sprague (1711-1804), and his wife, Mary Beal; through James Sprague (1749-50-1824) and his wife, Cheve Baldwin; grandparents of John Hobart Sprague. The history of the Sprague family is closely interwoven with the history of Massachusetts. Through this line was descended the celebrated poet, Charles Sprague. The house of Anthony Sprague, of Hingham, was burned by the Indians in King Philip's War in 1676. Knight Sprague removed from Hingham to Spencer, Mass., in 1760, and was a private in Captain Ebenezer Mason's Company of Col. Jonathan Warner's Regiment of minute-men, which marched on the alarm of 19 April, 1775. Prior to this, in 1757, when only sixteen years of age, he was present at the massacre of Fort William Henry. Knight's son, James Sprague, was a private in Captain Josiah White's company in the Revolutionary War. Early in life John Hobart Sprague became associated with the firm of E. H. Ketcham and Company, wholesale dealers in tinware. After several years of independent existence this firm was consolidated, with a number of others, into the Central Stamping Company, of which Mr. Sprague was elected second vice-president. Subsequently he became president of the organization. About the year 1898, Mr. Sprague, disassociated himself from the tinware industry, and, during the next nineteen years, gave his attention to the manufacture of rope and twine. In 1899 he became secretary and treasurer of the Union Selling Company, which, with headquarters in New York and branch houses in twelve cities of the Union, was sole agent for the products of the Standard Rope and Twine Company. He became president in 1900, and held the office until 1905, when, as the result of the failure of the Standard Rope and Twine Company, the Union Selling Company was compelled to liquidate. Under his administration, the Union Selling Company had become thoroughly successful and favorably known to the trade everywhere. Mr. Sprague's next affiliation was with the D. P. Winne Company, dealers in twine, yarn, thread, etc., of which he was chosen secretary and treasurer. He was also interested in the Wheatena Company, which has a plant at Rahway, New Jersey, and for several years prior to his death was its president. Mr. Sprague's many sterling qualities of mind and heart endeared him to all who knew him. To his employees he was always kindly and sympathetic, while his sound commercial principles and exceptional business ability won the admiration of his associates. He was public spirited and always ready to advance the interests of the many. He was a member of the Union League and Merchants' clubs of New York City; of the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Short Hills Club,

and the Short Hills Association; of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

REISNER, George Andrew, Egyptologist, b. in Indianapolis, Ind., 5 Nov., 1867, son of George Andrew and Mary Elizabeth (Mason) Reisner. He was graduated A.B. in Harvard University in 1889. He continued and pursued post-graduate studies, leading to the degree of A.M. in 1891, and to Ph. D. in 1893. In his chosen specialties, Semitic languages and Egyptology, he has been in continuous service of his Alma Mater almost from his graduation. His first official connection with his specialty was his appointment, in 1895, as assistant to the Egyptian department of the Royal Museum of Berlin. In 1896 he returned to Harvard as an instructor and remained there for two years. During the years 1897-99 he served as a member of the International Committee on Catalogue of the Khedivial Museum, Cairo, Egypt. The University of California then sought him, and he was employed as Hearst lecturer in Egyptology, and afterwards headed the Hearst Expedition to Egypt from that institution. This service covered six years (1899-1905). Harvard then again claimed him, and has since retained him, principally on exploration duty in Egypt and Palestine. His services began with an assistant professorship of Semitic archaeology during 1905-10, followed by four years as assistant professor of Egyptology (1910-14), after which he was raised to full rank of professor. He headed the joint Egyptian Expedition of Harvard and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1905, and has been the curator of the Egyptian department of the latter institution since 1910. Dr. Reisner was given the highly important post of archaeologist in charge of the Excavations of the Egyptian Government in Nubia, preparatory to the flooding of a part of the country by the building of the Assuan dam in 1907-09. He also directed the Palestine Expedition of Harvard which carried on excavation work in Samaria during 1907-10. He was a delegate to the Archaeological Congress at Cairo in 1909; is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of various other distinguished bodies. His Berlin studies produced two works: "Sumerisch-Babylonische Hymnen, nach Thontafeln Griechischer Zeit" (1896), and "Temperlurkunden aus Telloh" (1901). His other publications are: "The Hearst Medical Papyrus" (1905); "The Early Dynastic Cemeteries of Nuyu-Ed-Der." Part I. (1907); "First Annual Report, Nubian Archaeological Survey" (1910); "Models of Ships and Boats" (1913). He has been stationed at Cairo, Egypt, on a special leave of absence from Harvard University since 1916.

DAINGERFIELD, Elliott, artist, b. at Harper's Ferry, Va., 26 March, 1859, son of John E. P. and Matilda (Brua) Daingerfield. He received his early education at the schools of Fayetteville, N. C., and by private tutor. As a youth he came to New York City to study art as a vocation and, in addition to private instruction, attended, for a time, the classes at the Art-Students' League, the school attached to the National Academy of Design. At the annual show of the National Academy of 1886, he exhibited his first picture. His

calling as a painter was recognized as genuine from the start, and he has had a notably successful career, possessing the rare combination of expertness in both religious and landscape subjects. He studied religious art in Europe in the late nineties and came back to many important commissions. In 1902 he was employed to paint the Lady Chapel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in New York City. Other notable religious works are: "Madonna and Child," owned by Haley Fiske; "The Child of Mary," awarded a silver medal; "The Story of the Madonna," awarded the Clarke prize in 1902; and "Slumbering Fog," an outdoor study purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Mr. Daingerfield was elected a national academician in 1906, and is a member of the Fine Arts Federation and the New York Water-Color Club; also of the Lotos and Church Clubs. He is the author of a notable life and study of George Inness (1911), and one of Ralph Blakelock published in 1914, and has been a steady contributor to newspapers and magazines on art subjects. His winters are passed in New York City, but he has for some years possessed a summer home in the mountains of North Carolina, surrounded by an outdoors from which he has derived notable inspiration. Here he has conducted an art-school and, from time to time, many notable people have sojourned here as his guests. Writing of the "Slumbering Fog," owned by the Metropolitan Museum, a recent authority remarks: "When Elliott Daingerfield stood on top of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina he perceived with spiritual eyes what we simply see with a natural vision. To record a phenomenon so evanescent as a slumbering fog in a mountain valley is to fix in our minds a wonderful vision of one of Nature's condensing-plants. What a marvelous studio that is! It is given to few artists to see such a vision and to fewer still the genius to record it." Mr. Daingerfield married, 30 Dec., 1895, Anna E. Grainger of Louisville, Ky.

PALMER, Frederick, war-correspondent, b. at Pleasantville, Pa., 29 Jan., 1873, son of Amos F. and Amy C. Palmer. He was graduated at Allegheny College, Allegheny, Pa., in 1893, and immediately entered upon his notable career as a journalist. In 1897 he was sent from London, where he had served for two years as correspondent for American newspapers, to the seat of the Greek War, on which he afterward published a book, "Going to War in Greece" (1897). His travels thus began in his early twenties became world-wide within the short period of a decade. A part of 1897 and the year of 1898 he spent in the Klondyke and the Philippines. He made the return trip around the world with Admiral Dewey in 1899. The following year he returned to the Philippines, and from thence with the expedition for the relief of Peking in the Boxer Campaign. In 1903 he covered scenes as widely different and far separated as Central America and the Macedonian insurrection. This experience at thirty gave him his choice of employers when the Russo-Japanese War finally broke out, and he was found with the first Japanese army in the field, representing the London "Times" and "Collier's Weekly,"

of New York City, with whom he remained throughout the conflict. He then went on the around-the-world cruise of the American battleship fleet in 1907-08. Returning, he spent the following year in Central America, investigating conditions. In 1909 the European theater again becoming a scene of active danger, he went through the Turkish Revolution of 1909, and afterwards the Balkan struggle of 1912. He was immediately given his credentials as an American press correspondent with the British army and fleet on the breaking out of the Great War in 1914, and as a war-correspondent was one of the great outstanding figures of the conflict. He was a contributor to the great newspapers and the leading magazines of this country. Since the war he has made several lecture-tours in America. He was commissioned major and lieutenant-colonel of the Signal Reserve Corps of the British army in 1917. In addition to the early book on the Grecian War, his first campaign, already mentioned, he has published: "The Ways of the Service" (1901); "The Vagabond" (1903); "With Kuroki in Manchuria" (1904); "Central America and Its Problems" (1910); "Over the Pass" (1912); "The Last Shot" (1914); "My Year of the War" (1915); "My Second Year of the War" (1917); "America in France" (1918); "Our Greatest Battle" (1919).

HUBBELL, George Allen, educator and college president, b. in Springfield, O., 15 Aug., 1862, son of Sampson Reeder and Emily Ann (Gridley) Hubbell. His earliest American ancestor, Richard Hubbell, was one of the early Puritan colonists, emigrating from Plymouth, England, in 1648, and settling in Connecticut. Other early ancestors held various positions of trust in Church and State. Dr. Hubbell acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state. Later he attended Antioch College, taking the degree of B.S. in 1890 and the degree of A.M. in 1891. During the summers of 1892 and 1893 he attended the Chautauqua Assembly and, during the year 1898-99, held a scholarship in Teachers' College, New York. In 1902 he received his degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University. The summer of that year he spent in travel in Europe, and in the summer of 1903 attended Clark University. Dr. Hubbell did his first teaching in the public schools of Ohio. In 1887 he was principal of the Fairfield High School. During the years 1890-93 he was a professor in Antioch College, and principal of the Normal Department (1893-98). He was teacher of English in Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn (1899-94). For the next two years he acted as vice-president and dean of Berea College (Ky.); was president of Highland College, Williamsburg, Ky. (1906-07), and was, for some time, professor of sociology and economics in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. In 1910 he became president of Lincoln Memorial University, a position which he still holds (1921). Dr. Hubbell was a lecturer on religious education for the Sunday School Commission, Diocese of New York, for thirteen years (1901-13), and was extension lecturer for Columbia University and Teachers' College, New York City, during the years 1907-09. He is the author of several



Geo. A. Hubbell

valuable educational and religious works, including: "Guide in the Study of Geography" (1896); "The Child and the Bible" (1900); "Men of the Bible" (1903), collaborated; "Up Through Childhood" (1904); and "Horace Mann" (1910). Dr. Willis Boughton of Brooklyn, an intimate acquaintance, has written the following appreciation of Dr. Hubbell's attainments and character: "George Allen Hubbell was educated among those who were compelled to help themselves. By his own energy he secured a broad education at college, at university, and by foreign travel. Perhaps his greatest work in this field is his study of 'Horace Mann,' a volume which shows care and patience in research work and deep sympathy with the subject. Having chosen education as his professional vocation, he embodied his ideals in another volume entitled 'Up Through Childhood.' As a teacher, Dr. Hubbell is of the type of 'Arnold of Rugby' and Horace Mann, finding as much in character-building as in book-learning. His influence with youth is permanent. He follows his students through life and holds them to high ideals. His own vision is ever enlarging and his ideas are progressive and sound. As a university president, the field chosen by Dr. Hubbell, demands a man with a large heart and hopeful, helpful sympathy. He has both. His success classes him with strong executives in a field where the obstacles are great and the rewards tardy." Dr. Hubbell has been characterized as "a man who does things." He has an intense interest in the students, knows them all by name, discovers their plans and ambitions, and holds the ladder for anyone who is ambitious enough to climb. He believes that a teacher is one who causes a student to learn, that he is above all a kindler and inspirer of youth, that the subject should be caught rather than taught, and that learning should be fused with the great glowing life of the practical world. It is at Lincoln Memorial University that his distinctive educational work has been done. Under his presidency this university has made large development, and has become noted throughout the nation as being the greatest living memorial to Lincoln. Several new buildings have been added and the endowment has been richly increased. He has great constructive plans yet to be put into effect at this university. His conception is that Lincoln Memorial should be first of all a community school, ministering to the needs of the people of the Cumberlands by development of industries suited to the region, and next a great national university, a pure spring of one hundred per cent Americanism for the descendants of early Americans. He is a member of the N. E. A., Ohio Archaeological and Historical Societies, the Filson Club, American Historical Society, American Sociological Society, Southern Sociological Congress, American Forestry Association, League to enforce Peace, Religious Educational Association, and National Geographical Society. He married, in Grand Rapids, Mich., 25 May, 1908, Ella M., daughter of William H. Andrews of Frankfort, Mich.

WHITE, Francis, financier and capitalist, b. in Perquimans County, N. C., 24 March, 1825; d. at Walbrook, Md., 11 Sept., 1904, son of Miles and Elizabeth (Albertson) White. He

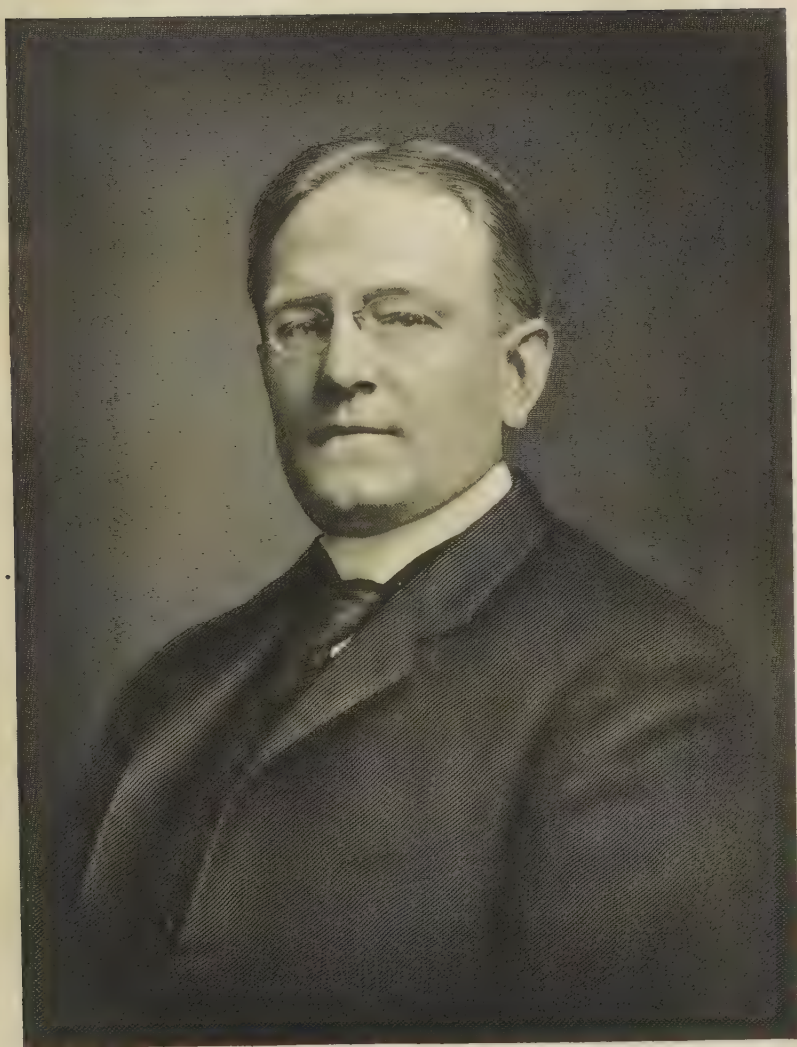
was of Quaker ancestry, having been a descendant of John White, the earliest known progenitor in this country, who, in 1718, lived in Isle of Wight County, Va., whither he had removed from the neighborhood of Chuckatuck, Nansemond County, Va. He came probably Whitby, Yorkshire, England, and died about 1718 or 1719. His son Thomas (1696-1761) removed to North Carolina in 1720, and was among the earliest settlers. His descendants were conspicuous in the community and added greatly to its material growth. Thomas married Rachel Jordan (1703-68) of Virginia, and their son Caleb (1740-95) married Rebecca Toms of South Carolina. Their son Francis (1764-1813), a successful farmer, served as clerk of the North Carolina yearly meeting of the Society of Friends. He married Miriam Toms, and their son Miles (1792-1876) became a successful merchant and shipper, building up a large coasting and West India trade. Later he rode on horseback to Illinois and Indiana, and, having amassed a large fortune, removed to Baltimore. This was after the close of the Mexican War, when the United States acquired California. Convinced by the gold discovery in 1849 that land values would rise, he invested heavily in large tracts in the West, mostly in Iowa, Minnesota, Tennessee, Mississippi and Missouri. He also secured large holdings in Baltimore and the surrounding areas. He was known as a successful financier and one of the wealthy citizens of Baltimore. Miles White was a stockholder and manager of the Greenmount Cemetery for many years and also president of the Baltimore Cemetery. He resigned the latter position upon becoming president of the People's Bank. He was noted for his charity and benevolence, contributing especially to the Society of Friends. He gave \$100,000 to found the Miles White Beneficial Society of Baltimore City, the object of which was to promote piety and Christianity and to aid the young in their religious, moral and intellectual education and training. He died in Baltimore, 12 March, 1871. Francis White, son of Miles White, attended school at Westtown, Chester County, Pa., and later entered Haverford College, Pa., where he was graduated A.B. in 1843. After spending a few years in Philadelphia and New Orleans, he removed, in 1849, to Baltimore, where his father and his brother, Dr. Elias Albertson White, had also located. Here he engaged in the flour and grain commission business and invested heavily in real estate. He was considered a power in the financial world, and was well known as a capitalist. Mr. White was connected with the various financial institutions in the city, and retired from active business in 1873. But he remained deeply interested in the business life of Baltimore and devoted much of his time to the advancement of financial, educational and philanthropical activities. He was a director of several banks and large corporations, among them the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, the Eutaw Savings Bank, the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Georges Creek Coal and Iron Company, and the Peabody Fire Insurance Company. He was manager of the Maryland State Insane Asylum, and a member of the Maryland Historical Society, a trustee of Haverford College, and of various

other charitable and educational institutions. At the time of his death, he was the last survivor of the original board of trustees of the Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital, having been appointed to both by Mr. Hopkins, who also appointed him one of his executors. Mr. White was also treasurer of the trustees for more than a quarter of a century and served as acting president for one year. He gave his best thought and energy to the success of these institutions in the welfare of which he was so vitally interested. During his lifetime, Mr. White gave over \$100,000 to Johns Hopkins University, and contributed liberally to many other educational and charitable enterprises. While he never took an active part in politics, he remained a staunch Republican and was always interested in the success of his party. He was an earnest supporter of the Civil Service Reform Association, and a member of the Athenæum, University, and Merchants' Clubs. Mr. White married, 4 Dec., 1854, Jane Eliza Janney, daughter of Richard Mott Janney of Baltimore. They had three sons, Miles, Francis Albertson and Richard Janney White, and one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth White (d. 18 Jan., 1886).

CROWDER, Enoch Herbert, Provost Marshal, United States Army, b. in Missouri, 11 April, 1859, son of John Herbert and Mary C. (Weller) Crowder. In 1877 he received an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1881. As a second lieutenant, he served on the Mexican border for several years, and then, having resigned his commission, entered the law school of the University of Missouri, where he was graduated in 1886. Soon afterward he combined his two professions of lawyer and soldier by becoming Judge Advocate of the Department of the Platte. During the Spanish-American War he returned to the army, serving in the Philippines as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-ninth Volunteers. He was rewarded for valiant service by being made brigadier-general of volunteers. For a time he was associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Later he was legal officer for the government of occupation in Cuba, his just decisions doing much to bring about an agreeable settlement of island affairs. He was a member of the commission that determined the capitulation of Manila and the Spanish Army. During the Russian-Japanese War he was sent as an observer with General Kuroki of the Japanese Army. He returned to America to find that he had been made a Brigadier-General and Judge Advocate of the United States Army. His was the plan by which the United States drafted her soldiers for service overseas. He devised the scheme whereby numbers were concealed in capsules in a glass jar and drawn at random. His also was the plan for single, double and triple checks on the numbers so there could be no mistake. The draft was a great experiment when General Crowder inaugurated it in the spring of 1917. But it was a success. In the shortest possible time an army growing by hundreds of thousands, month after month, was raised while, by the selective method, the industrial efficiency of the country was not only preserved but stimulated. It also was

necessary for General Crowder to levy a huge force of civilians to man the draft machinery. They had neither precedents to guide them nor experience to draw upon, yet explicit instructions issued by the Provost Marshal clarified their duties. During the first momentous draft, he remained on duty forty-eight hours at a time without sleep. Quiet, methodical, unassuming, he declined a lieutenant generalcy as a reward for his success in managing the draft. "Thank you for the honor," he said, "but I must decline. The whole organization is as deserving of credit as myself and you cannot make us all lieutenant generals. I'm afraid I'll have to wait." He is unmarried. His clubs are the Army and Navy, the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase (Washington), and Cosmos (San Francisco).

MOFFAT, R. Burnham, lawyer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 Jan., 1861; d. at Plainville, Conn., 21 June, 1916, son of Dr. Reuben Curtis and Elizabeth Virginia (Barclay) Moffat. The Moffat family is of Scottish origin, the ancient Celtic name being "Mor fad" or "Mahar fad," signifying the long plain, which was finally softened into "Moffat." In the days of the National Covenant many of the Moffats lived eastward from Dumfries, and several of them are mentioned in history as sufferers in the persecution. The "Encyclopedia of Heraldry," published by Sir Bernard Burke in 1844, mentions the Moffats as a "very ancient border family, influential and powerful so far back as the time of Wallace, and conspicuous for the deadly feud which existed between them and the Johnstones. As early as 1268 Nicholas de Moffat was bishop of Glasgow, and the armorial bearings of the different branches seem to indicate some connection with the church." Some interesting accounts are extant regarding the family which followed the usual life of the border families, flourished from the twelfth to the sixteenth century as minor barons, served Wallace until his fall, transferred their allegiance to Bruce, following him to Bannockburn, and finally (probably about 1560) lost their chief and became a broken clan. The Rev. Samuel Moffat of Ayrshire, Scotland, who was admitted to membership with the Presbyterian church at Woodbridge, N. J., was the head of the family in this country. He removed to Ulster County, N. Y. His son, the Rev. John Moffat, who received his bachelor's degree at the second commencement of the College of New Jersey (later Princeton College) in 1749, was pastor of the Goodwill (Presbyterian) church in Ulster County, in 1751, and married Margaret Little. Their son, John Little Moffat, married Hannah Curtis of Danbury, Conn. Their son, Dr. Reuben Curtis Moffat (1818-94), who enjoyed a wide reputation as a skillful physician in Brooklyn, was a graduate of the medical department of the University of the City of New York. R. Burnham Moffat attended Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn, and then entered Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., where he was prepared for college. In 1879 he became a student at Harvard University, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in 1883. While at Harvard he achieved most favorable recognition as a scholar. On his returning to Brooklyn he entered the law school of Columbia University, and in 1885



Arthur M. Moffat

was graduated with the degree of LL.B. This same year he began his legal career in the law office of Hill, Wing and Shondy, in New York City, and after six months was promoted to the head clerkship. At the expiration of a year he resigned this position to enter upon independent practice. Mr. Moffat was peculiarly successful from the beginning of his professional life. In his practice he made a specialty of commercial law. At the time of the Electric Sugar Refinery scandals he was made receiver of the defunct concern and conducted its affairs with notable enterprise and ability. He soon became engaged exclusively in the practice of corporation law and won an enviable reputation as counsel in many important litigations. About 1893 Mr. Moffat became a resident of New York. He was a close student and during his busy life found time to compile a volume of nearly 500 pages of the genealogy of the Barclay family, his maternal ancestors, one of the most remarkable works of its kind, revealing an infinite capacity for research, coupled with the intelligent deductions of a trained legal mind. He also compiled and published a history of the genealogy of the Moffat family in 1910, and of the Pierrepont family in 1913. Mr. Moffat was almost as well known as a business and club man. He was a director of the Stoneage Coke and Coal Company and of the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company. He was affiliated with the American Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York State Bar Association, New York Historical Society, New York Genealogical Society, Society of Colonial Wars; and was a member of the Century, University, Harvard, Automobile Club of America, and St. Andrews Golf clubs, all of New York City. He was also one of the board of managers of the Legal Aid Society and of St. John's Guild. He married, in Brooklyn, Ellen Low, daughter of Henry E. Pierrepont of Brooklyn and granddaughter of Henry Evelyn Pierrepont, and a descendant of John Jay, first chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Their three children are: Jay Pierrepont, Elizabeth Barclay, and Abbot Low Moffat.

POOLE, Ernest, author, b. in Chicago, Ill., 23 Jan., 1880, son of Abram and Mary (Howe) Poole. The family name was originally Vanderpoel, and the first American representative emigrated from Holland not long prior to the Revolutionary War. He received his academic and collegiate training at the University School, Chicago, and was matriculated at Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1902. Immediately after his graduation he came to New York City, and joined the University Settlement, where he remained for three years. Here he saw the life of the city from all sides, and was enabled to make first-hand studies among the poorer classes, especially, which inspired him to write from the first year of the experience. During these three years he wrote a number of special articles and some short stories based on the life of the settlements. His observations also tended to widen his general views of life and he became a professed Socialist, although never a violent radical. As a writer on topics pertaining to the Socialist doctrine he contributed actively to the American press and to

periodical literature from Russia and from Germany, from 1915 to 1917. He finally engaged in writing fiction. Five novels produced within five years are: "The Harbor," "His Family," "His Second Wife," "The Dark People," "The Village." He has also produced several plays. Mr. Poole married, in 1907, Margaret Winterbotham, of Chicago. They have three children.

ALDEN, Henry Mills, editor and author, b. in Mount Tabor, Vt., 11 Nov., 1836; d. in New York, N. Y., 7 Oct., 1919; son of Ira and Elizabeth (Moore) Alden. His father, who held lumber interests in Vermont, was a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, the well-known members of the Mayflower group of English colonists, and his mother was related to the eminent Irish poet, Tom Moore. At the age of fourteen Mr. Alden was employed as a bobbin boy in a cotton mill at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., to which his family had moved and at the same time he attended school in that city, so that he was enabled to enter Williams College two years later, in 1853. Then but sixteen years of age he found it a difficult task to work his way through, but succeeded in doing so by teaching and such other employments as he could obtain. Mark Hopkins was the head of the institution during Mr. Alden's undergraduate career, and his fellow students included James A. Garfield, Horace E. Scudder, Washington Gladden and James J. Ingalls. After his graduation he attended the Andover Theological Seminary, and there began to make his literary reputation. The "Atlantic Monthly" accepted two of his articles, one of which—on the "Eleusinian Mysteries"—was sent to the editor of that periodical unknown to the author by his friend, Harriet Beecher Stowe. After returning to Hoosick Falls he continued to write, and also supplied vacant pulpits in the neighborhood, although never accepting a settled pastorate. In 1861 Mr. Alden came to New York, where he lectured in a school for young ladies, later supplementing his small income by writing occasional articles for the New York "Times" and the "Evening Post." A year later he became connected with Harper and Brothers, who were issuing a descriptive guidebook of the Central Railroad of New Jersey of which Mr. Alden became editor. Soon after the appearance of this book he was commissioned by the publishers to undertake a work called "The Pictorial History of the Rebellion," in collaboration with Alfred H. Guernsey, and proved himself so capable that he was appointed assistant editor of "Harper's Weekly." Fletcher Harper was the real conductor of this periodical, and Mr. Alden's duties were principally to select stories and to write articles to accompany the illustrations. In 1869 he became the editor-in-chief of "Harper's Magazine," in which position he remained until his death. He firmly believed that it was an editor's function to edit rather than to write, but he was the author of many brilliant essays, most of which appeared in the "Editor's Study," a department of the magazine personally conducted by him. In addition to these he wrote three books, "God in His World," "Magazine Writing and the New Literature," and "A Study of Death." The first of these, which was published anony-

mously in 1890, was hailed with acclaim by the entire literary world and from eight to ten thousand copies were sold. Men like James Russell Lowell, Edmund C. Stedman and Phillips Brooks declared that it was "inspired," or "spiritual," or "filled with the great things in which one's soul finds more and more delight," and all of the reviews acknowledged that it was the most successful work on religious thought of the season. In the same year the honorary degree of doctor of literature, and later that of doctor of laws, was conferred on him by his Alma Mater. Although Mr. Alden was a truly great editor, this did not seem to effect his power for individual creative work, for which he was conspicuous among his contemporaries. It was this that made him one of the leading men of letters of his time. He held membership in many organizations among which were the American Academy, the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the Authors' Club. Mr. Alden had few interests beside those that were connected with his work, and his only recreations were chess and whist. He was twice married; first, in 1861, to Susan Frye Foster, of North Andover, Mass., and second, in 1900, to Mrs. Ada Foster Murray, of Norfolk, Va. By his first wife he had three daughters, Annie Fields Alden, Harriet Camp Alden and Carolyn Wyndham Alden, two of whom died in infancy.

STANTON, Henry Brewster, journalist, b. in Griswold, Conn., 29 June, 1805; d. in New York City, 14 Jan., 1887, son of Joseph and Susan (Brewster) Stanton. Through both lines his ancestry was distinguished and prominent in the affairs of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Stanton, who came to this country from England in 1635; was crown interpreter general of the Indian dialects, and, subsequent to his removal to Connecticut, was judge of the New London county courts. Through his mother Mr. Stanton was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, Pilgrim. In 1826, following the completion of his education, Henry Brewster Stanton went to Rochester, N. Y., where he became a writer on Thurlow Weed's newspaper, "The Monroe Telegraph." Later he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered Lane Theological Seminary, but was expelled from this institution on account of his pronounced anti-slavery sentiment. In 1834, at the anniversary meeting of the World's Anti-Slavery Society, in New York City, he faced his first mob; and for three stormy years, from 1837 to 1840, was a leader in the abolitionist movement. He was editor for a time of the "Massachusetts Abolitionist." In 1840 he acted as secretary of the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, held in London, subsequently speaking for the cause throughout Great Britain and France. Upon his return to America, Mr. Stanton began the study of law with Daniel Cady, the distinguished judge of the New York Supreme Court; was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and entered into partnership with Rufus Choate in Boston, Mass. In 1847 he removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y.; was elected to the state senate from that district in 1849, and was reelected in 1851. He was a Democrat or "Free Soiler," until the organization of

the Republican party, in which he took a prominent part. Mr. Stanton relinquished his journalistic activities, and for half a century was a contributor to various periodicals, including: the "Anti-Slavery Standard," the "National Era," the "Liberator," and the New York "Tribune." For many years he was associated with Charles A. Dana on the New York "Sun." Henry Ward Beecher said: "I think Stanton has all the elements of old John Adams—able, staunch, patriotic, full of principle, and always unpopular. He lacks that sense of other people's opinions which keeps a man from running against them. Mr. Stanton is the author of "Sketches of Reforms and Reformers in Great Britain and Ireland" (New York, 1849), and "Random Recollections." In a letter written from Boston to Henry E. Benson, C. C. Burleigh says: "We have not forgotten here, and do not mean to forget, Stanton's version of the Abolition Constitution—'Article first: All men are born free and equal. Article second: Stick and Hang.'" William Lloyd Garrison called him "our strong and indefatigable brother Stanton." Mr. Stanton married, in 1840, Elizabeth Cady, widely known as an author and as the leader of the pioneer woman-suffragists in America.

LAWRENCE, Chester Ripley, merchant, b. at Cambridge, Mass., 31 Jan., 1870; d. in Boston, Mass., 11 June, 1920; son of William Webster and Judith Cook (Smith) Lawrence. His father (1834-1917), a commission merchant was for many years a conspicuous figure in the vicinity of Faneuil Hall, Boston. His constant activity and close application to business established him among the successful and progressive men of the market district. The immigrant ancestor of the Lawrence family was George Lawrence, a native of England, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1637. Descendants of his name have become prominently identified with the civic and material growth of this city. As a boy Mr. Lawrence was fond of reading and research although as a typical American youth, he was also adept at boyish sports. He read all the standard authors during his school days, and his fondness for good literature developed with his years. Later, his reading was more extensive in works on sociology, in the progress of which he played so important a part. During his early school years he sold newspapers, and tended store, and even had a little store of his own in the front of his father's house. After passing through the grades of the grammar school, he completed the course at the English High School in Boston in 1888. His business life began in the employ of Dabney, Simmons and Company, on Congress Street, Boston. Here he remained for one year, when he began work with Alfred W. Otis, with whom he remained for three years. In 1892 he entered the business house of Lawrence and Company, commission merchants, of which his father was senior partner, but six years later resigned to go in business for himself, under the firm name of Chester R. Lawrence, stock and bond brokers. He was also a member of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, and was an officer and director in a number of business, charitable, and religious organizations. In politics Mr. Lawrence was a



Christie R. Lawrence

Republican until the campaign of 1912, when, owing to the convention tactics, he joined the Progressive party. As a staunch friend and worthy champion of the temperance cause, perhaps Mr. Lawrence was best known. His work along these lines was done in a quiet, effective manner, and for many years he was a strong factor in the working out of the problem of prohibition that deeply concerned civilization. In the campaign of 1916, he was the regular Progressive party candidate for lieutenant-governor, and ran also on the Citizen's ticket. After strong representations on the part of his friends as to his duty in the premises, he announced that if nobody else would do so, he would stand as Progressive candidate for governor in 1916; but if any other representative candidate of the party would be more acceptable, he would gladly stand aside. But he received, however, the indorsement of the Prohibition party as candidate for governor; did some sturdy fighting in behalf of the people in political contests, and was instrumental in presenting the people's bills to the Legislature. A Baptist by faith, Mr. Lawrence was a member of the Dudley-Street Church, and superintendent of its Sunday school for eight years, from 1912. For two years, also, he was president of the famous Paige class of the Dudley-Street Church, composed of several hundred men. He was a member of the Order of Good Templars, of the Boston Baptist Social Union, of which he was director, and of the Sunday School Superintendents' Union, of which he was vice-president. He was also a director of the Acme Register Company; vice-president and director of the Baker Consolidated Copper Company; president and director of the Boston Home for Homeless Boys; incorporator of the Boston Industrial Home; president and director of the Central Order of Bee Hive; director of the Empire Copper and Gold Mining Company; director of the Evangelical Baptist and Missionary Society; president of the Metropolitan Bible Class League; treasurer and director of the Mirror Shoe Store Company; secretary of the Prison Gate Work Association; treasurer of the City Committee of the Progressive party; treasurer of the Roxbury Rescue Mission; director of the San Nicholas Copper Company, and president of the West Baptist Sunday School Association. Mr. Lawrence firmly believed that religious activities, sociological work in the slums among foreigners and the poor, and an interest in the problems of everyday life were the things that should count in the working out of the brotherhood of man by extending to all men a helping hand in the grasp of which was sympathy. These principles were nobly exemplified in his life. On 28 June, 1893, he married Harriet Stewart Kidder, of Boston, who survived him.

CRANE, William Henry, actor, b. at Leicester, Mass., 30 April, 1845, son of Amaziah Brito and Mary Sophia (Macmasters) Crane. He was educated in the local schools and at the celebrated Brimmer School of Boston, but very early in life started out to carve his own remarkable career. His first dramatic work was as a member of the Hohman Opera Company, a standard organization of those days which gave the best light operas en tour

for many years. After two years road experience he joined the stock company at Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C., but after one season, returned to the Hohmans. Light opera for the comic rôles, of which he seemed to have a particular talent, held him for twelve years up to 1874, when he joined the celebrated Hooley's Theatre Stock Company of Chicago as regular comedian. In 1877 he formed his famous partnership with Stuart Robson, and toured the country in a continuous round of important productions for twelve years. The season of 1889 found him an independent star under the capable management of Joseph Brooks. Mr. Crane, in his seventy-fourth year (1919) writes us from California, where he is now residing: "I have produced more American plays I think than any other American actor. . . . I have not definitely retired. My health and mental faculties were never in better condition, but I have no plans for the future except to enjoy myself with my wife and friends and try to keep in good health until November of next year (1920), when I hope to celebrate my golden wedding." Mr. Crane was married in 1870 in Auburndale, Mass., to Ella Chloe Myers. His great stage successes have been, in conjunction with Stuart Robson, of lasting memory: "Our Boarding-House," "The Comedy of Errors," and "The Henrietta." As an individual star in "The Senator"; "On Probation"; "The American Minister"; "Brother John"; "A Fool of Fortune"; "The Pacific Mail" (1892); "A Virginia Courtship" (1898); "Worth a Million" (1898-99); "The Head of the Family" (1898-99). A three-year run of "David Harum," from the popular novel, followed—then came "The Spenders"; "Business is Business"; "Father and the Boys" (1907-10); followed by a revival of "The Henrietta," in which he had always played the leading popular rôle.

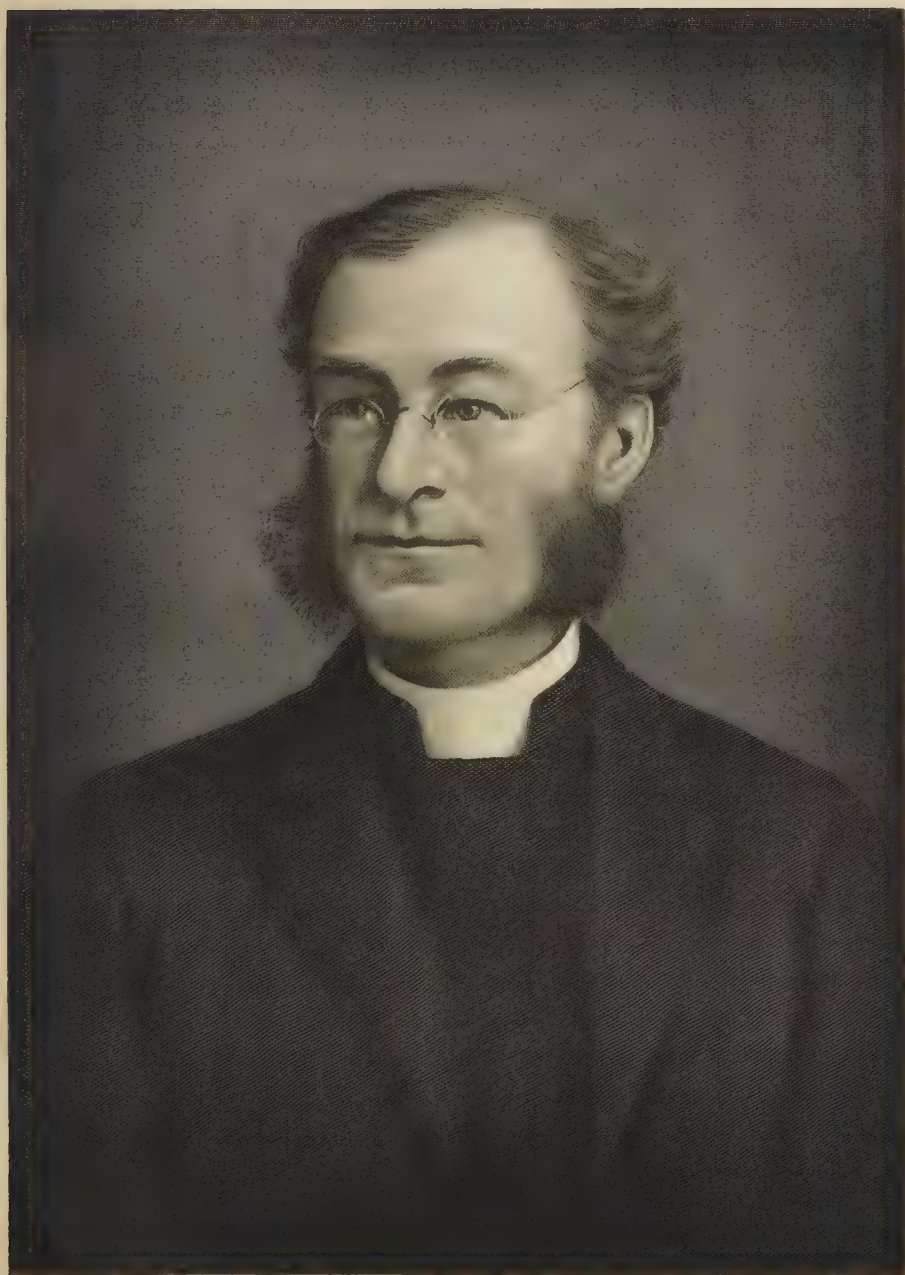
GREENE, Francis Vinton, soldier and author, b. in Providence, R. I., 27 June, 1850, son of General George Sears, and Martha (Dana) Greene. He received his appointment to West Point as a cadet from the District of Columbia, and on his graduation was commissioned, 15 June, 1870, second lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. On 10 June, 1872, he was transferred to the Engineer Corps; was commissioned first lieutenant 13 Jan., 1874, and captain 20 Feb., 1883. He served as assistant astronomer and surveyor on the International Commission to fix the northern boundary of the United States in 1872-76; and was military attaché of the American Legation at St. Petersburg in 1877-79. He was attached to the Russian Army during the Russo-Turkish War, and had unrivaled opportunities to see the chief engagements; being present at the fighting in the Shipka Pass; at the great battle of Plevna; and later at Sophia and Philipopolis. He has left two memorable volumes describing the short but terrific struggle. Three decorations were awarded him by the Russian government, including the Campaign Medal from the Emperor, for services in these campaigns. On his return to America, Captain Greene was appointed engineer in charge of public works at Washington, where he remained until 1885, and then filled the chair of practical military engineering at West

Point for a year. He received his commission as colonel of the seventy-first New York Infantry, 2 May, 1898; as brigadier-general of volunteers, 27 May, 1898; and as major-general of volunteers, 13 Aug., 1898. He was in command of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, Savannah, and Havana from October to December, 1898. He finally resigned from the army 28 Feb., 1899. His life has since been an active one. He was chairman of the committee on canals of New York state in 1899; a delegate to the Republican national convention from Philadelphia in 1900; president of the Republican county committee of New York, July to December, 1900; and Police Commissioner of New York City from 1 Jan., 1903. He held the offices of president of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, and vice-president of the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls from 1904 to 1915. General Greene is the author of "The Russian Army and Its Campaigns in Turkey," 2 vols. (1879); "Army Life in Russia" (1881); "The Mississippi Campaigns of the Civil War" (1882); "Life of Nathaniel Greene, major-general in the Army of the Revolution" (1893); "The Revolutionary War and the Military Policy of the United States" (1911); "The Present Military Situation in the United States" (1915). He has also been a prolific contributor to leading magazines. General Greene married, 25 Feb., 1879, Belle Eugene Chevallie of Washington, D. C.

EGAN, Maurice Francis, author and diplomat, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 May, 1852, son of Maurice and Margaret (MacMullen) Egan. He was educated in the Catholic schools of his native city, and was graduated A.B. at La Salle College in 1873. Later he pursued further studies at Georgetown University, D.C. His strong bent for literary pursuits manifested itself early, and, shortly after completing his college course, he became sub-editor of "McGee's Illustrated Weekly," with which he continued for two years (1877-79). Later he was editor of the "Catholic Review" (1879-80), and then for eight years on the editorial staff of the "Freeman's Journal." This position he resigned to become professor of English literature at the University of Notre Dame, where he remained until 1895. During the next twelve years he filled the chair of the English language and literature in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. In the meantime, he had been an active writer of books. Some of his chief publications are: "The World Around Us"; "The Theatre and Christian Parents"; "Modern Novelists"; "Lectures on English Literature"; "Jack Chumleigh"; "Jack Chumleigh at Boarding-School"; "The Disappearance of John Longworthy"; "The Success of Patrick Desmond"; "The Flower of the Flock"; "Preludes" (poems); "Songs and Sonnets"; "The Vocation of Edward Conway"; "The Chatelaine of the Roses"; "Jasper Thorne" (juvenile); "In a Brazilian Forest"; "The Leopard of Lancianus"; "Studies in Literature"; "The Watson Girls"; "Belinda"; "Belinda's Cousins"; "From the Land of St. Lawrence"; "The Ghost in Hamlet, and Other Essays in comparative literature"; "Selections from the Prose and Poetry of Cardinal Newman"; "Notes on the Dream of Geron-

tius"; "The Wiles of Sexton Maginnis"; "Everybody's St. Francis"; "The Ivy Hedge"; and "Ten Years on the German Frontier." He is also the translator of François Coppee's "Pater"; and of a selection from the sonnets of José de Hevedia. He was one of the editors of "The World's Best Literature" and the "Cyclopedia of Irish Literature." In 1907 he received appointment as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, a post which he occupied for twelve years to high popular approval both at home and abroad. During his incumbency the Danish West Indies were purchased by the United States. He was decorated by the King of Belgium in 1906, and received from Denmark the decoration of Commander of the Order of the Dannebrog in 1919. He returned to America to lecture at Johns Hopkins in 1911, and at Harvard in 1914. He received the Letare medal for poetry in 1911. In addition to his voluminous authorship, Dr. Egan has been a frequent contributor to the leading American periodicals for some years. His foreign service covered three administrations, and was unaffected by political changes. Both Presidents Taft and Wilson tendered him the very important post of Ambassador to Vienna. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Georgetown University in 1879; J. U. D. by the University of Ottawa (Ont.), in 1891; Ph.D. by Villanova College (Pa.), in 1907, and Litt.D. by Columbia University in 1919. Dr. Egan married, in 1880, Katharine Mullin of Philadelphia.

SNYDER, Edmund Bowman, clergyman, b. at Berwick, Pa., 18 April, 1831; d. at Okahumpka, Fla., 28 June, 1895, son of Charles and Parmelia (Mack) Snyder. His paternal ancestors came from Germany, in 1726, to what is now the northeastern section of Pennsylvania. They were among the pioneer families, who, against great difficulties and privations, conquered the wilderness, and made it habitable. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, John Snyder, grandfather of Edmund Bowman Snyder, enlisted in the Pennsylvania militia, and finally attained the rank of colonel. Simon Snyder, thought to have been his brother, was a tanner's apprentice, and, through laborious work and night study, became, not only a skilled workman, but a man of wide information and prominence in the state. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, in 1790; and in 1808, was elected governor of the state, having the honor of being the first man of German ancestry to be called to that high office. He was twice re-elected, and Snyder County was named in his honor. On the maternal side Dr. Snyder was of Scottish ancestry. He attended the public schools of Berwick, and later Dickinson Academy, completing the course in 1852. In 1855 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and began his first pastorate in Shippensburg, Pa. In the next year he was sent to Bellefonte, Pa., and, after three years there, went to Hollidaysburg, Pa. In 1860 he was called to High Street Church, Baltimore, Md. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Snyder, emulating the spirit of his distinguished ancestors, offered his services to the Union. During the whole of the war he served as superintendent of chaplains



EDMUND BOWMA SNYDER

in the Federal Army, and was a member of the Christian Commission until that body disbanded, in 1865. After the close of the war Dr. Snyder resumed his pastorate in Baltimore, leaving it in 1869, to become pastor of Trinity Church, Chicago, Ill. In 1871 he became pastor of Grace Church, Richmond, Ind., and during 1873-75 was pastor of Trinity Church, Indianapolis. In 1876 he accepted a call to the North Avenue Church, Allegheny, Pa., now the north side of Pittsburgh; in 1878 he became pastor of the Spring Garden Church, Philadelphia, and, two years later, of a church in Germantown. In 1885, in accepting a call to Okahumpka, Fla., Dr. Snyder made a complete change in his itinerary. During this pastorate his health became very much impaired, and, for several years after 1890, he discontinued the duties of his profession. Later, until 1895, he acted as pastor at Jacksonville, Fla. Dr. Snyder's character was well described in the words of a friend, who calls him a "splendid example of Christian gentleman, a man who had the courage of his convictions, a conscientious preacher, and an untiring worker. Living and performing a great part of his ministry during the period of national upheaval occasioned by the Civil War, and its consequent troubled reconstruction period, he was among the foremost of the Pennsylvania ministers who fostered the growth and upbuilding of the Methodist Church, which had been planted in the wilderness by their courageous predecessors in the ministry. He possessed mental and spiritual gifts of a high order, which combined with a rare force of character to leave a permanent record in the annals of the Methodist church of Pennsylvania. In all of his various pastorates his ministry was successful. It is said that as a preacher he was exceptionally gifted in personality, voice, and power of expression; as a pastor, he was the counselor and friend of his people, an ideal priest, always ready with help in the problems and complexities of life. He was cheerful, full of sunshine and kindness, while possessing a strength of character and a calm, forceful nature that made him a tower of strength and a veritable bulwark of righteousness to all. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on Dr. Snyder by De Pauw University in 1872. He married, 26 Aug., 1856, Mary McCoy, of Williamsport, Pa. They had three sons, William Penn, Charles M., and Thomas B. Snyder, and two daughters, Annie M. and Nellie G. Snyder.

DELANO, Frederic Adrian, railroad president, member of the Federal Reserve Board, b. in Hong Kong, China, 10 Sept., 1863, son of Warren and Catherine Robbins (Lyman) Delano. He is directly descended from Philippe de Lannoy, of Leyden, Holland, who sailed for this country on the ship "Fortune," and landed at Plymouth, Mass., on 21 Nov., 1621, settling shortly afterwards at Duxbury, Mass. Both of Mr. Delano's parents were natives of the state of Massachusetts, but for thirty-three years his father was a resident merchant in China. At a very early age young Delano came to this country, and most of his boyhood was spent in Newburg, N. Y. At the age of thirteen, however, having previously attended public schools, he entered the Adams Academy, in Quincy, Mass., where he remained for four years, until 1881. He then entered

Harvard University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1885. Immediately afterward he was offered the opportunity of joining a surveying party which was being sent out to Colorado by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Some months were spent on this expedition; during that period Mr. Delano decided to enter the railroad service as a career. In the fall of 1885 he became an apprentice in the railroad machine shops at Aurora, Ill., his intention being to learn the railroad business from the very bottom. In 1887 he was appointed acting engineer of tests in the Aurora shops, and soon afterward, within the year, was made chief of the bureau of railroad inspection. Two years later he became assistant to the vice president of the company. Here he served for a year, when he was made superintendent of terminals in Chicago, a position which he filled for nine years. In 1899 he became superintendent of motive power in Chicago. By 1901 he had risen to general manager of the company, an office which he filled until 10 Jan., 1905, when he resigned from the service of the Burlington Company. For several months thereafter he was in the service of the War Department in Washington, as consulting engineer in relation to the railroad between Manila and Daugupan, in Luzon, P. I., which had been taken over with the conquest of the islands. In the following May he resigned his position with the Federal Government to accept the appointment of vice-president of the Wabash Railroad and president of the W. and L. E. Railroad and the W. P. T. Railroad Company. On 5 October, in the same year, he was also made president of the Wabash road. In December, 1911, the Wabash Railroad went into the hands of receivers, Mr. Delano being one of the three receivers appointed by the courts to administer the property. In this capacity he served for two years. On 1 Jan., 1914, he became president of the C. I and L. (Monon) Railway. On 10 Aug., 1914, Mr. Delano received his appointment as vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Previously he had served as a member of the Harbor Commission of Chicago, and from 1912 to 1914, covering a period of eighteen months, he had been a member also of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. Mr. Delano ranks as one of the foremost experts in the science of railroading and its business management. And to him it is a science, rather than a means to making profits from manipulations. Though possessed of more than ordinary business judgment, Mr. Delano feels his responsibility to society at large too keenly to devote his broad knowledge to any other purpose than the public good. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, and the Franklin Institute, as well as being an overseer of Harvard College. He is also a member of many clubs in Chicago, Washington, D. C., and New York City, being president of the Union League Club, and the Commercial Club of Chicago. On 22 Nov., 1888, Mr. Delano married Matilda, daughter of James C. Peasley, formerly vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. They have had five children, three of whom survive.

KREHBIEL, Henry Edward, editor, writer, music critic, and lecturer, b. at Ann Arbor, Mich., 10 March, 1854, son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Haacke) Krehbiel. His father (1826-90), a native of Wackenheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, came to this country at the early age of six. Cleveland, Ohio, became his headquarters as a boy, a city in which it was hard hustling for a foreign lad, but one that developed in him a cosmopolitanism of the first order. Tall buildings and throbbing swarms of people were novel surfaces that soon rubbed off, and underlying the glamor of cities, Mr. Krehbiel saw suffering humanity, grunting and sweating under burdens of its own making. It was this condition that he tried to remedy, when as a mere youth, he carried the gospel on an evangelical tour through southern Michigan. Circuit riding could not command an audience large enough to satisfy the devout young man, so moving to Cincinnati he engaged himself in philanthropic work, at the same time becoming assistant editor of "Der Christliche Apologat." In recognition of his unselfish religious activities, the German Methodist Episcopal Church appointed him clergyman of a responsible charge, and it was in this field that the doctor toiled for the remainder of his life. His son, Henry E., received his education at the public schools of Michigan, and added to this a private course of higher subjects, including law and a comprehensive study of the world's best literature. In 1909 Yale University conferred on him the degree of A.M., in honor of his contributions to the history and appreciation of song. At the age of twenty, Mr. Krehbiel commenced his professional career, joining the staff of the Cincinnati "Gazette" as music critic, a situation which he held until 1881, which year he became music editor of the New York "Tribune." It is in this position, dignified and powerful, that Mr. Krehbiel to this day passes final judgment on the musical output of the age. He has the reputation of being fair and educational in his criticisms, and has added an untold tune and mellowness to the carols of America. Mr. Krehbiel is the author of a number of books on musical subjects, and in 1900 was selected to serve as a member of the International Jury at the Paris Exposition. For his wise verdicts on this bench, the "Tribune" representative was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, a French tribute that is not often conferred on Americans. Ever since the foundation of the Institute of Musical Art, Henry Krehbiel has lectured on the appreciation of music. The Authors' Club, and the Beethoven Haus Verein, Germany honored him with a life membership. Among his writings are: "An Account of the Fourth Cincinnati Musical Festival" (1880); "Notes on the Cultivation of Choral Music" (1884); "Review of the New York Musical Seasons," 5 vols. (1885-90); "Studies in Wagnerian Drama" (1891); "The Philharmonic Society of New York" (1892); "How to Listen to Music" (1896); "Music and Manners in the Classical Period" (1898); "Chapters of Opera" (1908); "A Book of Operas" (1909); "The Pianoforte and Its Music" (1911); "Afro-American Folksongs" (1914). He published a translation of Carl Courvoisier's "Tech-

niques of Violin Playing" (1880). His editorial work included "Annotated Bibliography of Fine Arts" (1897), and "Music and Musicians," by Lavignac.

SNYDER, William Penn, financier, b. in Hollidaysburg, Pa., 11 Sept., 1861; d. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 3 Feb., 1921, son of Edmund Bowman and Mary (McCoy) Snyder. He was educated in the public schools of various localities in which his father held pastorates. In 1879 he entered upon his business career as clerk in the office of Schoenberger and Company, iron manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa. While in this position he met John G. A. Leishman, then similarly employed, and formed a friendship which resulted, in 1880, in the organization of the iron brokerage firm of Leishman and Snyder. This association continued until 1888, when Mr. Leishman became vice-president of Carnegie Brothers and Company, Ltd. Subsequently he rose to be the president of the Carnegie Steel Company, and still later entered the diplomatic service. Mr. Snyder continued the business under the name of W. P. Snyder and Company, with offices in the Frick Building. It is to-day (1921) one of the most prominent industrial enterprises of Pittsburgh. In 1894 Mr. Snyder became vice-president of the McClure Coke Company, acting in that capacity until its absorption by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. In 1895 he co-operated with his close friend and business associate of many years standing, the late Henry W. Oliver, in acquiring extensive iron ore properties in the Lake Superior region, thus clearing the way for its present immense iron ore production. They were the first to use successfully 100 per cent. Messabe ore in blast furnaces, which others had regarded as an impossibility. To-day this process is the general practice. These two men, with their associates, formed the Oliver and Snyder Steel Company, whose coking coal output was the second largest in the bituminous district. At the present time the annual output exceeds a million tons. Mr. Snyder's activities covered many other important enterprises. In 1904, he was elected president of the Clairton Steel Company, and completed the building of the large steel plant which, in 1909, was acquired by the United States Steel Corporation. In 1906 he organized the Shenango Furnace Company, a corporation which controls large iron ore properties in the northwest, also operates blast furnaces, coal lands and coke works in western Pennsylvania. Impressed with the importance of controlling the transportation facilities of the company, Mr. Snyder entered the shipbuilding field, and, during the years 1906-12, constructed a fleet of large vessels to be used in carrying the iron ore down the Great Lakes, the last of these vessels built being the largest bulk freighter in the world. He was also president of the Shenango Furnace Company, the Shenango Steamship Company, and the Shenango Steamship and Transportation Company, and the Antoine Ore Company; was a director of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, Terminal Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and of Union Trust Company of Clairton, Pa. In 1904, while acting as president of the Clairton Steel Company, he completed the building of the large steel plant at Clairton, one of the most extensive and complete of those now controlled by the



W P SNYDER

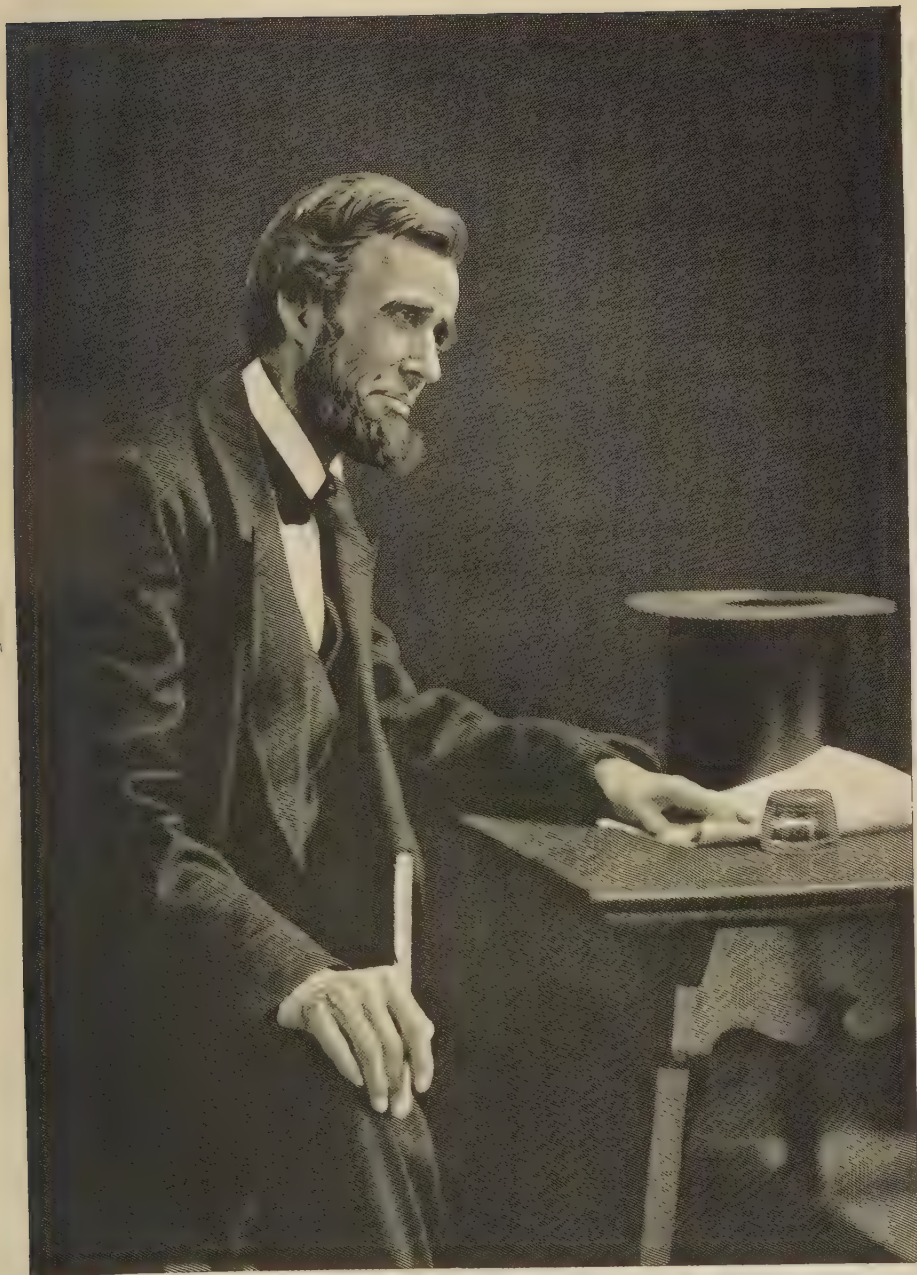
United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Snyder was a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County clubs, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; and of the Kitchi Gammi Club, in Duluth, Minn. He held membership, also, in the American Iron and Steel Institute; was a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, and a director of the Allegheny General Hospital. He married, in 1887, Mary, daughter of Dr. Alexander Wylie Black, an eminent physician of Pittsburgh. They had one daughter, Mary Black Snyder, and one son, William P. Snyder, Jr.

CHAPIN, Benjamin Chester, dramatist, lecturer, actor, and producer, b. in Bristolville, O., 9 Aug., 1872; d. at Liberty, N. Y., 2 June, 1918, son of Warren Ely and Catherine (Taylor) Chapin. His earliest American ancestor was Deacon Samuel Chapin, a native of Peignton, England, and one of the Pilgrim fathers who came to America on the Mayflower, in 1629, and settled in Springfield, Mass. From him and his wife, Cicely Penney (1601-1682 or 3), the line of descent runs through their son, Saphet (1642-1712), and his wife Abilenah Cowley (1642-1710); Jonathan (1688-1760) and his wife Sarah Elizabeth Morse (1718-1800); Ezahial (1758-1825) and his wife Alijah Ely (1757-1838); Jonathan Ely (1795-1860) and his wife Mary Warren (1829-1880), parents of Warren E. Chapin (1833-1900). In 1839 Jonathan E. Chapin removed to Bristolville, O., in the "Western Reserve," where he resided for over sixty years, first as a farmer and later as proprietor of the village store. There were four children, Warren Taylor, the eldest, Thomas, who died in infancy, Benjamin Chester, and Lucile Ann. Benjamin was born on the farm, and, in his early surroundings, was almost as much a son of the soil as was Abraham Lincoln, with whose name in later years his own was always to be linked and of whose character he became the chief exponent. Although he learned to work with his hands, his mind was busy and his thoughts were not of the farm. No matter what the task, a book or its contents were always his companions. He was a slow reader and early learned to eliminate books that did not interest him. Even as a boy his thoughts turned to the drama and to biographies. Holland's "Life of Lincoln" was one of his early favorites, destined to exert a great influence on his life. On the farm there were no neighbors within half a mile. The little school-house at South Bristol was half a mile away at the turn in the road. Here Benjamin and his brother Warren Taylor, two and a half years older than himself, attended school. Later the boys attended school at the "Center," as the Bristolville High School was called, and here Benjamin graduated, in 1880, as valedictorian of his class. The little school at South Bristol had the reputation of being the hardest school to teach in that part of the country. But Mr. Chapin, having recently received a teacher's certificate, had a strong desire to teach that school. Many of the boys in this school were older and larger than himself, and had already driven away several teachers. Mr. Chapin obtained the position on condition that if he could not retain it, he should receive no pay. He was still teaching at the end of the term, and drew full salary. He taught for a year, and then con-

tinued his studies at the New Lyme Institute, where he completed the course in 1892. In the same year he rendered his first public performance as a professional impersonator at Astabula, O., under the management of the late S. B. Hershey. He spent seven years on the lecture platform with great success. His repertoire included fourteen dramatic programs: "The Lady of Lyons," "Rip Van Winkle," "David Garrick," "Nicholas Nickleby," "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Merchant of Venice," "Faust," "Columbe's Birthday," "The Falcon," and "Five Shillings." In 1899 he added "Cyrano De Bergerac." Of these dramas Mr. Chapin made special cutting and arrangement, presenting them as monologues, with impersonations of all the characters. He had a voice of wide range and of great beauty and power, and was able partially to satisfy his desire to create and interpret great dramatic characters. Between lecture seasons, he attended performances of the best plays, and studied at several universities. He took special courses at the Boston College of Oratory and at Chicago University, and studied in New York. In the meantime, he became well known in the Lyceum field. His programs were in great demand, his time being booked by the various lecture bureaus of the day. Many men would have been satisfied to have gone no further. But Chapin had the ambition to interpret a character living in circumstances like our own, meeting daily problems, so that, on being presented, it would become a living character. But all the great dramas in literature seemed to be built around characters who were irrevocably dead, or who were wholly fiction. Chapin long sought and hoped that some great dramatist would write a drama whose central character would be a great American. In his visits to New York, Boston and Chicago, he met some of the best writers of the day. But none was writing, or would write, the kind of vehicle that he wanted. They said: "It would take too long!" "Drama is difficult, historical drama doubly so." "And what great American would be dramatic?" Mr. Chapin then turned to the treasure book of his boyhood: "The Life of Lincoln," only to meet the objections: "Lincoln would not be dramatic," or that "Five men might take up such a task and each fail, the sixth might succeed." Nevertheless, he was so strongly impressed with the dramatic possibilities of Lincoln's career that he determined to undertake the task himself. When in the spring of 1900, the sudden death of his father called him back to the old home at Bristolville, Ohio, he brought with him his collection of Lincoln books and a college friend as secretary. His sister Lucile joined him at this time, and they were never again separated during Mr. Chapin's lifetime. In that summer the first draft of his original Lincoln monologue was written, and an elaborate illustrated announcement printed. At first he gave only a part of the program in make-up, but very soon he was able to give the entire program of something over two hours, speaking in the first person as Lincoln. His first public appearance in character was in the Town Hall, at Bristolville, one summer evening while he was still working at the old home. "I thought," said Chapin, "if I could appear before those old friends and neighbors, make

them forget 'Ben' Chapin, and listen to 'Abe' Lincoln I knew I could do it with the rest of the country." And so, for the first time, among this little group of people who knew Chapin and loved Lincoln, was produced the sensation expressed six years later by Mark Twain: "In the beginning of the first act, while Mr. Chapin did seem to me to be a very close and happy imitation of Mr. Lincoln it was only an imitation. But at that point the miracle began. Little by little, step by step, by an imperceptible evolution the artificial Lincoln dissolved away and the living and real Lincoln was before my eyes and remained real until the end. I apply to it that strong word 'miracle' because I think it justified. I think that I have not before seen so interesting a spectacle as this steady growth and transformation of an unreality into a reality." The family sold the old home at Bristolville, Ohio, and in January, 1901, Chapin, with his mother and sister, removed to New York City. First he re-wrote and presented his Lincoln Monologue Portrayals, in which the life, habits and character of Abraham Lincoln, given in monologue form, speaking in the first person as Lincoln, came to be one of the most beautiful and powerful of all his programs. It was slow hard work not only to create and present such a program but also an even harder task to get people to know what it was. "We learn to do by doing," people learned to know and love "The Lincoln Man" as they came to know and understand the spirit and character of his work. His first appearance in New York was at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, where he repeated the performance five times within the next few months. His second appearance was for the Founders and Patriots Society, at the Manhattan Hotel, New York. He appeared many times in New York, under the management of late Major J. B. Pond, and made many tours of the country, achieving a conspicuous success. Then, for a second time, he began all over again, that he might produce a character drama to present on the legitimate stage. "Lincoln," a drama in four acts, was ready in January, 1906. He submitted it to Marc Klaw, of Klaw and Erlanger, who offered to produce the play or to rent him a theatre in which it could be presented under his own management. Mr. Chapin chose to produce the play himself. He gave his first production of "Lincoln," at Hartford, Conn., on 19 Feb., 1906. A few weeks later it opened at the Liberty Theatre, New York. The first night in New York, that made young Chapin at once author, actor, and producer, was an overwhelming success. From a production standpoint, in matters of time and actual circumstances he faced such conditions that could only be met and tided over with a considerable fortune, or by a very quick public support. Chapin did not have the money to tell the people what he had worked out for them. So in place of being able to go forward with the play and with other writings he had to begin over again, this time without enough money to buy food. A period of starvation and hard work followed. During that summer he wrote a one-act drama, "Lincoln at the White House." This was produced in Vaudeville in the Fall of 1906. For while Chapin had received a most generous and remarkable offer from the late Henry B. Harris, to pro-

duce the four-act play out in the fall, general conditions allowed for no guarantee. His new one-act drama, "Lincoln at the White House," with Jesse L. Lasky as agent, was produced and had a long successful run in the large vaudeville houses in New York, and Mr. Chapin made several coast to coast tours with a company of six people. Three years later, in 1909, Chapin revived his four-act play, under the title of "Lincoln at the White House," at the Garden Theatre, New York, and later at the Hackett Theatre. While at the Hackett Theatre, he accepted an offer from William A. Brady to take over the management of the play. Two companies in the four-act play were put on the road. This season having proved unsuccessful, the four-act drama was taken off, and Chapin made another coast to coast tour with the vaudeville act. During 1912-14 Mr. Chapin left the stage and returned to his first love—the lyceum and Chautauqua platforms. It was during these years that he conceived the idea of putting his character portrayal into scenario form, making it available for motion pictures. By this means, the years of study and research would be preserved for all time, and could be reproduced and sent out to thousands of audiences. In the spring of 1912, at the close of his lecture season, he received offers from many motion picture companies to act the part of Lincoln in some picture production. But the conditions and the stories submitted were unsatisfactory. None of them allowed for a presentation of the character as he had conceived and created it. In the early summer of 1912 he organized his own motion picture company, the Charter Features Corporation, of New York. He then went west to fulfill his Chautauqua contracts. It was during the terrific heat of this summer, while he was speaking to great audiences in the open, that his wonderful voice failed; reports from home were lost in the mails; his bags containing valuable manuscripts, as well as his necessary make-up and all that he carried with him on the trip, were stolen, but he continued filling contracts. When he returned he planned to discontinue all lecture tours, so that he might give all strength and time to accomplish the greatest undertaking of his life. It meant starting over again. Corporation plans were just made and financial backing arranged for, when the world war started, and as for thousands of others all plans were changed or long delayed. During the years of war, and under the constant drawback of ill health, Chapin worked ahead slowly. Most of the work so far had been done by himself and his sister, with very few others under their direction. He himself exacted the best that he could do with each task performed, in the conviction that he was doing an important service to the world. Himself, all others, all else were put secondary to the work. He was blessed with the co-operation of his sister, whose attitude toward the work was second only to his own. War conditions having practically taken away all financial backing, progress could be made very slowly. A New York office was established, with splendid projection facilities. In the fall of 1913 they went out, and, "with bare hands," built the cabins and stage settings, and with a little company of actors, photographed the "Grandfather Story," which later formed the



Faithfully yours
Benjamin Chapin
as
Lincoln

earliest period of the "Lincoln Cycle," in "The Son of Democracy" series. Mr. Chapin, himself, played the part of Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of President Lincoln. By working in their out-door studio during the day time, and in the offices at night, they carried the work on through the early period of the war. After one feature had been made, in 1915, they sent out to the trade a very elaborate portfolio outlining the plan of a cycle of Lincoln photoplays. Response indicated a demand from the trade and public to justify Mr. Chapin in withholding release until more pictures had been taken, so that they might present several features at one time, making the proposition more economical and profitable as well as idealistic. In 1917, Mr. L. S. Starrett, the great inventor, gave Mr. Chapin his first check to carry on the work and from that time, financed his enterprise. In January, 1915, the Benjamin Chapin Studios, at Ridgefield Park, N. J., were established. Here he brought together all his Lincoln data. Workers brought together and trained. In the spring of 1917, from the then well equipped studio, Chapin was ready to send out four Lincoln feature photoplays. Under the title of "The Lincoln Cycle," these four photoplays, individually called "My Mother," "My Father," "The Call to Arms" and "My First Jury," had their trade showing in May, 1917, and their premier production at the Strand Theatre, New York, 26 May, 1917. The Strand Theatre, putting aside the established custom of a miscellaneous program, presented "The Lincoln Cycle" as its entire bill for the week. The pictures were later shown at the Globe Theatre, New York, where they ran for more than 250 performances. Mr. Chapin's health broke under the strain of the work of that summer and fall. A contract was made with the late Mitchell Mark to take the management of and partnership in "The Lincoln Cycle," which contract he broke without reason, leaving Chapin to meet \$50,000 of obligations. Again the work was to be saved at any cost. Knowing that he was risking his life, Chapin stayed at the helm. Six more features were added to the four photodramas already produced, making a series of ten pictures: "My Mother," "My Father," "The Call to Arms," "My First Jury," "Tender Memories," "A President's Answer," "Native State," "Down the River," "The Slave Auction," "Under the Stars." The name of the entire series was changed from "The Lincoln Cycle" to "The Son of Democracy." A contract was made with Famous Players-Lasky Corp., to act as exchange for the Charter Features Corporation. The first picture of the series was released the week of 12 Feb., 1918, followed by the release of one more picture every week for ten consecutive weeks. Mr. Chapin left the studios at Ridgefield Park, N. J., 22 Feb., 1918, for the hospital at the Loomis Sanatorium near Liberty, N. Y. He never left the hospital. Mr. Chapin was a member of the Ohio Society of New York and of the Society of American Dramatists and Composers. The degree of doctor of literature was conferred upon him, by the Lincoln Memorial University, in May, 1918. Benjamin Chapin was essentially one of the workers of the world. He worked with principle and purpose. He was what he wanted to be. He kept true to

his purpose. He traveled forward. When the Lyceum Road was the best one over which to travel, he used it. He used the Jericho Road through Vaudeville when that offered him a way. He traveled over the Theatrical Highway when that seemed best. He came back to the Chautauqua when it was the way. He saw the star of hope and service in the moving picture world and followed it. Always true to his ideal, always single in his purpose. The paramount desire in his life was to be of service. In going out from the world he has left for the generations to come the Chapin Lincoln character studies, "The Son of Democracy."

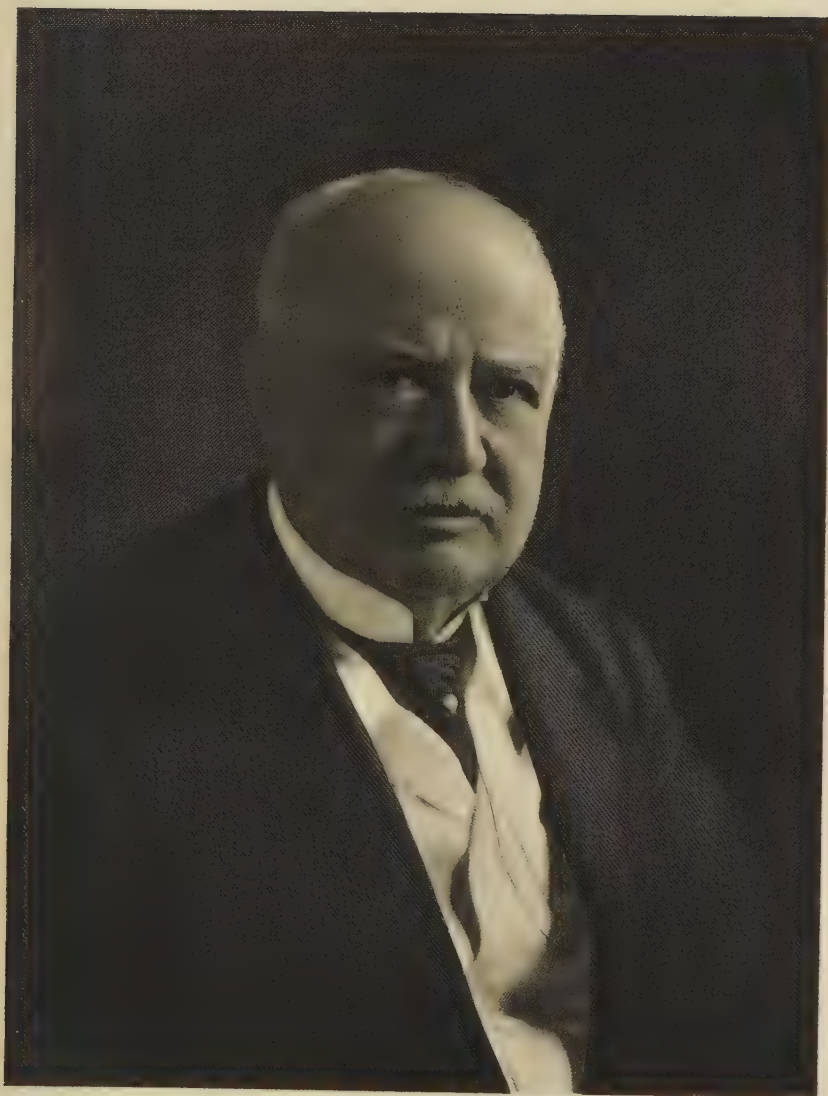
DAVIES, Julien Tappan, lawyer, b. in New York City, 25 Sept., 1845, son of Henry Ebenezer and Rebecca Waldo (Tappan) Davies. His father was a distinguished jurist. Mr. Davies served his country before he entered college, having enlisted as a youth of seventeen in the Federal Army, and seeing active service, particularly in the Gettysburg campaign. He then entered Columbia College, and was graduated A.B. in 1866, and LL.B. in 1868. The degree of master of arts was conferred upon him the following year. In addition to his studies at Columbia he read law in the office of Alexander W. Bradford, and was admitted to practice at the New York bar in 1867. On the death of Mr. Bradford, he succeeded by the provisions of his will to a share in the practice of his office. Soon after, however, he chose the wider field offered by association with his father who was the senior member of the firm of Davies, Auerbach and Cornell. He has been particularly distinguished as one of the leading corporation-lawyers of the metropolis, having held the position of counsel to the New York Elevated Railways, and to the Manhattan Railway Company for thirty years (1884-1914). He has been a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1882; has held a similar position with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and is a director of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company. He has made a very important contribution to American jurisprudence in the compilation of all the statutes and decisions in the courts of the state of New York relating to taxation. He is a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, University, and City Clubs of New York City. He married, 22 April, 1869, Alice, daughter of Henry H. Martin, a banker, of Albany.

LOMBARD, Louis, author and composer, b. at Lyons, France, 15 Dec., 1861. He was educated at the National Conservatory of Marseilles, and afterwards at Columbia Law School, New York City. His interests have lain chiefly along musical and educational lines, although he has concerned himself with many other branches of public activity. He was the founder and former director of the Utica (N. Y.), Conservatory of Music and School of Languages, and for several years was the chief editor of the journal, "College and School." An idea of his commanding usefulness may be obtained from the fact that at the age of thirty-two he was made chairman of the World's Congress at Chicago in 1893. He was also chairman of the National Association of Music Teachers. Extending his musical activities to other countries, he was one

of the founders and directors of the International Theatrical Society, which controlled a chain of leading opera-houses in Italy and South America. An idea of his general career may be very well obtained from the following roster of memberships in various bodies and of honors both national and international which have been conferred upon him. He is a member of the Authors' Guild; of the New York Manuscript Society; of the Society of Arts, Sciences and Letters of London; of the Société des Auteurs Compositeurs et Editeurs de France; a life member of the Peoples' University of Italy; a vice-president and life member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York City. He was a member of the jury of the International Musical Congress at the Exposition of Turin in 1902; of the jury of the International Automobile Exposition, Paris, 1904; vice-president of the Home for Waifs and Strays of England; with the King of Italy, one of the founders of the Lugano (Italy) Hospital; an honorary president of the National Musical Festival of Switzerland in 1903; a member of the jury of the Algiers Musical Contest, 1904; a delegate from the United States to the fifteenth International Congress of Medicine, held at Lisbon in 1906; a delegate to the sixth International Congress on Criminal Anthropology, and to the International Congress on Inebriety at London in 1910. He was the sole delegate from North and South America to the Congress at Turin in 1905 under the call of the Pope for the improvement of religious music; a member of the International Congress for the Protection of the Insane at the Milan Exposition of 1906; a member of the National Congress on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatrics held in Algiers in 1906; vice-president of the International Musical Congress held at Bone-Algiers in 1908; president of the National Merchants' Marine Congress, New York, 1909; vice-president of the International jury on agricultural and musical instruments, and a member of the judge's committee of the International Musical Contest at the Turin Exposition of 1911. He is a member of the Famiglia Artistica of Milan, and of the Society of American Authors, New York; is honorary worshipful master of a lodge of free-masons at San Remo, Italy; president of the Regattas of Lucerne; a member of the Boston Commonwealth Country Club; of the Moscow-British Club; honorary president of the Lugano Golf Club; Created Citizen of Honor of a Swiss Municipality in 1901; a delegate to the Universal Peace Congress at Lucerne in 1905; is a member of the University Club of Washington; of the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Club. He was knighted by King Victor Emanuel, 1913; appointed American deputy consul-general to Italy, 1914. Despite his world-wide affiliations and numerous public duties, he has found time to devote to creative work in both literature and music. He is the author of "Observations of a Bachelor" (1897); "Observations of a Traveller" (1897); "The Art Melodious" (1897); "The Vicious Virtuoso" 1898. His chief musical compositions are: Juliet, a comic opera, 1885; and Errisnold, a grand opera finished a few years later. He took a prominent part in the home-activities of the late war, having been chairman of the

Santa Barbara Patriotic Exercises Committee in 1916; a member of the finance committee of the Red Cross in 1917; and an instructor in the Women's Encampments of the National Service School of the Navy League; and a member of the Committee of Entertainment of the Soldiers' Camps, 1917-18. He was married, 28 Sept., 1899, to Alice Maud, daughter of Congressman Thomas Allen of St. Louis.

COLT, Samuel Pomeroy, lawyer and financier, b. at Paterson, N. J., 10 Jan., 1852; d. at Bristol, R. I., 13 Aug., 1921, son of Christopher and Theodora Goujoud (DeWolf) Colt. His father (1812-55) was a manufacturer; his mother was a daughter of General George DeWolf. A brother of his is LeBaron Bradford Colt, member of the U. S. Senate. Mr. Colt was a descendant in the seventh generation from his earliest paternal American ancestor, John Colt, of Colchester, England, who came to America with Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1636, locating first at Dorchester, Mass., and later at Hartford, Conn. This John Colt was a member of an old family of Perthshire, Scotland, descended from Thomas Colt, or Coutts, who in 1496 obtained a charter of lands in Perthshire, and who, according to family records, was a son of Thomas de Coult of Auchtercoul, Aberdeenshire. The Colt family held the barony of Auchtercoul. By authentic historical records the lineage of the family is traceable to a very ancient period in both England and Scotland. Through his mother Mr. Colt was a grand-nephew of James DeWolf, U. S. senator from Rhode Island (1821-25). His great-grandfather, Governor William Bradford, U. S. senator from Rhode Island (1794-97), was of the sixth generation from William Bradford, second governor of Plymouth Colony, and a passenger in the "Mayflower." Samuel P. Colt received his early education in New Hartford and Hartford, Conn., and at Anthon's Grammar School, New York City, and then attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for three years (1870-73). After a year's travel in Europe, he entered the Columbia Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in the spring of 1876. He was admitted to the New York bar in May, 1876, and to the Rhode Island bar in January, 1877. In 1876, also, he was elected a member of the general assembly of Rhode Island, in which he served until 1879. He was an aide-de-camp of Governor Henry Lippitt of Rhode Island, with the rank of colonel (1875-76); assistant attorney general of Rhode Island (1879-81); attorney general (1882-85), and was one of a committee of fifteen appointed to revise the state constitution. Meanwhile, for ten years (1877-87) he was engaged in professional practice in Providence. Afterward, he was identified with financial affairs. He founded the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, in 1887, and was its president until 1908, when he became chairman of its board. In 1888 he reorganized the National India Rubber Company of Bristol, and became its president. In 1901 he was elected president of the United States Rubber Company, of which he had been a director and member of the executive committee from its organization in 1892. He resigned from the presidency in December, 1918, and accepted election as chairman of its board of directors. As a director, and in other official capacities,



Samuel Renssely Colt

he was connected with many other important corporations. Colonel Colt was a member of the American Geographical Society of New York; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the New York Botanical Gardens; the Rhode Island Historical Society; the Metropolitan, Athletic and Republican Clubs of New York City; and the Hope, Squantum, University, Anawan and Country clubs of Rhode Island. His interest in the fine arts led to the acquisition of five works of the great French sculptor, Rodin. These are "The Lion in Agony," "Eve," "Psyche," "The Hawk and the Dove," and "The Hand of God." He married, 12 Jan., 1881, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. J. Russell Bullock, of Bristol, R. I., who served formerly as judge of the state supreme court, and of the U. S. district court of Rhode Island. They had three sons: Samuel Pomeroy (deceased), Russell Griswold, and Roswell Christopher Colt.

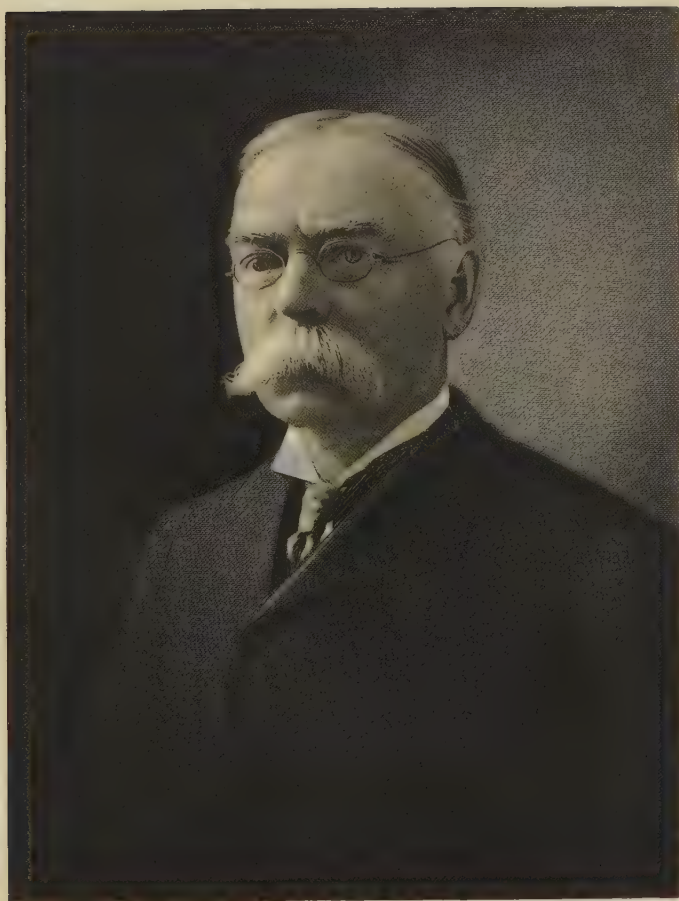
WOOD, William Madison, manufacturer, b. at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., 18 June, 1858, son of William Jason and Amelia Christian (Madison) Wood. His father, a native of Fayal, Azores, came to America in the service of a whaling vessel, settled at Edgartown, where he married a girl of English descent, and pursued the occupation of a cobbler. Later he became steward on a steamboat plying between New Bedford and the island towns. At the end of the Civil War he moved his family to New Bedford, Mass., where his son began his schooling at the age of four. When William Madison Wood was eleven years of age his father died, leaving little to his family of seven children. He continued his studies in the Cannonville Grammar School and then entered high school, but was unable to complete the course because of the necessity of helping support the family. However, he spent his evenings, often nights, in reading and study, acquiring Latin, German and French, and an unusual knowledge of algebra and the higher mathematics. His first position was in the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, as messenger and general utility boy in the office. During his spare time he studied the practical details of the business, and, as the result, was transferred after three years to the inside of the mill. Here he spent three more years with access to all sources of information regarding the machinery and processes of manufacture, and in the end had gained a thorough knowledge of all of the details of manufacture from the raw material to the finished product. His well-earned reputation for ability led J. A. Beauvais, a prominent Philadelphia financier, to offer him a position in a newly-formed banking house in that city. His acceptance of this offer took him to Philadelphia, where, in addition to his work in the bank, he kept books for James B. Woods and Company, whaling merchants. Although he remained in this connection but a short time, he gained information as to financial, railroad, and corporation operations, which was invaluable in his later business career. He then returned to the textile industry, associating himself with Otis N. Pierce and Edward L. Anthony in the reorganization of some Fall River mills which had met with failure. He remained in Fall River for the next six years demonstrating a high degree of execu-

tive ability, and meeting with a success in his administration of affairs that brought him, while still under thirty, a wide reputation as a mill executive. In 1890 Mr. Wood was offered the superintendency of the Washington Mills of Lawrence, which had met with reverses, and which had been taken over by Frederick Ayer, and at once undertook what was considered an impossible task, in rebuilding and placing them on a sound financial basis. In ten years this was accomplished, the mills were in a good condition and heavy dividends were paid to the stockholders. Mr. Wood was practically the first of the textile men of the country to recognize the advisability of uniting under one management the many woolen mills, which had been almost put out of business by the Gorman-Wilson tariff act of 1894. In 1899, in association with Frederick Ayer, Charles Fletcher of Providence, James Phillips, Jr., of Fitchburg, and Charles R. Flint and A. D. Julliard of New York, he formed the American Woolen Company. Mr. Ayer was the first president, and Mr. Wood the first treasurer of the corporation. Later Mr. Wood became president. This company controls fifty or more of the great wool manufacturing plants of the United States. As the active head of the enterprise, Mr. Wood stands foremost among the textile men in America. He is president and director of the Wood Worsted, the Ayer, the National and Providence Worsted, and the Washington mills, and is director of the Southern Illinois Coal and Coke Company. He is also a director in many corporations associated with the American Woolen Company; is vice-president of the Home Market Club; of the Merchants Bank, of New Bedford; of the Rhode Island Insurance Company; is president and director of the Kilburn Mills; vice-president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; vice-president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and director of the Pierce Manufacturing Company and the Nyanza Mills. Himself one of the best examples of the purely self-made and self-cultured man, Mr. Wood has found the secret of his great organizational power to lie in his sympathy and understanding of his workers. He has said: "The greatest opportunity of any man, and I am proud of the fact that I can claim it as my own, is the opportunity of being born poor, and thus compelled by necessity to persevere—to be industrious—to have patience—in a word to be self-reliant." And again he says: "The men who are in your own particular business are nearly always the best. Win the confidence of your associates and then give them the opportunity for self-reliance, and I'll wager you will solve your own problems, no matter how big." In 1910 Mr. Wood came prominently into public notice through his opposition to the Federal corporation bill, contending that certain of its provisions were expensive and dangerous. At this time he said: "It is more important that a thousand young men should be given an opportunity to exercise and develop their executive capacity and not be smothered and discouraged, than that some would-be rogue should be constantly watched. If the main object of the law is to discourage roguery, it

should not be framed to dampen the ambition of youth. Punish the rogue when he is caught, but do not stifle young America." In December, 1920, he came into national prominence through his campaign against high food prices in Lawrence, and in his expressed intention "to protect and maintain the rights of the employees of the American Woolen Company," by establishing a store in that city to supply employees of the company's mills with necessities at cost. Mr. Wood is a member of the Metropolitan and Union League clubs of New York; of the Algonquin, Country, and Essex Country clubs of Massachusetts, and of the New York, Eastern, and Corinthian Yacht clubs. He married Ellen, daughter of his business associate, Mr. Frederick Ayer of Boston. His two sons, William Madison, Jr., and Cornelius Ayer Wood, are both in the U. S. Naval service. His daughter, Irene Wood, married, 12 Jan., 1918, Captain Bernard L. Sutcliff of the British Army (Northumberland Fusiliers), son of Thomas Sutcliff, a prominent wool merchant, of Sutcliff and Company, Halifax, Yorkshire, England.

RICE, William Ball, manufacturer, b. at Feltonville (afterwards Hudson), then a part of Marlboro, Mass., 1 April, 1840; d. at Quincy, Mass., 21 May, 1909, son of Obed and Sarah Merriam (Ball) Rice. His father (1810-90), a man of high character, was, by occupation, a shoemaker. His mother was a native of Leominster. The Rice family is descended from Edmund Rice, a native of Berkamstead, Hertfordshire, England, who settled at Sudbury, Mass., in 1639; was prominent in the settlement of Marlboro, and one of the men assigned land at that time. Edmund Rice also filled the positions of selectman of the town and deacon in the church, which at that time carried higher honor and responsibility than at the present time. A descendant, Ithamar Rice, rendered efficient service with the English at Halifax in the war with France in 1760, and was among the first patriots to resent British oppression at Lexington in 1775. The Ball family, also prominent politically and industrially, came from England in the seventeenth century. In the boyhood of William Ball Rice toil and hardship predominated. His sole educational opportunities were had in the district school of Feltonville, but he received in the world of practical affairs a broad training which served largely to compensate the lack of higher educational advantages. At the age of seven he began to help his father, whose work was done in his own home, according to a custom then common among shoemakers. At the age of nine he found work on a farm several miles distant. Very early in life he yielded to the lure of city life, and became a resident of Boston. After experience in several occupations, he became the proprietor of a fancy goods store, where he sold toys manufactured in a small factory at Feltonville, conducted by the firm of Rice and Houghton. He conducted this business until 1864, when he enlisted in Company E of the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant. This was a hundred days regiment, whose service was centered in the states of Maryland and Virginia, and although not brought in actual contact

with hostilities, was several times under fire. After his discharge, he became a traveling salesman for a Hudson shoe manufacturer, and in October, 1866, with Horatio H. Hutchins of Hudson, formed the firm of Rice and Hutchins, and began the sale of shoes on commission. The firm's entire capital was less than \$500, part of which was loaned by a friend who had faith in Mr. Rice and his ability to succeed. Trade increased rapidly, and eventually the partners saw the advantage of manufacturing their own goods, and branding them with their own name and trademark. They first manufactured men's heavy split shoes and women's polish and polkas so much in vogue before 1880. Then they added finer goods, and continued steadily to increase the varieties of their products. To meet the voluminous demand, they built new factories, until they had not less than seven of the best in America, making all varieties and qualities of shoes for men, women, boys, misses, and children. Each of these factories have specialized in some particular grade or style; that at South Braintree, in fine shoes for ladies; that at Rockland in fine shoes for men; those at Marlboro in medium-priced men's, boys', and children's shoes, and that at Warren, Me., in low-priced men's shoes. In 1884 the firm of Rice and Hutchins established their first wholesale agency for selling their manufactured products, and afterward opened special wholesale distributing stores in New York and Philadelphia, with agencies in Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Atlanta and Boston. From these centers their shoes have found a market in every part of the world, making the name of Rice and Hutchins widely and favorably known. They have also carried on a large foreign business, maintaining salesrooms in London, Berlin, and other foreign capitals. With success attendant on its every effort, the firm of Rice and Hutchins developed into an immense organization, and in 1892 became a corporation. Of this Mr. Rice was president until his death in 1909. While deeply engrossed in the upbuilding of this great public service institution, Mr. Rice gave much attention to other affairs, business, civic, and social. He was for many years vice-president and director of the Continental National Bank of Boston, a director of its successors, the Colonial Bank, and the Commonwealth Trust Company, a trustee of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and of the Franklin Savings Bank. Of the shoe trade organizations with which he was connected, he was at one time president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and vice-president of the Boot and Shoe Club. He wrote an article on the boot and shoe trade for the valuable work entitled "One Hundred Years of American Commerce." Though often urged to accept public office, Mr. Rice preferred to remain in the ranks of the public-spirited citizens, giving of his time and influence generously to every good cause. Only once did he consent to become a candidate for office in the Governor's Council, being defeated, however, by a small vote in a strong Republican district. On the death of the successful candidate during his term of office, in 1893, Mr. Rice was appointed by Governor Russell to fill the vacancy. He was appointed a member of the first



Prof. Geo. W. Williams, 25 Nov. 1907

W. B. Rice



Metropolitan District Commission of Greater Boston by Governor Greenhalge, and served as chairman; was active in organizing the Boston Associated Board of Trade, and was its first president and a delegate to it continuously until its dissolution. Mr. Rice was a member of the Algonquin, the Union, and Merchants Club, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. A noble monument to his generosity and helpfulness which eternity alone can measure, is the City Hospital in Quincy, which he founded in 1890, and for which he gave the land and buildings, making a large addition just before his death and contributing to the endowment fund in his will. No better tribute to his manly and useful life could be offered than the resolutions of regret passed by the New England Shoe and Leather Association: "President, member and friend, in whatsoever relationship we regard him, William Ball Rice will always live with us, the exemplar of just conception, effective action, and helpful counsel. Broad, catholic, tolerant to every honest effort, instant to detect unworthy methods, the tonic of his stimulating presence was an uplifting influence in every relation of his busy life. Such a noble personality can never die; with us it will ever remain a stimulus to right purpose." On 25 Oct., 1860, he married Emma Louise, daughter of Simeon Cunningham of Marlboro. They had two sons, Harry Lee and Fred Ball Rice, associated in the shoe manufacturing corporation, and one daughter, Mary Sanborn, wife of Homer L. Bigelow.

DARLINGTON, James Henry, Episcopal bishop, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 June, 1856, son of Thomas and Hannah Anne (Goodliffe) Darlington. His father was a distinguished New York lawyer, a member of the firm of Darlington, Spring and Russell, afterwards Darlington, Irving and Hoffman, until the appointment of Burrell Hoffman as United States Minister to Russia, when it became Darlington, Irving and Bowman. The senior Darlington was one of the strong Abolitionists of his day, and during the draft riots of 1863 the offices of the firm were broken into and the furniture destroyed. During President Grant's second administration, he was recommended for chief justice of Colorado. Mrs. Hannah A. Darlington was a daughter of James Yarrow Goodliffe, of Brampton Manor, Huntingdonshire, England. The first American representative of the Darlington family came from England as secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1661, and after holding that position for four years, became deputy-governor. James H. Darlington was educated first in private schools in New York City, and at the Newark High School. He was graduated in the New York University at the age of twenty-one, and immediately entered on his theological studies at Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1880. After a post-graduate course at Princeton, he received the degree of Ph.D., in 1884. Meantime, in 1882, he had been ordained deacon and priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, in Brooklyn. His first active service was as assistant minister of Christ Church, Brooklyn, during 1882-83. Following this he was rector of the church until 1905. On 26 April, of that year, he was consecrated the first bishop of the new diocese of Harrisburg,

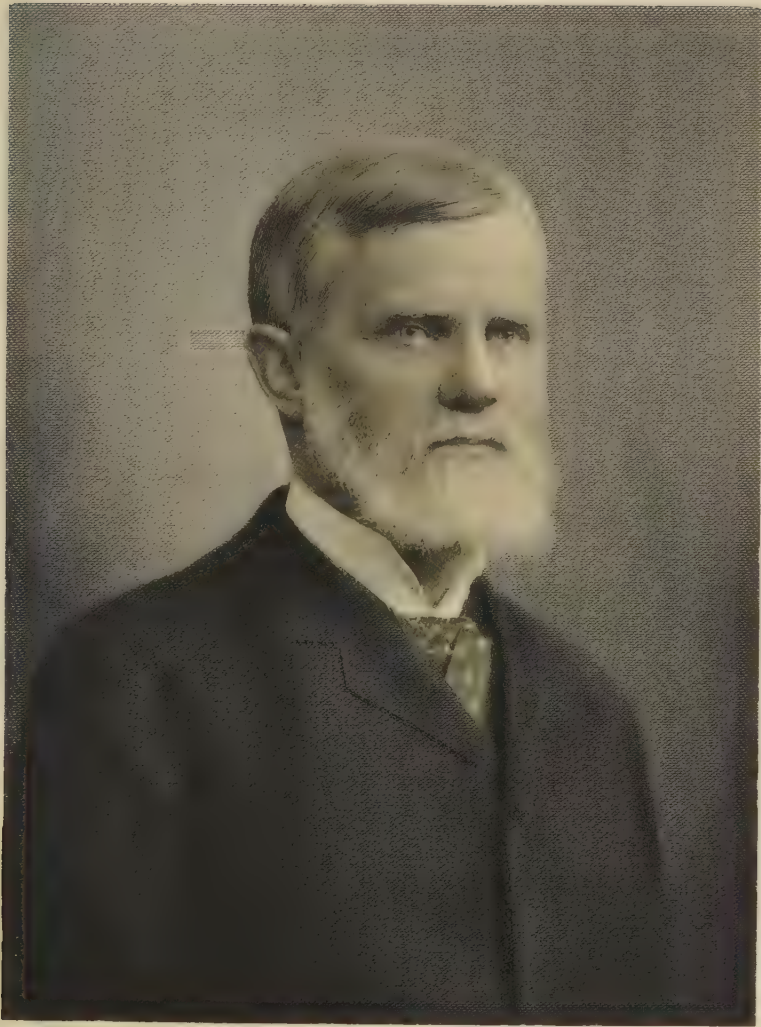
Penn., by Bishops Whitaker, Whitehead, Potter, Seymour, Talbot and Burgess. Doctor Darlington has had one of the most active careers of any American churchman. He has been the special representative of the American church to the Church in England on three occasions. He is chairman of the Commission on the Eastern Orthodox and old Catholic Church of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the same-named committee of the House of Bishops. He is president of the Church Serbian Relief Fund of the United States, and has been in constant correspondence with the authorities of the Serbian nation since 1914. In recognition of his services he has been awarded the decoration of St. Saba by the Serbian Government. Always interested in military matters, Doctor Darlington served as chaplain of the 47th Regiment, New York National Guard, for seven years (1891-97). On the outbreak of the European war, he was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania lieutenant-colonel on the governor's staff, and served as a member of the committee of safety during 1917-18. He officiated as voluntary chaplain to the regular army at the great camp at Fort Totten, Long Island, in 1918; was appointed by the United States Government on a special mission to Russia during the war, but was obliged to decline the honor; was a member of the committee appointed to welcome the delegations from Greece, Alsace-Lorraine, Serbia, Ethiopia, and Belgium to this country; was a member of the committees that officially greeted President Wilson and General Pershing on their return to America, also of those greeting Cardinal Mercier, and the Prince of Wales. He dedicated the new capitol of Pennsylvania with President Roosevelt, of whom he was a close personal friend, and preached one of Mr. Roosevelt's funeral sermons. He has acted as chaplain of the League of Nations since its formation. His three living sons were all in Europe on war service during the great war, and fourteen other relatives, including two brothers, were volunteers. During 1920 he traveled extensively in Europe, representing the United States at several historic functions in England, Roumania and Greece. Doctor Darlington holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, of which he is chaplain; in the Society of the Cincinnati of Rhode Island; the French Huguenot Society, of which he is chaplain-general; in the St. Nicholas Society of New York, of which he is chaplain; and in the Sons of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania, of which he is vice-president. He is a member of the Italy-America Society; of the St. George's Society; of the Pilgrims' Society of America; an honorary member of the St. Andrew's Society of Scotland; an officer of the American Academy of Sciences, and of the American Geographical Society. He was lecturer at Cuddesden, Oxford, England, in 1910, and at New York University. He was also founder of the Russian Club of America. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by New York University in 1895; LL.D. by St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1905, and by Dickinson College in 1907. He has received the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor from the French Government and a similar honor from the king of Greece. Doctor Dar-

lington was at one time offered nomination for Congress from a New York district, but declined. He married, 26 July, 1888, Ella Louise, daughter of James Sterling Bearns, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have six children: Rev. Henry Vane Bearns Darlington, Alfred W. B. (deceased), Rev. Gilbert Sterling Bancroft Darlington, Eleanor Townsend (Mrs. J. Ellis Fisher), Elliot C. B. Darlington, and Kate Brampton Darlington.

HARRIS, John Campbell, attorney and manufacturer, b. in Frazer, Pa., 10 April, 1840; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 April, 1916, son of Stephen and Marianna (Smith) Harris. The Harris family in America is probably of Scotch-Irish origin and originally of Norman descent, the name being closely allied or identical with the Norman "Herice." Landric de Beugency appears in 1028 as witness to the charter of King Robert; his son, Ivo Fitz Herice, was Viscount of Nottingham before 1130; William Herice, in 1165, held three fiefs in Nottingham and four in Lincoln. In the next century, William Harris had estates in Wilts. The armorial bearings of the families of Harris, Heris, and Herice are the same, i.e. three hedgehogs, or "herissons." John Harris, a resident of Wiltshire, England, bought from William Penn rights to locate lands in Penn's proposed colony of Pennsylvania, of which he sold 500 acres, leaving the remaining 1,000 acres to his sons John and Edward. The former came to Pennsylvania in 1715, and was one of the twelve residential taxpayers of Eastman Township, Chester County, a little south of Frazer, Pa. William Harris, grandfather of John Campbell Harris, entered military service at the age of eighteen, was taken into the Pennsylvania line in 1777, and attained the rank of captain; was called into service in 1794, during the "Whiskey Insurrection," as captain of the Eighth Company, Chester County Regulars; and in the War of 1812 was called to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Pennsylvania Division, with the rank of general. Stephen Harris was a graduate, 1819, of the Medical College, University of Pennsylvania; was an able physician, and a man greatly loved and revered by the community where he spent his life. His wife, Marianne Smith, was the daughter of Joseph Smith, of Philadelphia, whose father was Col. Robert Smith of Revolutionary fame. John C. Harris received his preparatory education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and afterward studied law in the office of his mother's brother, Persifer Frazer Smith, at West Chester, Pa. Later he read law with John G. Carlisle in Washington, D. C., where he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia and began his practice. Well equipped for his profession, mentally alert, and highly connected socially, he started on his career as a lawyer with every promise of success, but upon the outbreak of the Civil War put aside all personal ambition to enter the service of his country. In 1860 he was appointed clerk to the commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps by his uncle, Col. John Hines, and on 25 Nov., 1861, was commissioned second lieutenant in that corps. He served throughout the whole of the war; was in action under Admiral Farragut in the lower Mississippi at the taking of New Or-

leans; was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services at the attacks on Fort Jackson and St. Philip, 24 April, 1862; was commissioned first lieutenant, 16 Feb., 1864, and remained in the service until 31 July, 1869, and was with Admiral Farragut in the Mediterranean. After his resignation from the service of the army, Mr. Harris took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the business of importing marble, etc., under the firm name of Smith and Harris. Shortly afterward he severed his connection with this firm in order to devote his time and legal knowledge to the management of the estate of his father-in-law, T. H. Powers, who, as a member of the chemical manufacturing firm of Powers and Weightman of Philadelphia, had amassed a large fortune, and left property and other interests of extensive proportions. Mr. Harris was well known in Philadelphia as one of that city's most substantial and capable citizens. He was a life member of the Union League Club and was affiliated with several other clubs and societies. During the last several years of his life he spent much of his time at Ravenswood, the old Powers home in Germantown. He married in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 Oct., 1869, Mary Powers, who, as mention has been made, was the daughter of Thomas Henry Powers, one of Philadelphia's most prominent and successful business men. There are three sons: Thomas Harris Powers, born 1870, who changed his name to that of his grandfather; Alan Campbell Harris, born 1873, married Else Treumann; and Henry Frazer Harris, born 1880, who married Virginia Blair Johnston. Henry Frazer Harris has four children: Anna Blair Harris, Henry Frazer Harris, Jr., Ross Johnston Harris, and Mary Powers Harris.

CUMMINS, Albert Baird, U. S. senator from Iowa, b. on a farm adjacent to the town of Carmichaels, Greene County, Pa., 15 Feb., 1850. His father, Thomas L. Cummins, was a carpenter, contractor and builder in the vicinity, and, at the same time, conducted a small farm on which the family lived. His younger days were spent at work on the farm in summer and in the country schoolhouse in the winter. At the same time, he put in a good deal of his youth in assisting his father at carpenter work and thus acquired the carpenter trade. He attended the academy at Carmichaels in the years 1865 and 1866, and at the age of seventeen entered college at Waynesburg, the county seat of Greene County. He gave some attention to civil engineering, and on leaving college in 1869, went west as far as Iowa, where he found employment as an express messenger on one of the railroads in the northeastern part of the state. He was engaged in this but a short time when he received an appointment as assistant in charge of the construction of a new railroad in the state of Indiana. Young Cummins knew as little about railroad construction as the law allowed; but when three weeks later the chief engineer was summoned to an important position with an eastern system, and the young man was asked if he would take the position of chief engineer he did not hesitate. "Better take it," advised his chief. "There is only one hard place on the



J. CAMPBELL HARRIS

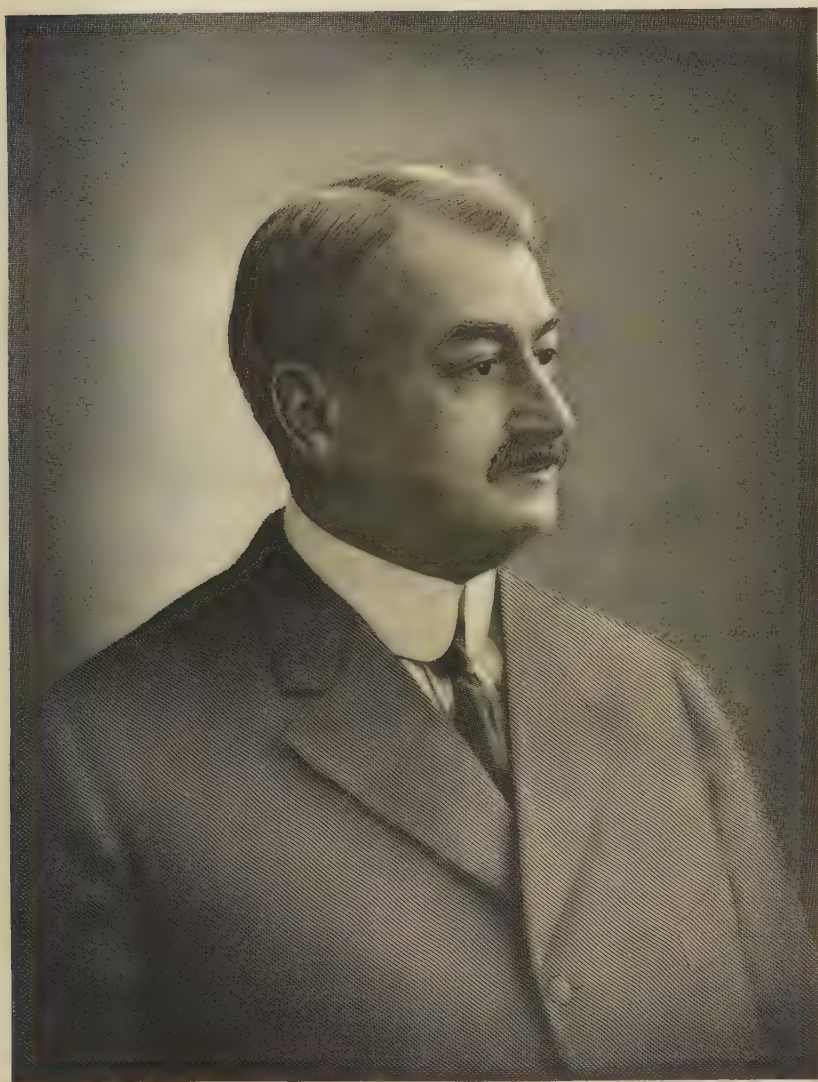
line and that is the big bridge down below. Let me tell you something about it." And he sat down and told his understudy some things about gradients, curves and things. Late that night, the young man walked eleven miles down the new grade, through the mud and dirt, to take a final look at the location of the proposed bridge. He walked back later that night, talked the situation over with his chief, and wrote a letter saying he would accept the position of chief engineer. Young Cummins not only built the bridge successfully but finished the road and put it into operation. He was then called to a like position with the Northern Central of Michigan which he constructed. It was while engaged in this work, that he met the young lady who is now Mrs. Cummins, then Miss Ida L. Gallery of Eaton Rapids, Mich. The work which was done by the young engineer attracted the attention of railroad men and he was offered a position by the capitalists who were building the Rio Grande. Cummins started for Denver but he never got there, at least not until some years later. He reached Chicago, Christmas day, 1872. He was waiting for his train when he met a friend who knew the law firm of McClellan and Hodges. "Why don't you stay here and study law?" asked the friend, when Cummins told him he was headed for Denver to work on the Denver and Rio Grande. Cummins had been giving some thought to law himself, and it needed only a suggestion from his friend to change the whole course of his plans. He gave up the trip to the far west, stayed in Chicago and studied law. He was admitted to the bar and practiced a short time in Chicago. In 1874 he removed to Des Moines, where he worked his way to the front rapidly and soon came to be known as the leader of the bar of Polk County and likewise of the state. It was about the time he concluded his law studies in Chicago, June 24, 1874, that he was married to the young lady whose acquaintance he had formed while building the Northern Central. She was the daughter of James Gallery, who was one of the first directors of the road. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins began life in Des Moines in a modest way, but now own a handsome home in the best residence part of the state capital, on Grand Avenue. They have one daughter, Mrs. Hollis Rawson, wife of one of the most prosperous business men of the city. Mrs. Cummins is a woman of rare social qualities. She is a member of the Des Moines Women's Club, and has been much identified with philanthropic work in Des Moines. She is a director of the Des Moines Home for Friendless Children, and gives especial care to work in connection with this institution. Mr. Cummins' political life, like his civil and professional career, has been strenuous. He was a member of the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa, when the laws governing the railroads were thoroughly revised, and in which work he took a leading part. This portion of his political record was cited later to show that while he was a railroad attorney in professional life he was not a railroad lobbyist at any time. He supported the Temple amendment, a measure which prevented railroad corporations from escaping liability for accidents to their employees through

the agency of an employers insurance organization, in the face of the demand by the railroad corporation for which he was attorney that he oppose it. He was influential in securing the indorsement of the amendment by the Republican state convention of 1897, as well as the enactment into law of its principles by a later general assembly. His support of the Temple amendment was one of the principal arguments used by his friends in governorship and senatorial campaigns. In a professional capacity, Mr. Cummins has shown a friendliness to labor which in the contest for the Republican nomination for governor brought to his standard the solid support of the laboring element of the state. He made an effective defense of the Typographical Union of Des Moines in the courts of the state, when it was harassed by injunctions and suits for damages for maintaining union principles, and thereby put an end to attempts to destroy what unionists believe to be the greatest usefulness of their organization. He came to the aid of the Iowa workman when they became involved in trouble at the Rock Island Arsenal, and through his efforts they secured the right to be heard by a congressional committee. So many times he has stood for the interests of the wage-earners that this class has done much for him in his political life. In 1892, when the leaders of the Republican party in Iowa set about to reclaim the State from Democratic rule, the State Central Committee joined in an invitation to Mr. Cummins to preside at the approaching state convention. This was accepted, and the speech made by him was the keynote of the campaign. In 1896 he was permanent chairman of the convention which selected the delegates to St. Louis, and was himself one of the delegates to the national convention that year and was by the delegation elected National Committeeman for the ensuing four years. In 1887 Mr. Cummins was elected to the legislature from Polk County on an Independent Republican ticket. The campaigns from 1880 had been fought almost wholly on the prohibition issue and during these years the Republican majority gradually decreased. The storm center of indignation at the workings of the prohibitory law was Des Moines. The difficulties of enforcement were great, and there were many complaints of outrages by "searchers" acting under the cloak of law. Turmoil and frequent murders resulted. Mr. Cummins took the position that total prohibition was a failure, a position which the Republican party in the state at a later period endorsed by the enactment of the mullet law, a combined high tax and local option measure. Mr. Cummins' stand on prohibition was used by the opposition to him to charge that he bolted his party, a charge that the records show has no foundation. For many years, the law firm to which Senator Cummins belonged was counsel for the Rock Island road in Iowa. He was also engaged in important corporation practice. He attained high fame as a lawyer in Iowa and through the country by taking up the fight of the farmers of Iowa, in the days when they were struggling with the barbed wire trust. He crushed this trust in a suit that was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States in the days before

the Sherman Law was enacted. His fight was based on the common law and it attracted wide notice at the time. Tiring of the domination of Iowa politically by two great railroad machines, Cummins was a candidate for the Senate against John H. Gear in 1897. He was defeated by a narrow margin. In fact the election was stolen from him by questionable methods. He rallied to his support many of the young men of his party, and a powerful progressive faction of Iowa republicans grew up with Cummins as their leader. The party divided into Cummins and anti-Cummins elements, and in 1901 after a stormy campaign he was nominated for governor of the state and triumphantly elected. From this moment dates the beginning of the end of railroad machine political rule in Iowa. Without going into the details of Cummins' seven years in the office of governor of Iowa, it is sufficient to say that he not only proved a capable administrator but that he succeeded after a bitter fight in forcing through the legislature important legislation, including the two-cent fare law; anti-pass law; primary election law; joint freight rate law; law limiting hours of railroad employees; pure food law; pure seed law; law prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds and candidates; law prohibiting watering of corporation stock; campaign publicity law for Iowa; soldiers' roster law; law to require banks to pay interest on state deposits. It was in the course of his career as governor that Cummins gave prominence to the "Iowa Idea." This was the idea of tariff revision downward, more especially that phase of it which opposes the idea of the tariff being used as a shelter to monopoly. As the successor of Senator William Boyd Allison in the Senate, Senator Cummins has been active and prominent. He has become known throughout the country as one of the foremost of the progressive republicans of the upper house. He has taken a leading part in all important legislative struggles in the Senate in the last few years. Doubtless his most important accomplishment has been his work as a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, in shaping the interstate commerce legislation of the long session of 1909 and 1910. One of the features of this law which Senator Cummins forced into it provides that the burden of proof shall be on the roads to sustain the reasonableness of a proposed increase of rates. By the operation of this single amendment to the measure, which Senator Cummins presented, urged, and got adopted, the shippers of the country have already been saved millions of dollars. In the tariff struggles of this administration, Senator Cummins has borne a leading part and has consistently fought for lower duties. Recently, Senator Cummins announced himself a candidate for President and invited the support of the Republicans of Iowa. That he will get the delegation from his state to the Chicago convention is assured. He has already received much encouragement in other states than Iowa, and in case of a mix-up in the convention with the Taft and Roosevelt forces unable to agree, without much controversy, Senator Cummins may be settled on as the nominee of his party. That he is possessed of the requisite qualifi-

cations, both on the score of ability and long experience, both as an administrator and as a law-maker, cannot be questioned. Having a rarely likeable and attractive personality, he has drawn around him in the Senate a circle of warm friends, many of whom differ from his progressive views. He ranks as one of the foremost lawyers in the Senate, and in the short time he has been in the body he has acquired a reputation for constructive capacity and breadth of ideas such as few in the Senate can claim.

CORRIGAN, Charles E., manufacturer, b. in Martinsburg, Lewis County, N. Y., 29 Aug., 1863, son of John and Charlotte (Heffernan) Corrigan. He is a representative of a very ancient Irish family. His grandfather, James Corrigan, married Bridget Hughes, like himself, a native of Ireland, and with his family emigrated to the United States in 1834. John Corrigan (b. 24 June 1831), came with his parents to the United States at the age of three years. He was a dealer in live stock in New York and Canada, later an agriculturist, and held many local offices in the County of Lewis, N. Y., where he had settled. He was especially noted for his zeal in the cause of temperance. Charles E. Corrigan received his rudimentary education in local schools and Martin Institute, a private preparatory school, passing thence to the Lowville Academy, where he completed the classical course in 1883. His first essay in business was in association with a firm of seedsmen in Minneapolis, Minn., which was but the prelude to a career of international interest and scope. Later having disposed of his interest in the seed business, he became a pioneer in the production of electric automobiles, issuing the first automobile catalogue in the United States. From this time on his career was one of continuous success. It had its beginning in Chicago about 1892, and in 1900 he received a gold medal at the World's Fair in Paris, France. He was president and general manager of the American Electric Vehicle Company, and in the late nineties he moved his plant from Chicago to New York City, the factory being situated at Hoboken, N. J. In 1896 Mr. Corrigan received from the West Chicago Park Commissioners a permit "to pass over the boulevards and through parks with his vehicle operated by electricity," and in 1900 the Department of Parks of the City of New York granted him permission "to enter upon and pass over the drives of the Central Park with an electric pleasure carriage." In 1900 he received from the Republic of France, at the Paris Exposition, a gold medal, awarded in recognition of his leadership in the production of electric automobiles. In 1901 Mr. Corrigan sold out his business and engaged in the manufacture of electrical conduits, having organized the Osburn Flexible Conduit Company of New York. In 1907 he moved to Pittsburgh, and his organization consolidated with the National Metal Molding Company, of which he has since been vice-president and a director. His entire time is devoted to the upbuilding and maintenance of this great concern, and the large and flourishing business which it now controls is mainly the result of his keen vision, sound judgment, and rare administrative ability. Mr. Corrigan is best described as a leader. Others will



C. E. Corrigan

follow if he "clears the way." And they have followed and will continue to follow his leadership. His aggressiveness is the kind that not only undertakes but accomplishes. And he has what someone has called "the instinct of the future." Afar off he discerns possibilities, and with rare sagacity develops them, causing them to yield rich harvest of results. His personal magnetism is great. His associates and subordinates follow him with loyal and affectionate devotion. Mr. Corrigan is active in philanthropic movements and during the World War was an indefatigable worker, aiding in raising war funds and loans; and also one of the four-minute-men giving service wherever called. He is a member of the Electrical Manufacturers' Club of New York, and of the New York Electrical Society. His other clubs are the Duquesne of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Country, the Au Sable Trout and Game Club of which he is president, the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club and also the Old Colony Club of which he is a member of the national advisory board. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society and Aeronautical Club and is enrolled with the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Mr. Corrigan married 6 Feb. 1895, in Chicago, Alice Melita, daughter of Henry and Annie (Smith) Potwin, of Chicago, Ill. Their children are: Ruth Frances, wife of Walter Gordon Fraenheim; John Potwin, ensign, United States Naval Reserve, and a graduate of Cornell University; Mary Alice, Charles Jerome, and Francis Hughes Corrigan. Mrs. Corrigan is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of various clubs, including the Tuesday Musical Club, and of a number of philanthropic societies.

STOKES, Anson Phelps, banker, philanthropist and political reformer, b. in New York City, 22 Feb., 1838; d. there, 28 June, 1913, son of James and Caroline (Phelps) Stokes. His mother was a daughter of Anson Greene Phelps, founder of the city of Ansonia, and a member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge and Company; of the Ansonia Clock Company, and the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company. The Stokes family is of English origin, and traces descent from Adam de Stok, an Anglo-Norman, who was buried in Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire, in 1313. The first of the family in America was his grandfather, Thomas Stokes, who came from London in 1798, and settled in New York. Before coming to America he had been associated with Robert Raikes in the founding of Sunday schools in London, and with Rowland Hill, and others, in fitting out the first missionary ship, "The Duff," for the South Sea Islands. In New York he became active in the formation of Sunday schools, and was one of the organizers of the New York Bible Society and the New York Peace Society. His wife was Elizabeth Ann Boulter. Anson Phelps Stokes was educated under tutors and at private schools in New York. Later he went abroad on the clipper ship "Dreadnaught," and studied navigation under its captain; then laying the foundation of that excellent seamanship which later made him such a noted yachtsman. He began his business career in the firm of Phelps, Dodge and Company, and later, with his father and father-in-law, Isaac Newton Phelps,

he founded the firm of Phelps Stokes and Company, which during its short existence was one of the most important foreign exchange firms in New York. On the death of his father he retired from the banking business, in order to devote himself to the management of his estate, of which he was made temporary administrator, and to take care of his investments in improved real estate. During his active business career he was a trustee of the United States Trust Company; a director in the Mercantile National Bank of New York; chairman of the board of directors of the Woodbridge Company, and of the Haynes Company; trustee of the Ansonia Clock Company, and a director of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company; and of the Second National Bank of New York. Business activities, however, played a small part in his life and contributed a minor share to his reputation. His service in the cause of civil service reform and free trade, of which he was one of the earliest and most ardent champions, was his most fruitful work. He was one of the founders and presidents of the Reform Club, which numbered among the members of its first board of trustees such men as George Haven Putnam, Everett P. Wheeler, Robert B. Roosevelt, William M. Ivins, and E. L. Godkin. He was a member of the executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform Association, and, with George McAneny and others founded the New York Association. With D. A. Wells, Horace White, and Everett P. Wheeler, he was prominent in the American Social Service Association, of which, for a time, he was treasurer. He also served on the executive committee of the Trade League, and was vice-president of the New York Free Trade Club. In recognition of his work on behalf of free trade, he was elected an honorary life member of the Cpbden Club. His interests, however, embraced social as well as political reform. He was, indeed, fundamentally a philanthropist, whose natural desire to help and uplift his fellows found expression in very many ways, extending from individual acts of benevolence to enthusiastic coöperation in widespread political movements. He was one of the founders of Dr. E. L. Trudeau's sanitarium on Saranac Lake, the first sanitarium for tuberculosis in America, and also helped to found the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. In 1871, with Charles H. Marshall and Charles Lanier, he served on the Chamber of Commerce committee which raised \$150,000 for the relief of the sufferers in the siege of Paris, and sent a shipload of supplies to France. Soon afterward, he was concerned in the planning and establishing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and, with Parke Godwin and others, served on a committee in connection with the erection of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty. He was chairman of the citizen's committee which conducted a campaign against the Tammany Hall candidates in 1887. In 1900 he was president of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs. For many years, also, he was vice-president of the Nineteenth Century Club, a forum for the discussion of problems of social and political reform. Besides his special interest in civil service re-

form and free trade, he devoted much study to currency problems, and his book on "Joint Metalism" is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject. His religious interests were equally important. He was a trustee of the American Tract Society for many years, and, in 1871, was instrumental in the establishment of the "Illustrated Christian Weekly," of which Dr. Lyman Abbot was made editor at his suggestion. He was a vestryman of Christ's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island; of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York; and of the Episcopal Church at Lenox, Mass.; was connected with the Clergy Relief Fund, and was a frequent delegate to Episcopal conventions. For many years Mr. Stokes was one of the most prominent yachtsmen in America. During his two years as vice-commodore of the New York Yacht Club, he was instrumental in bringing about a revival in international yacht racing. His yachts, "Nereid," "Clytic," "Seafox," and "Mermaid," were well known in American and foreign waters. During his later years he was particularly devoted to fresh-water sailing, being commodore and the leading spirit of the St. Regis Yacht Club, which held weekly regattas in the summer time on upper St. Regis Lake in the Adirondacks. Next to yachting, horse riding was his chief outdoor recreation, and, during his earlier years, he was a familiar figure on English and American hunting fields. His learning was varied and comprehensive, ranging from mathematics to American genealogy. His predominant talent, however, was mathematical. His genius for navigation was such as to cause his old nautical tutor, Captain Samuels, to tell his father that the boy "should not be thrown away on land." He was an expert in naval affairs, and had his interests been less diversified he probably would have been a distinguished inventor or naval engineer. As it was he contributed something of value to naval engineering in the "Ultime," described as "a globuloid naval battery," a battleship and floating fortress in one, carrying sixteen 12-inch and two 15-inch guns, and intended chiefly for harbor defense. A model of the battery was shown at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. For this invention Mr. Stokes was elected a member of the Society of Naval Architects.

DAVIES, J. Clarence, realty operator, b. in New York City, 27 Nov., 1867, son of David and Maria (Phillips) Davies. His paternal ancestor, Joseph Davies, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, educated in England, landed in New York City, 1795, and established the American branch of the family. His father (1834-1908), a native of New York City, and a graduate of Columbia College, was a manufacturer of umbrellas and parasols. His early life was spent in Detroit, where, previous to his marriage, he was a member of the Detroit Light Guards. David Davies was a man of forcible and exalted character, and, aside from his business activities, was active in charitable and religious institutions from 1865 to the time of his death. J. Clarence Davies was educated at Donai Institute, Grammar School No. 69, and at the College of the City of New York. Five years after leaving college, he began an independent business career, becoming

a real estate operator. In this vocation he followed the traditions of his family. His grandfather on his mother's side was John D. Phillips, who was one of the large investors in New York realty from 1835 to 1870. He was a contemporary of Griffith Rome, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, A. T. Stewart and Amos R. Eno, the latter the greatest realty operator of his time, and one whose self-made fortune ran into many millions of dollars. A tablet in Mount Sinai Hospital bears the name of John M. Davies and John D. Phillips (both of whom were grandfathers of J. Clarence Davies) and who in connection with Benjamin Nathan were the founders of the institution. The scene of Mr. Davies' most notable activities is Bronx Borough, New York City. For the past thirty years he has been the recognized leader in developing that section. So firm was his faith in the potentialities of his chosen field that he readily convinced others, and was notably successful at all times in obtaining needed capital for his pioneer enterprises. No function of note has been carried through in Bronx Borough without his co-operation; nor has any policy of importance been formulated without his advice. He enjoys the distinguished sobriquet of "King of the Bronx," which is a popular recognition of his efforts for promoting the welfare, growth and prosperity of the borough. Mr. Davies organized many of the committees of the Bronx and served as chairman and director. He was organizer, director and treasurer of the Real Estate Board of New York; and also of the Bronx Board of Trade; was organizer and trustee of the North Side Savings Bank; is a director and one of the executive committee of the 23rd Ward Bank, and also a director of the Lawyers' Westchester Mortgage and Title Company; also a director and trustee of the New York Society for the Improved Condition of the Deaf. He was prominent in organizing the Veteran Society of Palm Beach Golfers, and is a director of "The American Golfer," a publication devoted to the interests of the game. He was formerly president of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, and also of the Bronx Board of Brokers. Much of his time and attention is devoted to fostering charitable, philanthropic and social enterprises. During the World War he was chairman of various committees for Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross drives and other activities of a patriotic nature. He is a member of the following clubs: Manhattan, Lawyers', City, Reform, Automobile, Aero, Arcola, North Jersey, Century Country, Stockbridge, Uptown, Harmonie, North Shore, Quaker Ridge, Fairview, Amateur Billiard, Atlantic Yacht, Salmagundi, National Arts, Metropolis and City Athletic. He is also a member of the following societies: Metropolitan Art, Horticultural, Zoological, Political Science, Genealogical and Biographical, Natural History, Numismatic, Ethical Culture, the New York Historical, and others. Mr. Davies is keenly interested in the history, fables and legends of Manhattan Island and its immediate environs. As an antiquarian he is nearly as well posted on the Nieuw Amsterdam of the early Dutch settlers as on New York City of the present day. It is largely due to his intimate knowledge of the city's annals that he stands foremost as an authority



Clarence Davis

on realty problems and community development projects; for his judgment is based on historical facts gleaned from years of reading and study, as well as on his familiarity with present-day conditions. He has an extensive collection of ancient curios, books, prints, dodgers, colored lithographs, rare etchings, oil paintings and other memoranda and data of his native city, including an original copy of the first New York directory ever published, as well as an original copy of the first known view of New York City. Mr. Davies married, 22 Oct., 1901, Rosalie, daughter of the late Valentine Loewi, of New York City. They have two sons: Valentine Loewi and J. Clarence Davies, Jr.

BLACKBURN, Joseph Clay Stiles, U. S. Senator, b. near Spring Station, Woodford Co., Ky., 1 Oct., 1838. He was educated at B. B. Sayre's classical school at Frankfort, and at Center College, Danville, where he was graduated in 1857. He read law with Hon. George B. Kinhead at Lexington, and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1858. The same year he removed to Chicago, and began the practice of law with his brother-in-law, Judge B. S. Morris. In 1860 he returned to Woodford County and took part in the presidential campaign of that year, stumping a number of counties of central Kentucky for Breckenridge and Lane. In 1861 Mr. Blackburn espoused the Confederate cause, serving in the army as aide-de-camp to General William Preston until the winter of 1864, when he was entrusted with an independent command in Mississippi, where he rendered efficient service until the close of the war. When peace was established he settled in Arkansas, and engaged as a lawyer and planter in Desha County until 1868, when he returned to Kentucky and opened a law office in Versailles. In 1871 he was elected to represent Woodford County in the lower house of the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1873. In 1874 he was nominated and elected to the 44th Congress by a majority of over 6,000 to represent the Ashland district, succeeding Hon. James B. Beck. He was renominated in 1876 without opposition and elected by an increased majority; and continued as his own successor in the House of Representatives until 3 March, 1885, having served in the 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th Congresses. In his first term Mr. Blackburn was chosen Speaker pro tem. and presided over the House the greater part of the 44th Congress, owing to the long illness and death of Mr. Speaker Kerr. He was chairman of the committee that brought about the impeachment of the Secretary of War, Mr. Belknap; had a prominent and aggressive part in the discussion of the Electoral Commission bill following the presidential election of 1876, and won a national reputation by his debates in this and the succeeding Congresses with Blaine, Garfield, Ben Butler, Frye and Eugene Hale. He was appointed a member of the committee to revise the rules of the House of Representatives, composed of Samuel J. Randall, Alexander H. Stevens, Jo. C. S. Blackburn, William P. Frye and James A. Garfield, and was designated by the committee to present its findings to the House. Mr. Blackburn was elected to the Senate to succeed General John S. (Cerro Gordo) Wil-

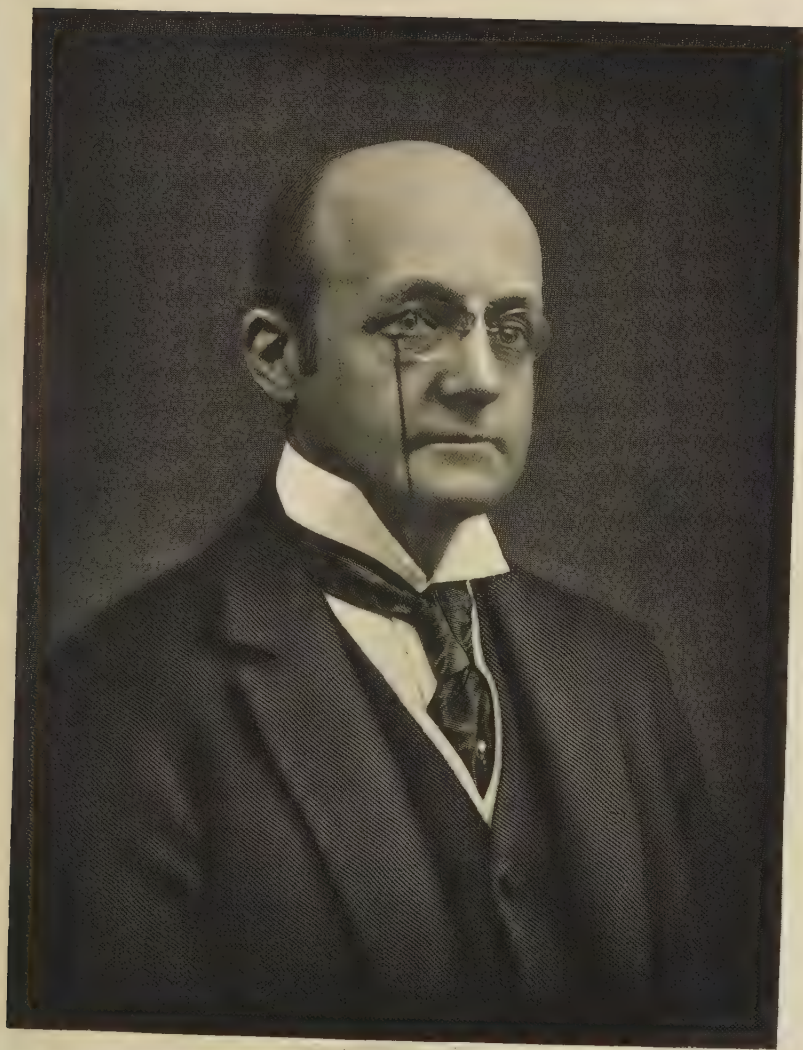
liams, and took his seat 4 March, 1885; and was reelected for the term commencing 4 March, 1891. He was again elected and served from 4 March, 1901, to 3 March, 1907. In the Senate he was a member of the important committees on Finance, Appropriations, Judiciary, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, and Rules, being chairman of the latter committee; and, on the death of Senator Gorman in 1906, was elected chairman of the Democratic Caucus, which office carried with it the leadership of the Democratic party in the Senate. He was a leader of the free silver wing of the Democratic party, and took a conspicuous part in the memorable fight for free silver in the National Democratic Convention of 1896, when his name was presented by the Kentucky delegation (under instructions of the Kentucky Democratic State Convention) as its choice for President, and was one of the four candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the balloting that ended in the nomination of William J. Bryan. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1880, 1896, 1900 and 1904, and actively participated in the national campaigns, both as adviser and speaker, from the time of his entry into public life. Concerning Senator Blackburn, the following appreciative words have been written: "His extended experience in the council chambers of the Nation and in the political field has characterized him as a man of rare gifts and great power. He has few equals as a public speaker. Well informed, of instinctively quick perception, he is formidable in debate, whether in the deliberative assembly or before the people. His powers of elocution are exceptionally fine, and his oratory is equalled by few men in public life. Of impulsive and ardent temper, behind a genial and chivalrous spirit, he is a general favorite with his friends, whose admiration rarely stops short of the wildest enthusiasm." On his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Blackburn was, on 1 April, 1907, appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the lately reorganized Isthmian Canal Commission, and was designated Civil Governor of the Canal Zone, a position embracing the reorganization and administration of the courts, schools, public works, police, fire department, posts, customs, internal revenue; and actually and practically, though perhaps unofficially, the adjustment of the intimate and delicate relations existing between the Canal Administration and the Republic of Panama. Of Senator Blackburn's conduct of these varied and exacting duties, Colonel Goethals in his "Story of the Panama Canal," says: "Ex-Senator Blackburn, who had served as the head of the Department of Civil Administration from 1 April, 1907, severed his connection with the work by resignation effective 4 December, 1909, and by this I lost one of my supporters. His long public service, his knowledge of men and public affairs, made him a very valuable advisor and counsellor, and his method of handling matters with the Panama officials in cases affecting the interests of the Canal Zone and the neighboring republic has never been equalled." On 4 Dec., 1909, he resigned his membership in the Isthmian Canal Commission, and returned to his home in Kentucky. On 2 Feb., 1914, Senator Blackburn was appointed by President Wilson

a member of the Commission charged with the erection of the National Memorial to Abraham Lincoln in Washington, and on 7 February Congress passed a joint resolution naming him Special Resident Commissioner to represent the Commission in the oversight of the work. Five days later, on Lincoln's birthday, he turned the first sod, marking the commencement of work, and one year later, 12 Feb., 1915, laid the corner-stone of the Memorial.

ACKERMAN, James Franklin, physician and bank president, b. in Nashua, N. H. 29 Dec. 1864, son of Joseph and Susan C. (Reed) Ackerman. His earliest American ancestor, Joseph Ackerman, a native of Surrey, England, where the family had long resided, was a settler at Portsmouth, N. H. in 1626. He and his descendants were prominent in the civil and military life of the colony and some members of the family were among the bold spirits who participated in the Boston Tea Party in 1774. Joseph and his brother, with their own funds and hands, constructed the first Episcopal Church in the north and it is now standing as their monument in Portsmouth, N. H. Dr. Ackerman's father (b. 1836; d. 1879) was a prosperous commission merchant and a veteran of the Civil War, with an honorable record of services on the staffs of Generals Joseph Hooker and Alfred Terry. Dr. Ackerman was educated at Francetown Academy, (N. H.) and later at Shelburne Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass., and in 1885, entered Amherst College. After his graduation in 1888, he began the study of medicine at the New York Homeopathic Medical College. In the winter of 1890, following his graduation from the medical college, Dr. Ackerman began practice at Asbury Park, N. J., where he has continued to reside. From the beginning his career as a physician was distinguished by remarkable success. He brought to his work a splendid preparation, resourcefulness, and an unusual devotion to his patients. He was hardly less interested in the social well being of his fellow citizens of Asbury Park, and early became one of the most prominent figures in that city. He was the organizer in 1903, and later served as director and president of the Seacoast National Bank of Asbury Park, a position which he still holds (1921); and is a director of the Home Building and Loan Association of Asbury Park. Dr. Ackerman is a man of cultivated literary and artistic tastes and judges practical interest in public education to be an essential element of good citizenship. He served as president of the Board of Education of Asbury Park, for five years; and as president of the Public Library Association of Asbury Park for three years. He has been president of the New Jersey Medical Society, of the Spring Lake Hospital, of the New Jersey Medical Club, and lecturer at the Spring Lake Training School for Nurses. He is also a member of the New Hampshire Club; the Alumni Association of Amherst College; American Geographical Association, New York; the Materia Medica Society and a member of the State Committee of Americanization, the Unanimous Club, of New York, and the Fraternal Order F. & A. M. Dr. Ackerman has been twice married, first in April, 1892, Adelina A. Appleby, of Asbury Park, who died in September, 1892; second, in March, 1896, Annie R. Rouse,

daughter of Martin Rouse, of New York City. They have three children: Janet, wife of Dr. James A. Fisher, Carol, and Dorothy Ackerman.

VAUCLAIN, Samuel Matthews, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 May, 1856. Through his mother he is the descendant of sturdy Scotch-Irish pioneers, and through his father is of French extraction. The family was not wealthy, and, consequently, he was obliged to seek remunerative employment very early in life, deriving his education principally from home instruction and reading. At the age of sixteen, he was employed in the roundhouse at Altoona, Ill., cleaning flues and polishing engines, preparatory to their appearance on the long road through the Gallitzin tunnel to Pittsburgh. After working sixteen hours a day, "Sammie," as he was then called, studied for hours in technical books, on hydraulic pumps, and other machinery. For eleven years, from 1872 to 1883, he toiled in the Altoona shops as a workman throughout the daylight hours, and delved into his books for the greater part of the night. At the end of this strenuous preparatory period, he had become a skilled mechanical engineer, with thorough training as a practical machinist and mechanic, and a well-digested theoretical knowledge of both callings. On leaving Altoona he became foreman in the plant of Burnham, Williams and Company, Philadelphia, then owners of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Through his own efficiency and initiative, he was advanced, within two years, to the superintendency of the equipment plant, and, after three years more, was made general superintendent of the entire works. The next step in Mr. Vauclain's career was his admission as a member of the firm. It is said that, when he was first sent to the works for the purpose of supervising the construction of engines for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baldwin management were so impressed with his intelligence and unflagging industry that he was invited to enter their employ. Shortly after accepting the position, Mr. Vauclain was assigned to an emergency job, the installing of a new hydraulic hammer in the Baldwin shops, to be ready for use within a week. He accepted the commission with the understanding that he should do the work in his own way and without interference. The hammer was installed in complete working order in five days. In the meantime, he worked upon practical problems in mechanics. The most conspicuous result of his efforts was the Vauclain compound engine; a device which has proved of the highest value in railroading, not only in this country, but abroad. Throughout his whole association with the Baldwin Locomotive Works his ability to secure "quick action" has been continuous, with the result that today (1921) no locomotive works in the United States can compete with his company on short-time contracts. Following his rather spectacular entrance into the firm, Mr. Vauclain's rise was rapid. He became a vice-president of the firm, in 1911; senior vice-president, in 1917; and on 9 May, 1919, he was elevated to the presidency of the company, succeeding Alva B. Johnson. Aside from his great business ability, the ripe re-



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sult of years of work and experience, as well as native intelligence and mental acumen, he owes much of his success to personality. He says of himself: "What success I have had is due entirely to the men working with me. I claim no great ability so far as I myself am concerned, but by the consolidation of the loyalty, energy, ability and untiring efforts of the men with whom I have been associated at Baldwin's, there has been developed a concern that is second to none in the world." He believes in his men, and gains their best efforts by his own cheerful example. In this connection he says also: "I am proud that I never found it necessary to discharge a man because of his mistakes. I have always found it better to give a man an opportunity to do better rather than to dismiss him and make him worse by thus passing him on to some one else, where probably he would make twice as many mistakes. Baldwin's boiler-makers know all this and they plug hard every minute for the success of the company, their leader and themselves." President Vauclain likes to put responsibility up to the young man who makes good. "It has always been my policy to depend upon the young men in the establishment," he says. "They have a right to make men of themselves and we have always endeavored to help them do so." Mr. Vauclain's most memorable work has been in his valuable services for his country and the cause of the Allies during the late World War. In 1915, when the Prussians were still sweeping onward with Paris and London as their objectives, the cry of the whole world was for more munitions. In the summer of that year, it was decided that the Baldwin Locomotive Works should be devoted to the manufacture of munitions, and Mr. Vauclain, who had already established a record in building, under his personal direction, seven complete locomotives in every twenty-seven hours, went to New York, arranged the contracts, and drew up leases for two hastily created companies to manufacture shells and rifles on an enormous scale. In August, 1915, he broke the ground for the great munition works at Eddystone, Pa., which, through his energy, initiative and ability, were completed in three months—a plant of undreamed of dimensions, with 1,000,000 square feet of floor space. During the four months of its operation, it produced 15,000 shells and 6,000 rifles in every day of twenty-four hours, and, during the war period, did a business of \$16,636,000. In March, 1917, when it became evident that the United States must enter the conflict, it was Samuel Vauclain who encouraged his countrymen, and dispelled their doubts as to their ability to enter the war without several years' preparation. Mr. Vauclain said: "In the event of war with Germany the United States not only can make all the munitions it needs for its own use, but have enough left over to support the Allies if every factory closed down in England, France, Russia, Italy, and the other nations embroiled in the struggle. Pennsylvania alone can furnish enough munitions to carry the country through the present crisis. More than half the munitions factories in the country have finished their contracts and are ready at a moment's notice to turn out material for our own Government.

An immediate supply of \$200,000,000 worth of munitions, or three months' rations, should be laid in by the Government as an insurance policy." In dedicating his locomotive plant to the manufacture of munitions, Mr. Vauclain was actuated by the purest patriotism. He believed, as he said to his men, when presented with a silver loving-cup for thirty-three years' service with the company: "It is just as honorable to be engaged as you are, as to be engaged in the manufacture of locomotives, because, without these things, we will never have peace. The harder you fellows work, and the more you turn out, and the quicker it is delivered, the sooner we will have peace." Under Mr. Vauclain's leadership the Baldwin Locomotive Company devoted practically all its men and equipment to the service of the country after her entrance into the war. In a dinner tendered Mr. Vauclain at the home of Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, the chief executive of the state paid him this tribute: "The service given to the country by this great captain of industry, who could translate thought into action and action into material quicker almost than you can tell it, has been the greatest factor in winning the greatest struggle of the ages. He did not worry about balance sheets and profits; he saw the great need of the nation, and he did not care whether the Baldwin Locomotive Works or any other industrial organization came out solvent or insolvent after the war. He was able to achieve what he did achieve because he is a do-things man; because he is able to order men to do things he can do himself." Another of Mr. Vauclain's important innovations affecting the theatre of war was his conception of the most destructive of all American weapons, the fourteen-inch mobile battery—the great American naval gun mounted on a railway carriage. In 1917 Mr. Vauclain was appointed a member of the Council of National Defense. In this capacity he became a member of the munitions standards board, chief of the section on production of finished products, and a member of the car and locomotive standardization committee. As chairman of the Ordnance Committee in the War Industries Board, he vitalized the whole munitions program, and stood back of the steady stream of shells which poured into Europe. It was he who made possible the famous "million-dollar barrage," and other famous barrages, by the thousands that carried death and dismay into the ranks of the enemy. At the age of sixty-three Mr. Vauclain is to be found at work in his office generally from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. He has little time for amusement or society, but is fond of horses, a taste which is inherited by his daughters, who have shown thoroughbreds all over the country. His work on the Council of Defense occasioned much travel, and in 1919-20 he made a tour of investigation on business conditions, which included visits to practically every country in Europe, not excepting Russia. He believes the salvation of Europe, as well as of America, will be found in the solution of the transportation problem, and urges the granting of European credits by the business men of this country, for that and other purposes. Mr. Vauclain is a member of the

American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American Railway Engineering Association; the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Institute of Mining and Metallic Engineers; and the American Philosophical Society. He was a collaborator and received awards at the Paris Exposition, in 1900; the Buffalo Exposition, in 1901; the St. Louis Exposition, in 1904; and at the Seattle Exposition, in 1908.

WARD, Robert Boyd, founder of the Ward bakeries, b. in New York City, 11 Nov., 1852; d. at "Homewood," New Rochelle, 18 Oct., 1915, son of Hugh and Eliza (Boyd) Ward. The first of this branch of the Ward family to come to this country was James Ward, a native of Ireland, who emigrated in 1845, and became a baker in Manhattan. Hugh Ward came to New York from Ireland, in 1852, and opened a bakery in Broome Street. Later, he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he established himself in the baking business. Robert Boyd Ward attended the public schools of Pittsburgh until he was eight years of age, when, owing to the scarcity of labor brought about by the Civil War, he was obliged to take his place in his father's shop. He worked in the bakery, doing the actual work of preparing the bread for the market. In the meantime he was attending night school at Duff's College, Pittsburgh, and received his diploma from this institution when he was eighteen years of age. On 14 Feb., 1878, soon after his twenty-first birthday, he entered the bakery business for himself, on Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh. Later he associated himself with his brother, George S. Ward. Later this firm became the Ward-Mackey Company. He then organized the Ward-Crosby Company and established bakeries in Chicago, Providence, and Boston. Finally the Ward Bread Company was organized, and in a short time developed into one of the largest baking concerns in the world. The factory in New York City is a model of its kind in equipment. A new company called The Ward Baking Company was then organized which consolidated all the other companies, and Mr. Ward, who entered business with practically no capital, attained the greatest success of the baking industry. He became the head of this new company with plants in most of the large cities from Boston to Chicago. Before leaving Pittsburgh he had been active in local politics and had served as president of the Common Council of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Duquesne Club, the Press Club, and the American Club of Pittsburgh. At the time of his death, apart from the Ward Baking Company, Mr. Ward was interested in the Liberty Savings Bank and the Liberty National Bank. He was a director of the Franklin Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and of the Empire Trust Company, and president and director of the Ward Motor Vehicle Company of New York. Mr. Ward was a supporter of the great national pastime of baseball and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Federal League, and president of the Brooklyn Federal League team. His entrance into the world of baseball was made in February, 1914, following a conference with the president of the Federal League, James A. Gilmore. On that date, with his brother, George S. Ward,

he announced that he had entered the baseball field, and became one of the chief financial supporters and vice-president of the Federal League, and the first of the prominent financial men of the East to take an interest in the League. Six weeks after this, the Ward brothers constructed a steel and concrete structure in Washington Park, Brooklyn, and were actively engaged in recruiting a team. Determined to secure the best material possible, Mr. Ward contracted for so many players that he was compelled to organize a minor league of six teams, the Colonial League, which played throughout New England cities. He was strongly opposed to Sunday baseball, and never permitted the Brooklyn club to play on the sabbath. In speaking of the death of Mr. Ward, James A. Gilmore said: "The death of Mr. Robert B. Ward removes from the business world one of its greatest assets and deprives baseball of a club owner who stood for all that was fair and clean. Mr. Ward was a shining example of true American sportsmanship who entered baseball because of his love of the game, and his ambition was to elevate the standard of this national sport." Mr. Ward gave freely for charity, and maintained a home for poor children near his country estate, at Quaker Ridge Road, New Rochelle. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, Shriner, and a member of Legion of Honor. He married, 25 April, 1878, Mary Catherine, daughter of Joseph Breining, of Allegheny, Pa. Their nine children are: Charles Archibald Ward, Howard Boyd Ward, Edna Ward (Mrs. Wm. C. Evans), William Breining Ward, Estelle Ward, Martha Ward (Mrs. James Hindman of Wilkinsburg, Pa.), Robert Boyd Ward, and Katherine Ward. Because of his love for little children and to commemorate his name a children's home has been established in Pittsburgh and is called "The Robert Boyd Ward Home for Children."

GAIR, Robert, manufacturer, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 31 July, 1839, son of James and Mary Gair. As a lad he thrived on the rugged training received in Scotland; left school at the age of eleven; and in 1853, at the age of fourteen, emigrated to America in a sailing ship, taking nine weeks for the crossing. Upon reaching New York he was reunited with his family, who had preceded him to the new country by a year, and immediately plunged into the struggle for a footing in the business world of the metropolis. His early manhood was passed in the most tempestuous period of American history, and upon arriving at his majority he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, whose simple, democratic manhood and lofty ideals he admired intensely. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was a member of militia regiment, the 79th Highlanders, which, upon hearing of the attack on Fort Sumter, telegraphed President Lincoln offering its services for the period of the war. Acceptance was immediate and the regiment, attached to the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, was ordered to the defense of the Capitol. Mr. Gair, who was first sergeant of his company at this time, was promoted second lieutenant after the first battle of Bull Run; first lieutenant in front of Charleston, S. C.; and captain in front of Fredericksburg, Va. He was in command of the Seventy-ninth at



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the siege of Knoxville, and again at Spottsylvania Court House, where the regiment, in supporting a battery, was compelled to make a desperate charge to save itself from capture. Captain Gair was in command of the color company, and in the charge both his color-bearers fell. During this engagement the colonel, being wounded, sent for Captain Gair, asking that he take command. The regiment was left in an exposed position for days, and, at the end, of the original 1,027 men who originally volunteered less than 200 remained to be mustered out. On his return home Captain Gair was presented by his brother officers with the only regimental medal awarded, on which was inscribed the nineteen engagements in which he participated with the regiment. He began his successful business career in 1864, as a manufacturer of paper goods at No. 163 Chambers Street, New York City. In 1888, the gradual expansion of its volume of business compelled the removal of the plant to Brooklyn, where its administrative and manufacturing departments now (1931) occupy nine concrete factories, covering a large area near the waterfront between the spans of the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges. The business gives employment to 3,000 persons. Mr. Gair has devoted his entire efforts to the interests of the company, and, in connection with paper manufacture, has been the originator of several new processes and inventions. He was a pioneer in the application of steel-reinforced concrete for factory construction, being the first to support this theory of building, and gave the architects and engineers an opportunity to prove its efficiency. Commenting at length on the various original features of this new method of building, the Brooklyn "Eagle," on 29 Jan., 1906, stated: "Men in commercial and labor circles have watched the erection of the Robert Gair Company's steel-reinforced concrete factory with keen interest, and now that the work is declared a success, the effect is likely to be widespread." To Mr. Gair also belongs the credit of the discovery and invention of the process of cutting and creasing folding cartons, which made their economical production feasible. In the Brooklyn "Eagle" of the same date, Mr. Gair says: "Prior to 1864, merchandise sold over the counter was wrapped in paper, and string-tied parcels were handed to the purchaser. Advertising in every form lacked the beauty of colour that makes the retail shop a place of lively interest to-day. I first manufactured folding boxes by the slow process of dieing out the shape with a knife made to conform. This was pressed through twenty or thirty sheets at a time. The blanks being ready, they were then creased lengthwise and across on a platen press one at a time, after which they were folded and seamed on a hand glueing machine. Some were fitted with tape, a convenience in carrying, and for the first time tasteful ornamentation appeared on packages carried away by the purchaser. The elite shops bought them eagerly, and as the demand on my manufacturing facilities increased I pondered on more expeditious methods of production. One day—it was back in 1866—I was helped to a discovery by an accident. I had a long battery of printing presses that at certain seasons were occupied with the printing of seed bags. It was then the custom

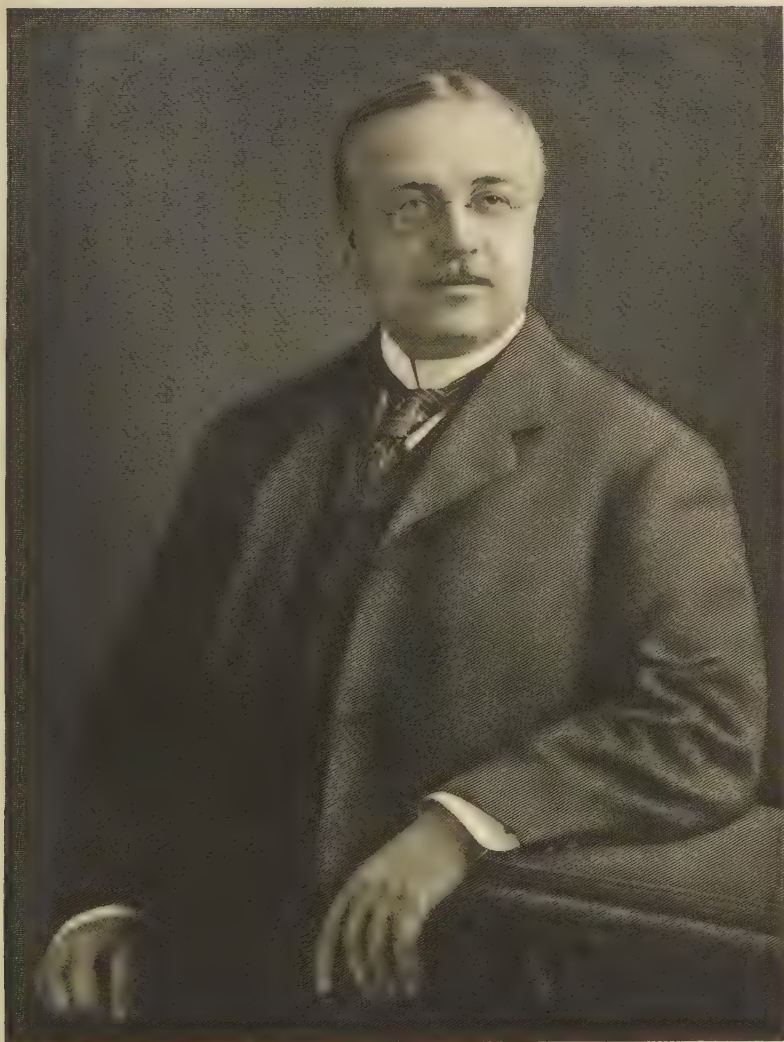
of seedsmen to inscribe the sort of seed contained in the bag in a space above, whereas below a meagre reservation was printed, protecting the seedsmen should a failure in the crop eventuate. Between the two it was the practice to print a light black line. The press-feeder, intent on other things than his work and guilty of a careless make-ready, allowed this black line to cut through, a misfortune which was not discovered until a large quantity had been ruined. Obviously, the bags would not hold seeds in that condition, but the mishap gave me thought. If a length of dull printing rule could accomplish so clean an incision in the paper, what would a steel rule, devised for the purpose, achieve? Immediately I instructed my die-maker what to do, and within two days the first cutting and creasing form for folding boxes was devised. By one operation it was produced with immeasurably greater speed what was formerly done by two. It then became merely a question of how large a chase my presses would carry to determine how many cut-and-creased boxes might be worked to a sheet. Existing machinery naturally put limitations on the size of a form, as nothing for the purpose had been constructed up to that time. I always regarded my machine shop as a necessity to the business, which relied on the creation of new paper novelties for its promotion. With its assistance, I converted old platen and cylinder presses into cutting and creasing presses, and thenceforth the making of folding boxes was simple and economical. Not many hours after the first cut-and-creased impression of a folding box had been struck from the experimental die, I had the contrivance in my valise and was on my way to Washington. I lodged my claim and entered my exhibit in the Patent Office of the Government, thus establishing priority of invention. At first folding boxes were chiefly used for containing notions, confectionery, and loose merchandise, such as had been packed in bags. On the theory of Polonius that 'the apparel oft proclaims the man,' I added designs by printing, lithographing, and embossing to the exterior of the folding box, thus establishing a standard whereby the merits of the contents could be judged. I began with one artist; to-day there are thirty, and throughout the industry there is sharp competition in the æsthetic, as well as the practical, phase." No small part of Mr. Gair's success can be attributed to his inspiring personality and to his ability to encourage and train his employees and co-workers. His addresses to them on various occasions have been notable for their deep and optimistic philosophy of life and practical, helpful rules for success. A souvenir booklet dedicated to his employees on his seventy-ninth birthday contains many original and inspiring aphorisms, among them: "The joy of life comes from what we put into it, and hard work will win what we want if it is honestly applied, and above all, if the laws of nature are obeyed"; "A tree never stops growing because a gloomy ledge hangs overhead"; "Hard work has no penalties nor has it ever brought a day's illness to any one—it's the loss of hardihood through careless living that does that." He said also: "To our young men I want to say that their life's success depends on concentration. Do the one thing before you

with your whole heart and soul. Do it as well as brain and muscle permit, and try to do it a little better than your fellow-worker. Do that and you will fit for responsibility and promotion. Make your work the subject of home thought and study. Do not worry about what has gone by, or what lies ahead, but rivet your mind and energies on the thing to be done now. Most of you have more quality than you know. Do not fear to put your ability to the test." Mr. Gair is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the 79th Highlanders Veteran Association; of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.; of St. Andrew's Society; of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, and of Brooklyn Club. He married, in 1868, Emma E. Eyre, of New York City. They have three daughters and two sons, of whom the eldest is Dr. Florence Gair, a leader in the profession of osteopathy. His sons, George W. and Robert Gair, Jr., are associated in the business of the Robert Gair Company.

COLE, Edward Franklyn, manufacturer and capitalist, b. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1860; son of Edward Hall and Catherine Bullard (Chase) Cole. His paternal ancestors were among the first sturdy English Colonists to settle in this country, and make a name for themselves in business in New England. The earliest of them was Daniel Cole, whose name is closely associated with the early history of Orleans, Mass. Here also the father of Mr. Cole was born, 12 Dec. 1831. He established the famous firm of Eaton and Cole, dealers in oil well supplies in the Pennsylvania oil fields, in 1868, this firm being incorporated in 1874 as the Eaton, Cole and Burnham Company with works at Bridgeport, Conn., for the manufacture of brass and iron goods used in the trade, with the elder Cole as its treasurer and later, its president. In the early eighties, certain large interests were combined as the Oil Well Supply Company, of Pittsburgh, of which he became vice-president. This company is still in existence. The younger Cole at an early age evinced business acumen inherited from his father, but determined to lay a broad foundation for a commercial career by a thorough education. He therefore attended Adelphi Academy, and Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn, and then entered Columbia College, where he made an excellent record as a student, was graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1886, and, after a post-graduate course, received the degree of A. M. in the following year. Before taking his master's degree, he had established the well-known National Barrow and Truck Company, of Brooklyn, which is still in operation. In 1889, he became acting treasurer, and later treasurer of the Eaton, Cole and Burnham Company, of which his father had been one of the founders. This company became the property of the Crane Company of Chicago in 1906, the name being changed some years later to the Crane Valve Company, of Bridgeport, Conn. Like its notable predecessor, this company manufactures brass and iron goods, employing upwards of 5,000 men. Although having no inclination to seek office, Mr. Cole has always interested himself in public affairs, and has been honored in many ways by positions of responsibility. He has been a director of the New York Board of

Trade since 1905, and chairman of its executive committee since 1913. He is a member of the Long Island Historical, the New York Historical, and New York Zoological societies, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Geographical Society, the Circle of Friends of the Medallion, Dunlap, National Sculpture, Kane Lodge, F. and A. M. and of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, of which he has been president. His clubs are the Ardsley, Columbia University, Englewood Country, Fulton, Hamilton (Brooklyn), Hardware, Lotus, New York Athletic, and the Royal Automobile (London). His favorite sports are golf and sea-going. He has been twice married; first at Washington, D. C., 9 Feb. 1895, to Evelyn, daughter of Robert Elliott of England, who died 3 Sept. 1904; and second in New York City, 15 Aug., 1906, to Mary Lee, daughter of Col. Elijah Withers, C. S. A., of Cincinnati, O.

GREEN, Edward Howland Robinson, capitalist, b. at Langham, London, England, 22 Aug., 1868, son of Edward Henry and Hetty Howland (Robinson) Green. His mother (1835-1916) was a descendant, through her mother, of Henry Howland, one of the Pilgrim Fathers and a passenger on the "Mayflower." His brother, John Howland, founded the city of New Bedford, Mass., naming it after his family home in England. In succeeding generations the Howland family became famous in the whaling industry and in the shipping trade with China. Sylvia Ann Howland, founder of the trust that formed the basis of Mrs. Green's fortune, was a spinster who died at her home in New Bedford in 1865, leaving a fortune of over \$2,000,000. The fortune had been earned in the whale fishery and allied lines of foreign trade by the great whaling and shipping firm of I. Howland, Jr., and Company, one of the largest in its line in the world. Captain Isaac Howland, founder of the firm, was the son of a whaling master and merchant, and inherited a large business from his father, who was also named Isaac. To develop it, he conceived the idea of the firm and associated himself with his third cousin, Gideon Howland, Jr., and Thomas Mandell, an experienced whaling merchant. When Isaac died in 1833 he left an estate of almost \$250,000, an immense fortune in those days. Gideon Howland, Jr., also grew wealthy, leaving a property of about \$800,000 when he died in 1847. He married Mehitabel, daughter of his partner, Isaac Howland, and became the father of two daughters, Sylvia Ann and Abbie. The latter married Edward Mott Robinson, a confidential employee of the firm, who was made a member in 1833, and became the mother of Hetty Green. In this manner Mrs. Green inherited the property of all the partners of the firm, excepting the interest of Thomas Mandell. Sylvia Ann Howland bequeathed half of her inheritance to public and private benefactions and gave the other half, as a life interest, to her niece, Mrs. Green, with the provision that, on her death, the trust was to be divided among all the lineal descendants of Gideon Howland. Mrs. Green shunned the newspaper publicity that naturally attached itself to a woman of her prominence. The Sunday feature sections delighted in picturing her as a hard woman with uncanny business instincts, but those who came



Edward H. C.

in close contact with Mrs. Green remember her as a sweet-voiced old lady who won and merited the affection of her friends by many acts of kindness. While her philanthropies were not heralded in the press, she had many ways of doing kind things and helped many a man to regain a foothold in life. Her acts of generosity were prompted by no desire for publicity. She had her own quiet way of distributing gladness to those who needed it. When the city of New York was sorely in need of financial aid, it was Mrs. Green who promptly offered to loan \$1,000,000 at a nominal rate of interest. Mrs. Green helped a school for boys in New York City to the extent of \$400,000, an act of which she was particularly proud, because it was done out of the fullness of her heart. She also loaned money on mortgage to churches of different denominations at a low rate of interest. While living in Hoboken, Mrs. Green donated toy savings banks to children; thus giving them a start in life. This was her method of encouraging thrift among the youngsters, and when they brought their banks to show what they had saved, she always swelled the amounts. She was fond of children and never failed to remember them at Christmas time and Easter. Her many acts of kindness and charity endeared her to her young friends. Every person who was fortunate enough to come in close contact with Mrs. Green was warmly attached to her. Those who knew her best had an opportunity to understand a side of her character which the world at large, dazzled by her wealth or mystified by her eccentricity, either would not or could not see. Hers was a strong, rugged, compelling character that unconsciously influenced every one with whom she came in contact, and made her loved. In business Mrs. Green was always honest and exacting in every transaction. She was one of the shrewdest business women in Wall Street, and did things in a way that most of her colleagues failed to understand. For one thing, if one of her clients was really hard pressed and unable to pay the interest on a mortgage, instead of foreclosing and taking control of the property, she would lower the rate of interest, so as to meet his purse. For many years Mrs. Green personally managed her large estate. The fortune her father had left her, combined with the interest from the Sylvia Ann Howland trust, enabled her in fifty years to multiply her capital more than ten times. About 1910 the Westminster Company was formed, and under this style Mrs. Green, assisted by her son, Col. E. H. R. Green, conducted the business of her estate. The offices were in the Trinity Building at 111 Broadway. The company collected interest on Mrs. Green's vast holdings and negotiated the loaning of money on real estate on first mortgages. Mrs. Green herself attributed her remarkable success as a financier to her almost fanatical affection for her father, Edward Mott Robinson, and her faithfulness to the solemn charge which he gave her on his deathbed, not only to conserve but to add to the millions he bequeathed her. In 1867 Mrs. Green (then Hetty Howland Robinson) married Edward H. Green, at one time U. S. Consul at Manila, who made a considerable fortune in the silk trade. He died 19 March,

1902. They had one son and one daughter. The latter, Sylvia Green, married Matthew Astor Wilks, a great-grandson of the first John Jacob Astor, in 1909. Edward H. R. Green, only son of Hetty Green, was educated in the public schools of New York City and was graduated A.B. at Fordham College in 1888. He also studied law in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar after passing the examinations with high honors. He began his active career as a clerk in the office of the Connecticut River Railroad Company, in which his mother was largely interested. While still a very young man he was elected president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. In 1893 he visited Texas and purchased an interest in the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, then one of the important railroad systems of that state. When he was twenty-four years of age he was elected president of the Texas Midland Railroad, and at that time was distinguished as being the youngest railroad president in the United States. Just at this time the Texas Central Railway was placed in the hands of receivers, and he acquired its northeastern division; reorganized it, and made it part of the Texas Midland Railroad. He applied himself to gaining a knowledge of the railroad business from the ground up, and by his energy has made it the model road of Texas. At the present time it is one of the most valuable pieces of transportation property in the southwest. He has introduced many improvements, among others, he extended the road so as to connect it with trunk lines, brought the equipment thoroughly up to date and was the first to introduce electric headlights for locomotives in Texas. He is now one of the principal owners of the Texas Midland Railroad. He was also connected with the merging of the National Bank of Dallas, American National Bank and the National Exchange Bank into the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas. He was commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Mr. Green makes his residence in Terrell, Tex., and has entered actively into state politics. A staunch Republican, he became the party's candidate for governor, and was a delegate to national conventions, and was chosen chairman of the Republican State Committee. Governor Colquitt of Texas appointed him colonel on his Staff in January, 1911, and he was reappointed on 16 Nov., 1912. He is a director in many financial institutions in Texas and the East, among others being the Seaboard National Bank, New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company, Chamber of Commerce of New York, and the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas. Shortly before his mother's death, he removed to New York to assume the financial responsibilities so long borne by herself, and at her death on 3 July, 1916, became sole trustee of the Hetty H. R. Green Estate. He takes a keen interest in outdoor sports, fishing and yachting. In October, 1916, he purchased the yacht "United States," on which he expended large sums for alterations, after which it was said to be one of the largest and handsomest boats afloat. He is devoted to tarpon fishing, and organized the first tarpon club in Texas. Another hobby is flowers. In Dallas he is interested in a huge nursery where everything

from a pear tree to an American beauty rose is grown. He early became interested in aviation and organized an aviation club. He is a lover of art, music, literature, science and the drama. He has one of the best collections of first editions of great authors in the United States, and is considered to be one of the five largest stamp collectors in the world. Col. Green is a member of the Indian Harbor, Columbia, Atlantic, and New Bedford Yacht clubs; of the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League; of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; and of the Union and New York Athletic clubs of New York City; the St. Louis Club of St. Louis, Mo.; and the Dallas Club of Dallas, Tex. He married, 10 July, 1917, Mabel E. Harlow of Highland Park, Ill.

SLEE, James Noah H., manufacturer, b. in Cape Colony, South Africa, 12 Sept., 1861, son of James Noah and Mary A. (White) Slee. His parents, also his ancestors for many generations, were natives of London, England, of the district known as Bermondsey, whence they emigrated to Cape Colony. His early boyhood was spent in the land of his birth, where he attended the elementary schools. In 1873 the family removed to the United States, where his education was completed. Mr. Slee began business life as an office-boy. He became an entry clerk in Baltimore in 1880, and, after coming to New York City in 1881, was employed as shipper and accountant with Whitney and Kemmere, miners and shippers of anthracite coal. In 1894, having accumulated a few thousand dollars, he invested in a small varnish factory at Rahway, N. J. Although the enterprise did not prove successful in that particular capacity, it resulted in the introduction of one of this country's successful and best known products—"Three-in-One Oil." Recognizing the need of a suitable oil as a bicycle lubricant—the famous "bicycle craze" being then at its height—Mr. Slee, after much experimenting, succeeded in producing an oil that proved to be not only an excellent lubricant, but equally efficient as a cleanser and preventive of rust. Its apt name was derived from those three qualities. G. W. Cole, then in the employ of Mr. Slee, feeling that there was a greater future for the oil than for the varnish, proposed that Mr. Slee finance an organization to bottle and sell it to the trade. Mr. Slee advanced \$100, half of which Mr. Cole spent in building a small shed in his back yard at Asbury Park, and purchased a funnel and some bottles. From this modest beginning has developed a universally known product; but it was a slow and tedious development, as the methods of marketing it were limited to personal solicitation of the jobbing trade and to individual purchases of bicyclists at the factory. However, steady growth of its sales indicated public recognition of the product, and Mr. Slee invested another \$500 in the business, which was operated under the name of G. W. Cole and Company, retaining a half interest. After two years, business justified the acquisition of another shed of 480 square feet, also in Asbury Park, and this served for the following two years, when the plant was removed to Rahway, and established in larger quarters. In 1905, when his partner retired to engage in other business, Mr. Slee decided

to advertise and acquaint the public with the merit of "Three-in-One Oil" as a polisher and cleanser. There was hearty response by the public, which was justified by the proved utility of the product. From the initial advertisement of a few inches in a woman's magazine, the advertising expenditure has steadily increased, until it now amounts to \$300,000 annually. Owing to the vast increase in the business, Mr. Slee erected an immense modern plant at Rahway, in 1908, and has since kept pace with the constant demand for the product. The increase in business necessitated also building up an extensive organization, and Mr. Slee displayed an accurate estimate of men in filling its many branches. He is a generous employer, as is evidenced by the liberal bonus system which he has kept in effect with the employees for years; and his generosity and unreservedness is reflected by an atmosphere of enthusiasm and congeniality throughout the establishment. The development of the business, which has ranked Mr. Slee among the progressive and successful men of New York, is a tribute to his acumen and good judgment. Among the organizations of which he is a member are the Chamber of Commerce, New York; Merchants' Association, Manufacturers' Association, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the New York Club. On 3 June, 1890, he married Mary Roosevelt West, of New Windsor, N. Y. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Slee, and two sons, James Noah and Lincoln West Slee.

HUNTINGTON, Archer Milton, author, b. in New York City, 10 March, 1870. His father was the late Collis P. Huntington, widely famous as a railroad builder and executive. Of him one historian has aptly written: "Collis P. Huntington's name will endure. History has ever had the happy faculty of picking the right man for every crisis that arises. At the time when Mr. Huntington's activities began the United States was facing two crises. On the one hand Civil War threatened, while on the other, the problem of how to bring into closer union the extreme Western and Eastern parts of the country was demanding a solution. Destiny chose Lincoln for the one task and Huntington for the other. In each instance destiny's choice was a perfect one. Lincoln was not permitted to see the successful issue of his work; Huntington was." Mr. Huntington aspired not only to build a new empire of states, but was really the pioneer American art collector and connoisseur. His Fifth Avenue mansion in New York and his San Francisco home were adorned by masterpieces excelling in value collections in the Metropolitan and other museums. He was also excessively fond of good books. Archer M. Huntington was reared in the midst of these cultural surroundings and privately educated in New York City and in Spain, where he spent much of his childhood and adolescence. He grew to love Spain devotedly, and, having the means at his command to live the leisurely life of a scholar and man of letters, he has devoted his excellent talent for writing to the preservation of the literature and art of Spain. He has made translations of many interesting Spanish texts, notably "The Poem of the Cid" (1879), which, with copious notes, is a valuable contribution to literature.



Wm. H. Slee

He is the author of "A Note Book in Northern Spain" (1898), and the editor of "Lady Aulnoy's Travels into Spain," with introduction (1899). He has been, also, a contributor to various magazines and art journals mostly on Spanish art and literature. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale University in 1897 and from Harvard University in 1904; and that of Litt.D. from Columbia University in 1907. In Spain he has been the recipient of many honors and decorations, and is a knight commander of the Order of Alfonso XII, and others. Mr. Huntington is a member of the American Geographical Society, and eleven years its president; a member of the council of the American Numismatic Society, of which he is now honorary president; of the American Federation of Arts; of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; is corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy; the Academy of History, and the Academy of San Fernando Ateneo of Madrid. He is trustee of the American Museum of Natural History; of the New York Historical Society; of the Instituto Valencia de Don Juan; of the Casa del Greco; and of the Casa de Cervantes. He is also a member of the Fencers', New York Yacht, New York Athletic, Automobile, Grolier, Players', National Arts, Authors', City, Yale University, India House, Columbia University, and Harvard clubs. For more than a decade and a half, however, Mr. Huntington's chief interest has centered in the Hispanic Society of America, which he founded in New York City, 18 May, 1904. His interest in the wealth of culture which lay neglected in the bypaths and hidden places of the Iberian Peninsula led to a collection of rare books, maps, paintings, manuscripts, and other matters of literary, artistic, or archaeological value, in expressing the past and present of Spain and Portugal. When he considered that his collection was of sufficient importance, and that the time was ripe for presenting his valuable records to scholars and the world in general, he organized the society to be their custodian. A board of trustees was appointed and a liberal endowment supplied. The site chosen, between 155th and 156th Streets on Broadway, New York City, is one of the most picturesque spots in the city. The original trustees were: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse, and Mansfield Hillhouse. The executive board was composed of four officers: Archer Huntington, president; Isaac E. Gates, treasurer; W. R. Martin, librarian, and Milo H. Gates, secretary. In addition, an advisory board was composed of a representative body of Spaniards and Americans, including: Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico; Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University; M. Foulche-Delbosc; Hugo A. Rennert; Samuel L. Clemens; Darius Ogden Mills; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Florigrand Duke of Loubat. The building destined to serve as the home and the treasure house of the society was formally opened in January, 1908. Its exterior is of white Indiana limestone, and presents an appearance of distinctive architectural beauty. Throughout the entire building not an inch of wood was used, but steel,

brick, terra cotta and bronze have been utilized as subsidiary materials in its construction. There is a main façade, one hundred feet long, consisting of engaged Ionic columns, cornice and parapet, with a projecting entrance portico, and two wings of fifty feet each. As the visitor approaches this entrance he sees on the frieze of the front façade the illustrious names of Columbus, Lope de Vega, Camoens, Loyola and Valesquez, a tribute to the greatness of Spain in fields of exploration, literature, drama, religious organization and painting. The façade which forms the rear of the building is a simple and imposing unbroken colonnade of nine bays, with a high panel on each for inscription. The frieze here bears the names of Seneca, the Roman Philosopher, and Trajan, the Roman Emperor, both of Spanish descent; that of Averroes, the great Moorish scientist, and Almanzor, the Moorish warrior, who were natives of Spain; the Cid, the Crusader; Charles V, the statesman; Magellan, the navigator; San Martin, the soldier, and Calderon, the dramatist. One passes through a small vestibule decorated with a handsome memorial tablet, which contains a dedication of the building to Colis Porter Huntington, into a reading and exhibition room executed in terra cotta, and in the style of the Spanish Renaissance. Surrounding the room are galleries hung with rich rugs and lined with cases, containing sculptures, pictures, manuscripts, maps and other objects. Above the cases and along the walls are exhibited paintings and other objects of art. Grouped together, the relics on view constitute one of the most valuable and complete collections of its kind in existence. Included in these are specimens of pottery from the fifth century before Christ to the present time; wood carvings, coins, iron work, ivory plaques and combs dating from the Phœnician times; Roman mosaics and domestic utensils. On the main floor along the walls, inclosing space for the readers, are swinging frames, which exhibit copies of old paintings, prints, ecclesiastical vestments and many other items. At one end of the building are sculptured tombs showing the development of ecclesiastical architecture, both Gothic and Renaissance. In the series of cases running around the gallery upstairs is a remarkable collection of lavishly decorated "Ejecutorias," or patents of nobility, MSS., original letters, etc. The splendid collection of paintings on exhibition includes the work of representative Spanish artists of our times and the old masterpieces. The gallery contains some famous portraits, three by Velasquez, and others by Goya, Murillo, Moro, Greco, Zuloaga, and Sorolla. In the spring of 1909 there was a series of the most notable art exhibitions in the history of New York City, held at the Hispanic Museum, then little known except to a select circle of artists and men of letters. In the first of these were 356 Sorolla canvases—the largest "one man" exhibition on record. The visitors numbered 149,000 for four weeks, and many of the Sorolla exhibits were purchased. The Zuloaga exhibition also attracted great attention. The library shelves of the Museum also contain rare treasures. Although intended by its founders to be known simply as the home of the Hispanic Society of America,

the museum has taken its place among the semi-public institutions of leading rank and is a powerful educational factor. No other single repository contains such wealth of materials, selected with such discrimination or offers such facilities for investigation work in the field of Spanish lore and art. While the collections are interesting to all intelligent persons, scholars have been most generously considered and books and manuscripts for the savant, the connoisseur and the collector are here in profusion. Every aid and encouragement is given to all who are making a study of any particular field of research. The Society is now chiefly active in the publication of monographs in the field of art, letters, and history, and plans to continue the various series which it has in hand for the next decade at least.

CHRISTY, Russ Jackson, inventor and manufacturer, b. in Clyde, O., 10 Feb., 1862, son of John and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Christy. His father, a native of New York State, a cooper by trade, removed to Ohio at an early date in its history. The family were in comfortable, but modest, circumstances, and Russ Jackson Christy became dependent upon his own energies and resources when very young. His educational advantages consisted of those offered by the public schools of his native town. He had a practical turn of mind and much mechanical genius, hence before leaving school had centered his ambitions upon the invention of some article of universal household value. With no definite inventive plan in view he resolved to obtain, not only a technical experience in the use of tools, but the personal ability to manufacture any particular tool that might be required for the production of any original device. In 1881, at the age of nineteen, he became an apprentice at the machinist's trade at Salem, O. After qualifying as a skilled workman, he continued in this trade for some years, finally becoming associated with the Barney and Kilby Company, millwrights, of Sandusky. The first inventive idea that Mr. Christy originated and developed was his scolloped-edged bread knife, now familiar and invaluable in numerous households. It was entirely unsuggested by anything then on the market, nor had its principle ever been anticipated by any other mechanical device. There was not even in existence at that time machinery of any kind by which such a knife could be made. He spent two years of labor in the Sandusky plant in the endeavor to perfect the new knife by hand and then began manufacturing operations at Fremont, Ohio, on the basis of the patents granted to him. The Christy Knife Company was at once organized, in 1890, with Mr. Christy as its president, and from its inception met with the greatest success as the manufacturers of an article which has had no precedent in immediate and permanent popularity. After nearly thirty years, the Christy Knife Company still continues in active operation at Fremont, with Mr. Christy as its leading spirit and executive head. Some time later Mr. Christy became interested in the possibilities of the safety razor as a manufacturing product, and in 1909 organized the Christy Company devoted to this branch of industry, and of which he became president. This new plant produced the Keen Kutter and Enders

razor, both inventions of his, and both winning immediate popularity. The entire output, amounting to about 1,000,000 blades a month, is taken by the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, one of the greatest concerns of its kind in the world. Mr. Christy is also president of the Fremont Stove Company, established in 1911, now the producer of more than 125 styles and sizes of stoves. This company, which was organized on a very modest scale, increased its operations fourfold in three years, and soon came to occupy an important industrial position. In addition to his manufacturing interests Mr. Christy has become well known in financial circles. He is president of the Colonial Savings Bank and Trust Company of Fremont, the largest banking institution in Sandusky County. He was largely responsible for the organization of the Fremont Home Telephone Company, of which he was president for several years. He enjoys the reputation as one of the most public spirited citizens of his community, and has probably done more than any other one man to promote the prosperity and welfare of Fremont. As one of the largest employers of labor in that city he has devoted much attention to the work of bettering the condition of his employees, and is rewarded by the great regard and esteem in which he is held by them. He married, 11 Jan., 1887, Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel J. Myers, of Sandusky, O. They have three sons: Arthur R. Christy, treasurer and assistant manager of the Fremont Stove Company; Daniel La Mar and Clyde K. Christy.

EDWARDS, Clarence R., soldier, b. 1 Jan., 1859, son of William and Lucia (Ransom) Edwards. He was appointed to West Point in 1879, and was graduated in 1883. His first station was Fort Union, N. M., where he made a number of expeditions through the country as far as "Panhandle" of Texas, after hostile Indians. At the end of the summer of 1884 his regiment, the 23rd Infantry, was transferred to the Department of the Lakes, his Company, D, was sent to Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y. After serving there a few months he was sent to command a guard at the Garfield Tomb, Cleveland, Ohio. He remained there sixteen months, and commanded that guard where he had everything to do as commanding officer, and filled the various staff positions of a post. On returning to Fort Porter, he was made adjutant, and filled such other staff positions as quartermaster and constructing officer in the rebuilding of the post. In 1890 his company was stationed at Fort Davis, Tex., about twenty-six miles away from the railroad. He remained there part of the year, serving as adjutant, range officer and canteen officer. As an expert rifleman he made a specialty of target practice, musketry and fire discipline. In Dec., 1890, he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Fordham University, New York City. The faculty turned the college into a military institution during his term of service. The enrollment doubled and he remained there until 1893, when he was sent to the bureau of military information under the adjutant general, in Washington. He remained there until the fall of 1895, when he was sent back to his regiment at Fort Clark, Tex. He was offered the adjutancy of the regiment while he



Russ J. Christy

was the military information division, but the adjutant-general would not allow him to go until later. When he arrived at Fort Clark he was put in command of Company H, 23rd Infantry, and was afterwards made treasurer of the post, quartermaster, commissary, and acting adjutant. He had charge also of the Seminole-Negro-Indian scouts; enclosed the reservation with a fence; and built two large roads and installed a water system. In 1898 his regiment was the first to be ordered to New Orleans to be mobilized for service in Cuba. As quartermaster he had charge of the movement. The regiment was entrained in ten hours, and was the first to arrive at the Race Track in New Orleans. As other regiments came in a provisional brigade was organized, and he was made its adjutant-general and chief quartermaster. Afterward, a division was organized and he was made its adjutant-general and chief quartermaster. In the summer of 1898 he was given the rank of major and adjutant-general of volunteers; his regiment sailed the Philippines, and he was sent to Montgomery, Ala., as assistant adjutant-general, 4th Army Corps, and afterwards became its adjutant-general. This corps was twice under orders to go to Cuba and Porto Rico; at one time boarded a transport en route to Porto Rico, but afterwards was sent to Huntsville, Ala. At the end of the year he received orders to report to General Ludlow as adjutant-general of troops in Havana; property was shipped there, and he was en route through Washington to New York when his orders were changed, and he was directed to report to Major-General Lawton in Washington. There he was told that he would be made adjutant-general and chief of staff. He accompanied General Lawton on the transport "Grant," the first to go through the Suez Canal, to the Philippines, where he was given command of the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, and was made adjutant-general. He remained there throughout the year 1899, participated in all operations until General Lawton was killed in December, when he was detailed to bring the general's remains to Washington. While in the Philippines he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 47th Volunteer Infantry, but never joined that regiment, as General Lawton retained him as his chief of staff. After General Lawton's funeral in Washington, General Edwards was detailed in charge of the division of customs and insular affairs, which was afterwards elevated to a Bureau, and he was successively promoted to the ranks of colonel and brigadier-general, and made chief of the bureau which he organized. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1906, and remained in charge of the bureau which controlled the civil affairs of the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo. In addition to these duties he was made chief of the executive bureau of the Panama Canal, and organized the new commission's office of the Panama Canal in Washington. During this incumbency in 1905, he had charge of a large party of senators and congressmen who made an official visit to the Philippine Islands, Japan and China, and in 1907 he accompanied Secretary of War Taft to the Philippines, when he inaugurated the

Philippine Assembly in Manila. He accompanied Secretary of War Taft on the U. S. S. "Rainbow" from Manila to Vladivostok, where the secretary was the guest of the Czar on his special train, and visited Moscow and St. Petersburg, and afterward Berlin and Paris. In 1912 he was made a member of an embassy, of which John Hays Hammond was the chairman, to visit the European Powers and urge them to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. He returned in June, 1912. In Oct., 1912, he was transferred, at his own request, to the line, and made brigadier-general. He commanded the post at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., until February of the next year, when he was ordered to the Philippines. His order was immediately afterward changed, and he was put in command of the 6th Brigade of the 1st Division, which had just been created; the regiments of this brigade were the 11th, 18th and 27th, which were ordered concentrated and mobilized at Texas City, near Galveston, Texas. He remained in command giving particular attention to fire discipline and control, and had his men ready to go to Mexico. At the end of the year he was relieved and sent to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. There he was put in command of the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, with headquarters at Honolulu, and afterward was transferred to Schofield Barracks, Oahu. This brigade was composed of the 1st, 2nd and 25th Infantry. He was also in command of the Schofield Barracks, at which was stationed cavalry and artillery as well as infantry. He remained there a year and was then ordered to Panama to organize that command. While at Honolulu he devoted himself largely to working out the defense of Oahu, and making a report, the principles of which are now the approved plans of the War Department. He organized the troops in the Canal Zone; built several posts; created the defense board, and devoted the energies of the whole command to working out the defense of Panama, and wrote a complete report, which he submitted to the War Department, when he was relieved. His plans are the approved official project of the defense of Panama. After war was declared the civil government as well as the military was put under his supreme command. In April, 1917, he was relieved of command in Panama and ordered to Boston to organize the new Department of the Northeast. He took command under this authority on 1 May, 1917, and addressed himself to all plans of the defense of New England. On 13 Aug., 1917, he was advised that he would be put in command of the 26th Division of the new army, and was given authority to organize it from the National Guard troops of New England. He organized this division completely by the 26 August, the first complete division organized under the new law. He was ordered to take station at Charlotte, N. C., and ship his division there. A few days afterward these orders were changed, and he was ordered to proceed to France, shipping the division by 10 September. He left the United States after all but two elements of the division were on the water, on 26 Sept., 1917. He arrived in England, 3 October, and went immediately to Paris; spending two weeks on the battle

line of the 51st (Highland) English Division and the 16th (Irish) Division of the British Army. He spent his time in the front line trenches of these divisions, and participated in the raid of two brigades of the 12th Division on the left of the 51st at Monche la Prieux. He joined his division on 10 Nov., 1917; completed their mobilization and training and went into the Chemin des Dames sector with the French 11th Corps, General Maud'huy commanding, 1 Feb., 1918. The division remained in that sector with the three French divisions. After forty-six days, constantly engaged in defense of the sector, he withdrew his division and concentrated it at Bar-sur Aube, when he received hurried orders to take over immediately a new sector with headquarters at Boucq, near Toul, and relieve the 1st American Division and a French division, and organize a new sector from Bois Remeres to include the Bois Brule, or Apremont, on his left flank. This sector was changed several times, and had to be reorganized, and finally the division was holding twenty-one kilometers of front. While the division was in this sector it fought the important battles of Apremont, 10-13 April; Seicheprey, 20 April; Humbert Plantation, on the right near Flircy, 31 May, 1918, and Xivray-Marvoisin, 16 June, 1918. His division was relieved from the Boucq Sector by the 37th French Division and the 82nd American Division, the command of the sector passing when the division relief was completed. The 26th Division was then concentrated in the vicinity of Toul, where headquarters was located for about five days. Orders were then received to entrain his division secretly, and proceed to the vicinity of Maux (Seine-et-Marne). Upon the division's detrainment in that area, division headquarters was located in Nandeuil-sur-Marne, under the 1st Army Corps command, on 8 July, 1918, orders were received to relieve the 2nd Division which was holding the Pas-Fini Sector, a line between Bois Belleau and Vaux. During the relief of the 2nd Division, after one infantry brigade had taken position on the line, orders were suddenly received to halt the relief in place because the army intelligence bureau had learned of an impending enemy offensive. This left the 52nd Infantry Brigade of the 26th Division brigaded with the 2nd American Division, and the 5th Marine Brigade brigaded with the 26th Division, which division was occupying the second line of defense in the Pas Fini Sector. The next day orders were received to continue the relief, which was done, division headquarters then being located in Chavigny, a small town about eight kilometers north of La-Ferte-Sous-journe. On 16 July, 1918, the date of the last German offensive, the enemy's right flank was stopped by the 26th Division at Vaux. On 18 July, the division, in concert with the Allied command, started in the offensive, and took the towns of Torcy, Belleau and Givry, and made a double change of direction to the East with the Château-Thierry-Soissons road as objective. Then a new objective was given the division, the Jaulgonne-Fere-en-Tardenois road. The division took all its objectives, and in eight days made an advance of over eighteen kilometers. On 25 July, General Edwards

turned over his command of the sector to the 42nd American Division, and withdrew all the elements of his division excepting his artillery, military police, engineers and the ammunition and supply trains, which participated in the advance of the 42nd American Division, and the 4th American Division which relieved the 42nd Division. These elements were relieved from the sector on 4 August, when the advance had reached the Vesle River, and rejoined the division then concentrated in billets at La-Ferte-Sous-journe. Division headquarters was then at Mery-sur-Marne. On 10 Aug., 1918, he was ordered to entrain his division for the 8th Training Area in the Department of Cote-D'Or, where division headquarters was established at Mussy-sur-Seine. The division underwent ten days' intensive training, at the same time absorbing 6,000 replacements. During this time the division was under the 6th American Corps. After the division had been replenished with men, ordnance and quartermaster equipment, orders were received to entrain secretly and detrain in the vicinity of Bar-le-Duc. During this movement the division headquarters was located in the town of Bar-le-Duc, while the troops were bivouacked under any available shelter, marching by night and hiding by day. After several changes in orders from the high command, General Edwards placed his division in the Les Eparce Sector, with headquarters at Rupt-en-Woevre. In this sector the French had lost 30,000 men and 15 divisions in an unsuccessful attack on the Germans in 1915. Here the division was placed under the 5th Corps, and participated in the St. Mihiel offensive; being the only American division in that corps to come into action during the battle. The division fought the whole day of 12 September against superior numbers; broke through at night, and sent a regiment of infantry and two machine gun battalions through Hattenchatel and Vigneulles, which was captured before two A.M. on the morning of the 13th. Here it again attacked the next morning with the American elements which were penetrating the salient from the south, thus closing the St. Mihiel salient to enemy forces for all time. The closing of this salient necessitated the organizing of new sectors, which General Edwards undertook when he organized the New England sector, with headquarters at Troyon-sur-Meuse. During the occupancy of this sector he pushed forward his lines and captured the territory from Thillot to Combres, with advance elements at Wadonville, Saulx and Fresnes. On 26 Oct., 1918, the day of the start of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, west of Verdun, the mission given the 26th Division was to make the Germans believe that the Americans desired to break through and capture Metz. This was done with a view of retaining as many German divisions on the front of the 26th Division as possible, and prevent them from coming to the other side of the Meuse to participate in the defense of the Argonne Forest, where the Americans were attacking in force. General Edwards chose Marcheville and Riaville as objectives of these demonstrations, and held them for sixteen hours, keeping five German divisions on his front during his attack. Subsequent to the Marcheville-Riaville attacks, he



Wm. Wardwell

made several large raids, taking St. Hilaire and many prisoners, and also made a successful coup-de-main on the Bois-de-Wadonville, where he captured nearly 100 prisoners, and put out of action all of the machine gun nests which had been harassing his line. A few days later his division was relieved and ordered to report to the commanding general of the 17th Colonial Corps, as corps reserves with headquarters in the famous citadel at Verdun. He had hardly established his division in the corps reserves when he was ordered into the line, and on 18 October relieved the 18th French Division in the Neptune Sector, north of Bras, where his headquarters was then established. The division then took the offensive and captured the Heights of the Meuse, and was cited by the corps commander. General Edwards was relieved from command of the 26th Division on 24 Oct., 1918, seventeen days before the Armistice, and was ordered back to the United States for the purpose of training other divisions for duty in France. He sailed on 5 November from Brest, and reached Washington on the 15th. On arrival he received orders to take command of Camp Lee, Va., and took a ten days' leave. At the same time he received an invitation from the governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to be its guest in a celebration and welcome on 26 November, which he accepted. When he arrived in Boston he received orders to take command again of the Department of the Northeast, relieving Major-General Crozier, who had retired. He assumed command of this department on 1 December, and has remained there since (1921).

WARDWELL, William Thomas, pioneer oil refiner and capitalist, b. in Bristol, R. I., 1 Feb., 1827; d. in New York City, 3 Jan., 1911, son of William Taylor and Mary (Hawes) Wardwell. The earliest representatives of his father's family in this country were William and Thomas Wardwell, who came from England to Boston in 1633. Uzal Wardwell, son of William, was a freeman in the town of Bristol (originally called Mount Hope Neck) in 1681, when the place received its present name, and died there, 25 Oct., 1732, at the age of 93. He was the father of several children, one of whom, Joseph (b. 30 July, 1686), married Martha Gideon. A son by this marriage, John Wardwell (b. 12 Oct., 1720), married Phoebe Howland, 11 Oct., 1741, a descendant in the third generation from John Howland, one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims. John and Phoebe Wardwell were the parents of twelve children. Allen Wardwell, their youngest child (b. 1 March, 1765) married Abigail Smith, daughter of Josiah Smith, 4 Sept., 1786, in Bristol, R. I. They had eight children, of whom the sixth was William, an industrious farmer and a good mechanic, and a man of superior intelligence, unusual energy, and pure character. William Wardwell's wife was a daughter of Captain John Hawes, a New Bedford whaler and ship-owner, a gentleman of wealth and high standing, who was, for a time, collector of the port of New Bedford. William Thomas Wardwell was the second of eight children. He was about nine years old when his father, having become affected with the emigration fever, and believing that the West presented the opportunities so many were seeking, re-

moved to Niles, Mich. For the next three or four years William remained with his family, working on their small farm, and becoming accustomed to the hardships of pioneer life. He received such educational advantages as the primitive schools of the settlement afforded, but obtained at home from his devout and cultivated mother more than enough to supply the deficiency. At thirteen, he left the farm to accept employment as clerk in the office of his uncle, Samuel W. Hawes, of Buffalo, who was then engaged in the oil business. He rapidly developed surprising business ability for one of his years. By the time he attained his majority, he had acquired such an insight into the trade and a command of its facilities, that he engaged in business on his own account. His shrewd sense and enterprise enabled him to make a success of his venture, and he was on the road to fortune when petroleum was discovered in Pennsylvania. The discovery revolutionized the business in which he was engaged, but Mr. Wardwell, who was one of the first to appreciate the extent and value of the discovery, erected a large refinery at Buffalo. He put his usual energy and ability into this new venture, and was soon occupied with the manufacture of the new product. When it became evident that the great business in petroleum was to be for export, Mr. Wardwell cast his eyes toward New York. He saw the advantage of Hunter's Point, L. I., as a location for a refinery to supply the export trade, and having found a half-completed factory building, conveniently situated near Newtown Creek, purchased it. Here Mr. Wardwell, after making many alterations to the building, began the operation of the pioneer oil refinery on Long Island. He kept increasing the capacity of his factory with the demands made upon it, so that, in 1875, when purchased by the Standard Oil Company, it was one of the largest in the East. After selling his factory, Mr. Wardwell became connected with the Devoe Manufacturing Company, then one of the largest oil enterprises in the United States. He purchased a controlling interest in the company and was actively connected with the organization in the capacity of treasurer. About this time the Standard Oil Company was being organized, and Mr. Wardwell was so well known in the oil business that he became one of the original incorporators. He served the company in many capacities, and was its treasurer until ten years before his death, when he retired from active business life. He was always actively interested in the temperance movement, but his attention became absorbingly drawn to it in the fall of 1884, during a series of meetings held at Chickering Hall, New York City. Having joined the society under whose auspices the meetings were held, he was chosen its treasurer, and threw himself with vigor into the work. From his ample means he contributed liberally to the support of the Prohibition party. In the summer of 1896, he was Prohibition candidate for mayor of New York City, but he was defeated. His name headed the Prohibition ticket in the gubernatorial election in 1900, but suffered defeat a second time. During his connection with the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Wardwell was president of the New York Red Cross Hospital and was allied with many other charitable in-

stitutions. He was also a trustee of the Colonial Trust Company and the Greenwich Savings Bank. Mr. Wardwell was also a member of the National Arts Club, the New York Zoological Gardens, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New England Society, the Sons of the American Revolution and the New York Chamber of Commerce. In 1852, he married Eliza W. Lanterman, of Binghamton, N. Y., who died in 1887. He married his second wife, Martha Wallace, daughter of Dr. Samuel Wallace Ruff, U. S. N., in 1889. He was the father of eight children, only two of whom survive him, one son, Allen Wardwell, and one daughter, Mrs. Frank H. Jones.

EPSTEIN, Jacob, merchant, b. in Taurogen, Russia, 28 Dec., 1864, son of Isaac and Jennie Epstein. He spent his early youth, and attended school in his native town. In 1881, at the age of seventeen, he left Russia, seeking the wider opportunities of America, and bringing to it no capital save his brains, energy, and an unusual degree of adaptability. He located in Baltimore, Md., where almost immediately after his arrival, he started a small notion store on Barre street, which, under his able management, gradually developed into the great enterprise now known as the American Wholesale Corporation (Baltimore Bargain House). New buildings were added from time to time as the business expanded until, in 1917, the concern occupied 1,175,000 square feet (about twentyseven acres) of floor space. Almost the entire block in the heart of the business section of Baltimore, bounded by Howard and Liberty streets, is occupied by the offices and showrooms, and the entire block bounded by Scott, Wicomico, Cross and Stockholm streets is occupied as a storage warehouse, while other large buildings at Baltimore, Eutaw, Eagle and Payson streets house the clothing, shirt and over-all factories. In addition to these, several cloak and suit factories produce a tremendous output. The output of this establishment is very large, the annual sales averaging well between thirty-eight and forty million dollars. The weekly payroll is one of the largest in the city, including twenty-five hundred persons, counting both factory and clerical employees. An exceptionally able organizer as well as a far-sighted business man, Mr. Epstein accomplished his results through the application of the Golden Rule. In speaking of his success, he said: "There is no secret about the success of the American Wholesale Corporation (Baltimore Bargain House). When I started, I made up my mind to build a business strictly on honor. Every article must be exactly as represented or the goods must be returned. I have the distinction of being the first wholesaler in America who marked goods in plain figures and then sold them strictly at one price; in fact I believe I am the only wholesaler today who is strictly doing this. If any man in my employ should deviate from this one-price system I would discharge him no matter how important he might be." Mere personal advantages, however, have never appealed to Mr. Epstein unless shared by the fellow members of his community, and his unique and sound business methods have brought to the city of Baltimore many benefits. One incident which may be mentioned as

worthy of note, was his idea of chartering a number of the steamers of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company to convey merchants from Florida and Georgia, at his own expense, to visit the wholesale market of Baltimore, without restricting such merchants as to where they should purchase their goods, thus expending a considerable amount in order to convince buyers of the great advantages of Baltimore as a wholesale market. In addition to the great business of the American Wholesale Corporation (Baltimore Bargain House), he is identified with a number of other prominent enterprises, among them the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, as director and the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, also as director, and is also a director of the National Exchange Bank. Mr. Epstein not only figures prominently in the commercial life of Baltimore, but is known as one of that city's greatest philanthropists, his name always leading among the contributors to any good cause, and apart from his public benefactions, aids in hundreds of unknown cases of distress. For a number of years he has given largely also to the Federated Charities and other worthy organizations. One of his most noted philanthropies is the Jewish Home for Consumptives, located at Reisterstown, Md., which he founded in 1907. This hospital, which he constructed on a farm of seventy-five acres, at a cost of \$40,000, he presented to the Jewish Charities. Without confining his interests to Jewish charities alone, Mr. Epstein contributed generously to the fund for the Young Men's Christian Association new building in Baltimore; donated a cottage to Eudwood Sanatorium, and contributed largely toward the endowment of Johns Hopkins University. While declining several offices of public trust, municipal and state, which were offered him, Mr. Epstein's interest in charitable work led him to accept an appointment, under Mayor Malster, to the Board of Supervisors of City Charities; also an appointment to the Board of Eudwood Sanatorium. In 1920 he was appointed one of the five members of the Public Improvement Commission, a body authorized to direct the expenditure of \$41,000,000 for improvements in the city and waterfront of Baltimore. While his actual school days were few, Mr. Epstein has never ceased to be a student, and by wide reading, travel, and observation has become a thoroughly cultivated man, a lover and connoisseur of art, and a patron of music. In his beautiful mansion at the entrance of Druid Hill Park, is one of the most valuable art collections in Baltimore, including many notable paintings of famous masters. His great appreciation of music was manifested when he became one of the chief promoters in bringing the Metropolitan Opera Company to Baltimore for engagements during the winter of 1909-10. He is a director of the Baltimore Museum of Art, Citywide Congress, Eudwood Sanatorium, Federated Jewish Charities, Industrial Corporation of Baltimore, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Clothiers' Board of Trade, Babies Milk Fund Association, United Hebrew Charities and founder and director of the Jewish Home for Consumptives. He is vice-president of the Maryland League to En-



Jacob Epstein

force Peace, and is one of the Executive Board of the National Red Cross Society. He is a member also of the Phoenix, Suburban and Clover clubs, and is a Thirty-Second degree Mason. Mr. Epstein married in Baltimore in 1890, Lena, daughter of Lazarus Weinberg, a retired merchant of that city. He is the father of two children: Ethel Epstein, who is the wife of A. Ray Katz; and Marion Epstein, wife of Sidney Lansburgh.

HEMPHILL, Alexander J., financier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Aug., 1856; d. in New York City, 29 Dec., 1920, son of William K. and Sarah J. (McCune) Hemphill. He received his education in the public and high schools of Philadelphia, and was graduated at the Central High School in 1875. His original intention was to enter college, and he had studied with private tutors to that end, but instead he entered the accounting office of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Here his remarkable tact, coupled with his ability to make friends and to handle men, enabled him to progress rapidly from the position of clerk through various grades of the service, until in 1883 he left the Pennsylvania, after an association of eight years, to accept the position of secretary of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. He was at that time twenty-seven years old, and it was said the youngest man in America holding such an office. Mr. Hemphill remained with the Norfolk and Western Railroad until 1910, a period of twenty-two years, during which time he participated in and was to a great measure responsible for the remarkable development and growth of that system. In 1896, when the general offices of the road were transferred to New York City, he made that city his headquarters, but, in 1902, upon the return of the offices to Philadelphia, again took up his residence in that city. In this service he won national reputation as one of the most capable railroad men in the country, an able executive and astute financier. In 1905 Mr. Hemphill left the Norfolk and Western and retired permanently from railroading, to return to New York City to accept a call from prominent financiers of that city to become vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company. Three years later he was elected to the board of directors of that institution, and early in the year 1909, following the resignation of John W. Castles, who left the Guaranty Trust to become president of the Union Trust Company, Mr. Hemphill automatically became the head of the Guaranty Trust Company, and on 8 Dec., 1909, was elected to the presidency. About the time of Mr. Hemphill's accession to the presidency, control of the company had been acquired by H. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan and Company. Prior to this the Morton Trust Company and the Fifth Avenue Trust Company had already been merged with the Guaranty Trust, its deposits amounted to more than \$130,000,000, and it ranked as one of the leading banking houses of the country. Mr. Hemphill served as president of the institution until 1915, when he became chairman of the Board of Directors, serving in that capacity until his death. As one writer says of him: "The events of Mr. Hemphill's life were not of the sort that the general public hears about through the newspapers or otherwise, and it is only by a statement of the many po-

sitions held by him that an idea may be gained of his power and prominence in the world of finance." He was a member of the board of directors of the American Surety Company of New York, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the Locomobile Company, the Appraisals Corporation, the Audit Company of New York, the Autosales Corporation, the California Railway and Power Company, the Castner, Curran and Bullitt Company, the Electric Bond and Share Company, the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company, the Italian Discount and Trust Company, the Lehigh Power Securities Corporation, the Mechanics Trust Company of New Jersey, the Missouri-Pacific Railway Company, the New York Dock Company, the Richmond Light and Railroad Company, the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, the General Securities Corporation, the Southern Cotton Oil Company, the Southfield Beach Railroad Company, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, the United Gas and Electric Corporation, the United Gas and Electric Engineering Corporation, the United Railways Investment Company, the United States Safe Deposit Company, the Utah Securities Corporation, the Valier Montana Land and Water Company, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, and the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. In addition to all of these numerous interests Mr. Hemphill devoted much time and gave freely of his money to a number of philanthropic and patriotic causes. He was vice-president of the Friendly Aid Society, a trustee of the Society for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women, and chairman of the finance committee of the Boy Scouts. During the World War he threw himself unsparingly into its needs and works. He was treasurer of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and chairman of the committee appointed by the President to cooperate with that commission, and in connection with that work visited Europe in 1916, even before the United States had entered the struggle. He was a member of the executive committee of the Refugees' Relief Fund and of the finance committee of the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies, director of the finance committee of the National Security League, member of the France-American Society, and treasurer of the Food for France Fund. He was also active and notably efficient in the various Liberty Loan Drives. In recognition of his relief work abroad he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the government of France, while he received from the King of Belgium the Order of the Crown and the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. On the occasion of Mr. Hemphill's death the New York "Tribune" published the following editorial: "By the death of Alexander H. Hemphill, New York, and especially the financial community, loses one of the pillars of its strength. As a directing head of one of the country's chief financial institutions, he was one who placed character first—would rather lend to men than on collateral. He displayed what it means to be a sound banker, mindful of the duties of a wide trusteeship. He guarded faithfully the interests confided to his care, and yet had time and

inclination to be a counselor of weight in all that pertained to the public's welfare. And, like most conspicuous Americans who have ended at the top, he began at the bottom. Owing little to inheritance, his career tells again the old, old story that America is opportunity to those who will." Mr. Hemphill was president of the Automobile Club of America, and a member of the following clubs: the Pilgrims', Bankers' Century, Down Town, Economic, Metropolitan, Recess, Union League, and Rocky Mountain clubs; the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Country Club of Rumson, N. J., and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia. He married, 29 April, 1880, Jeannette Cadmus of Philadelphia. They were the parents of four children: Jeannette Hemphill, who married Charles Bolte of Pelham, N. Y.; Clifford Hemphill, a member of the firm of Hemphill, Noyes and Company; Albert W. Hemphill of Montclair, N. J., and a member of the firm of Hemphill and Wells; and Meredith Hemphill.

ROBERTSON, Joseph Andrew, capitalist, b. in Robertson County, Tenn., 31 Dec., 1849, son of Hugh and Martha Ann (White) Robertson. His maternal great-grandfather, James White, a native of North Carolina (b. in 1737), served in the Revolutionary War. Having received his pay in a land-war warrant, he located on the north bank of the Holston River, on a tract which, in 1791, was selected by Governor William Blount as the capital of the southwest. It was laid out in town lots, named Knoxville, and the sale of this land soon attracted to itself a population whose purchase of his property made White a wealthy man. In 1793, the fort, which he had erected previous to the settlement of Knoxville, was attacked by fifteen hundred Indians and was defended by Mr. White and forty settlers until the approach of General Sevier and his riflemen. James White was a member of the territorial legislature, which founded the state of "Franklin"; was a territorial delegate in Congress in 1794-95; and two years later, following the admission of Tennessee into the Union, was elected to state senate, and afterwards chosen speaker. His son, Hugh Lawson White, grandfather of Colonel Robertson, was one of the ablest and most remarkable men of the new southwest. Beginning his study of law in a small log office in the backwoods, whither he had removed with his parents, he volunteered in a war with the Cherokees, at the age of seventeen, and doubtless decided the battle of Etowah by mortally wounding their leading chief, King Fisher. At the age of twenty-eight he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, served successively as United States district attorney, state senator, and United States senator, succeeding General Andrew Jackson. In 1835 he was nominated for the presidency. Colonel Robertson's father (b. 1811) was a planter and capitalist, State Senator of Tennessee, and commissioner on a special diplomatic mission to France. He was killed in action at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., in 1862. Joseph A. Robertson was educated at Cumberland University, and was admitted to the bar of Memphis, Tenn., in 1872. Shortly afterward he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he practiced law for twenty years. At the end

of this period, in 1887, Colonel Robertson engaged in extensive railroad construction work in Monterey, Mexico, taking charge of the building and operation of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, of which he was general manager until 1895. He then terminated this connection to engage in wider activities. In Monterey and its vicinity he found a fertile field for manufacturing and in a short time became one of the leading factors in the industrial and commercial development of this portion of Mexico. He organized and was president of the Monterey Foundry and Machine Company, the Monterey Wire and Nail Company, and the Roller Process Flour Mill Company. Turning aside from purely industrial pursuits, he established the La Eugenia orange grove at Montemorlos, thus demonstrating the production of high grade citrus fruits on Mexican soil and in Mexican climate. He established the Hacienda La Carlota, and erected the largest sugar mill of the kind in the republic. He also established, and owns, the Monterey Brick Manufacturing Company, the largest in Mexico. Later he extended his operations to the public utilities of Monterey, obtaining the concession for establishing a system of water works and drainage for the city, involving an expenditure of \$13,000,000. In association with other capitalists, he purchased and rebuilt the electric street railway system of Monterey. He took an active part in the construction of jetties at the mouth of the Panuca River and in important harbor improvements at Tampico. He constructed and owned the Mineral Railway and Terminal Company at Monterey; and built a railway line into the mineral regions of the Sierra Madre Mountains. He founded and owns the "Monterey News," which prints English and Spanish editions daily. He has been identified with important financial affairs in New York City for many years and is a member of the firm, (vice-president) of Stallforth and Company, bankers. During his long and active business career in Mexico, Colonel Robertson became known as a man of high personal honor, a tireless worker and investigator, with a remarkable knowledge of the country and its people, and his advice has been much sought after in official and private circles. He was appointed a delegate from the Republic of Mexico to the International Congress, and was diplomatic advisor to the governments of Mexico that succeeded Huerta.

REA, Samuel, railroad president, b. at Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa., 21 Sept., 1855, son of James D and Ruth Blair (Moore) Rea. His earliest American ancestor, Samuel Rea, came to this country from the north of Ireland in the latter part of 1754, or early in 1755, and settled in Franklin Co., Pa. His grandfather, General John Rea, a prominent resident of Blair County, represented his district in Congress from Pennsylvania during the years 1803-11, and 1813-15. His father (1811-68), a school teacher in early life and later a merchant of Hollidaysburg, was active in behalf of public education, and was an associate judge in the Blair County Courts. Mr. Rea was educated in the public schools of Hollidaysburg, with one term of study in a private academy. Although not a university graduate, he has received several honorary



J. M. Addison

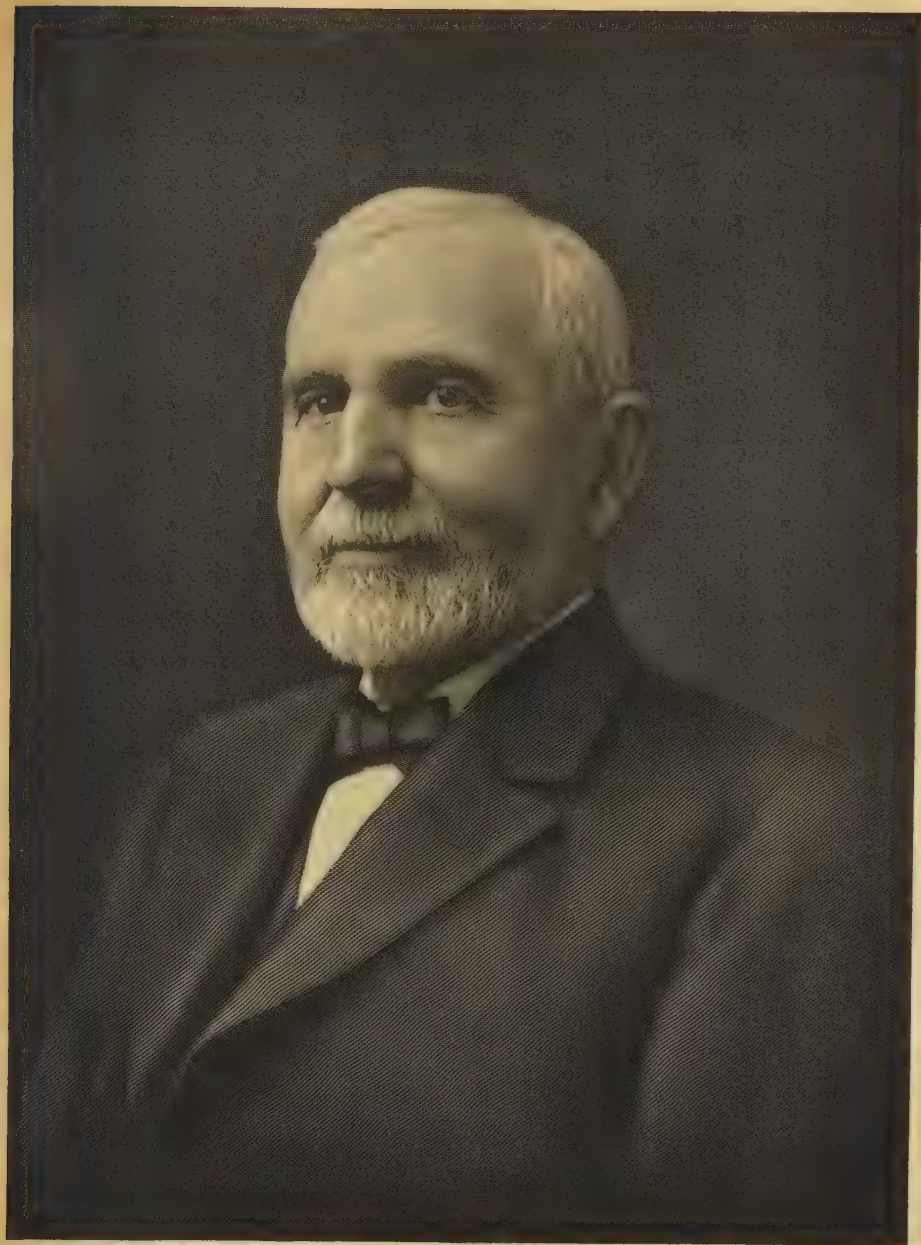
degrees from prominent educational institutions, in recognition of notable railroad construction work, completed under his direction. He left school at the age of fifteen, and, in 1871, entered the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad as chairman and rodman in the survey of the Morrison's Cove, Williamsburg and Bloomfield branches. In 1873, when practically all engineering work had come to a standstill, because of the great panic, he obtained a position in the office of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company. On reëntering the Pennsylvania Service in 1875, he began two years of work as assistant engineer in the construction of the chain suspension bridge over the Monongahela River, in Pittsburgh, and, upon its completion, was made assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company, a position which he occupied until the completion of the line. In 1879 Mr. Rea returned to the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, in the capacity of assistant engineer in charge of the extension of the Pittsburgh, Virginia, and Charleston Railway; then forming an association which, with the exception of three years spent with Maryland railroad companies, has now (1921) lasted over forty years. During 1879-83 he was engineer in charge of surveys in Westmoreland County, and of the rebuilding of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, to make it a low-grade freight line, a work which was being carried on under the direction of J. N. DuBarry, assistant to the president of the road. In 1883 Mr. Rea went to Philadelphia as assistant to Mr. DuBarry who had been elevated to the vice-presidency. His office was that of principal assistant engineer, which he held until 1888, when he was made assistant to the second vice-president. This position he retained until 1889, when he resigned to become vice-president of the Maryland Central Railway and chief engineer of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company. In 1891 ill health compelled Mr. Rea to resign from this connection, and he left his Baltimore headquarters for a rest of one year. On 25 May, 1892, he resumed his connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad as assistant to President Roberts. The day following his appointment, acting under instructions of the president, he sailed for England, for the purpose of making an examination of the terminal railways at London, and of the underground railways. Subsequently, he made a report on this work, which was of much service in building the Pennsylvania Tunnel extension into New York. In 1892, following the death of Vice-President DuBarry, Mr. Rea was assigned the manifold tasks of officer in charge of all the general construction work then in progress on the road, the acquisition of new lines and branches, and of the financial and corporate work in connection with them. He was appointed first assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 Feb., 1897; was elected fourth vice-president of the company 14 June, 1899; to third vice-president, 10 Oct., 1905; and second vice-president, 24 March, 1909, then in addition to his former duties, being placed in charge of the engineering and accounting departments. He was elected first vice-president, 3 March, 1911, and when, 8 May, 1912, the Pennsylv-

vania System discontinued the practice of designating its vice-presidents numerically, was elected vice-president. While an incumbent of this office, Mr. Rea's duties included the supervising of all of the corporate activities of the subsidiary companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, and of the promotion and construction of new lines, and acted as president or vice-president of most of these affiliated companies. Mr. Rea's election to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company occurred 13 Nov., 1912, becoming effective 1 Jan., 1913, when he succeeded James McCrea, resigned. Later he was elected to the presidency of the following companies all affiliated with the Pennsylvania: the Pennsylvania Company; the Northern Central Railway; the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad; the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad; and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. He is also a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of many other railroad corporations in the Pennsylvania System, both east and west of Pittsburgh. With his keen interest in and expert knowledge of practical engineering, Mr. Rea's work has been of incalculable value to his company and to the nation at large. He has been instrumental in pushing to a successful completion some of the most important projects and feats of engineering which the United States has undertaken. He was interested for many years in projecting a scheme for the building of a bridge over the Hudson River from Hoboken to New York City, thus eliminating the use of ferries from the New Jersey side as a means of access to the metropolis; and was one of the incorporators of the North River Bridge Company, chartered by an Act of Congress to build that bridge. The project, which at first was designed to interest all railroad companies with terminals in New York City, was not completed because of the failure of the other companies to join in the undertaking, and because the Pennsylvania Railroad had determined, after a careful examination and report by engineering experts, to build two single track tunnels under the Hudson River, and four single track tunnels under the East River, with a large station in the center of New York City. The plan was approved by President Cassatt and the board of directors of the Pennsylvania, and Mr. Rea was placed in personal charge of what was regarded as the most important and difficult piece of engineering work in this country. In recognition of the successful completion of this difficult feat under his direction, Mr. Rea was awarded the degree of Sc.D. by the University of Pennsylvania, in 1910, and by Princeton University, in 1916; and the degree of LL.D. by Lafayette College, in 1916. He also had charge of the construction of the New York Connecting Railway, including the Hell Gate Bridge over the East River, which was opened for traffic in 1917. On 11 April, 1917, he was appointed a member of the executive committee of the special committee on national defense; of the Railroads War Board; of the American Railway Association, which supervised the operation of the railroads of the United States, from that time until they were taken over by the Govern-

ment, 28 Dec., 1917. He also served as director of the department of railroads, electric railroads, highways and waterways of the transportation division of the Committee of Public Safety of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rea is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; the United States Chamber of Commerce; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers (of London); the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences; the American Philosophical Society; the Royal Society of Arts (London); and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Philadelphia and Rittenhouse clubs, of Philadelphia; the Union Club and Century Association, of New York; and the Metropolitan Club, of Washington. He married Mary, daughter of George Black, an iron manufacturer and prominent financier of Pittsburgh.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, b. in Gardenplain, Whiteside County, Ill., 3 July, 1844, son of Thomas and Margaret (Laughlin) Wilson. His father (1812-83), a native of Glasgow, Scotland, came to the United States in 1833. He located as a pioneer farmer in Kane County, southwest of Chicago, which was then changing from an Indian trading post to a frontier city. In 1841 he removed to a larger farm at Gardenplain, Whiteside County, to which he brought his young wife, a daughter of Alexander Laughlin, a native of Pennsylvania, also of Scotch ancestry. Through an accident in childhood, John P. Wilson was incapacitated for the hard work of a farm, and early turned his mind to preparation for college. In 1861, after such education as he could obtain at the neighborhood district school, he entered Knox College, Galesburg, where he was graduated A.B. in 1865. The following year he was an instructor at Knox College, and at the same time began his study of the law. In the spring of 1867 he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and began practice in the office of Borden, Spafford and McDaid, in Chicago. Upon the dissolution of this firm a year later he continued for two years in the office of John Borden, its former senior member; and, in 1870, became a member of the law firm of Spafford, McDaid and Wilson. Through successive changes of associates, the style of this firm finally became Wilson, Moore and McIlvane. For half a century, Mr. Wilson has been in the active practice of his profession, and for thirty years has been recognized as one of the first lawyers—if not the first—at the Chicago bar. Very early in his practice he attained eminence as an expert on questions relating to taxes, special assessments and real estate titles; and, during his entire professional career, his opinion in these matters has been widely sought. But his practice has been general. The strength of his reasoning, the clarity of his statements, the keen analysis and convincing logic of his arguments, supported by a high character and an unflinching industry, early won him valuable clients and a foremost place in his profession. Many years ago a justice of the supreme court of Illinois said: "No man comes before our court who makes such clear statements. We may not always agree with his argument, but we always understand what it is." In recent years his work has been confined almost en-

tirely to courts of last resort, and to office practice in connection with important corporate and testamentary questions. In his private practice Mr. Wilson has been engaged in many important causes, some of them of special public interest. In the traction questions which engrossed the public attention of Chicago for many years, Mr. Wilson was counsel for the Chicago City Railway Company. He appeared for it before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case which determined its rights under the ninety-nine-year extension Act, and also in the long negotiations ending in the ordinance of 1907, which settled all controversies, and to-day controls the operation of the city's street railways. He was one of the counsel of the International Harvester Company in the government's dissolution suit. He participated in the trial, and in the argument before the Supreme Court. He was also counsel for the Quaker Oats Company in the government's dissolution suit against it. Mr. Wilson's life has been distinctly devoted to the practice of the law. He has never held nor sought public office. Indeed, he has usually been as desirous of avoiding publicity, even of the pleasanter sorts, as most men are to attain it. Yet he has been ready and generous in giving his valuable legal services to the public. In 1888 he was employed by the mayor of Chicago to assist in solving the serious problem of city sewage disposal. He drew the act creating the sanitary district of Chicago, aided in securing its passage, and carried through the litigation which established its constitutionality. The act stands to-day as originally enacted, with few slight amendments; and under its provisions was constructed the great sanitary canal, extending from Chicago to Joliet, and costing upwards of \$35,000,000. It is one of the great engineering feats of the world and protects the water supply of Chicago. When Chicago undertook to hold the World's Columbian Exposition it was found that the state constitution disabled it from issuing the bonds necessary to provide the funds for such a gigantic undertaking. Mr. Wilson participated in drawing the necessary constitutional amendment in 1890, and the enabling legislation under it. In 1905 he was the chairman of the committee which provided for the drafting of a bill for the Municipal Court of Chicago, and abolishing the disreputable police courts and "justice shops," and he had an important part in the litigation in which this unique act was sustained and the great reform accomplished. He has been active and influential in many movements to improve the revenue laws of the state. He was a member of the committee which procured the amendment of the Revenue Act, by which town assessors were abolished, and the present system of a single board of assessors, and the board of revenue, were created in Illinois. He was president of the State Tax Commission, appointed by the governor in 1909, which made an elaborate report upon the defects of the Illinois revenue system, and prepared the constitutional amendment, adopted by the voters in November, 1916. Mr. Wilson has been a member of the Union League Club since 1881, and was its president in 1894. He is also a member of the Chicago and the University clubs. Knox College, his



John C. Wilson

alma mater, conferred upon him the degrees of A.M. in 1868 and of LL.D. in 1912. He married, 25 April, 1871, Margaret C., daughter of John D. McIlvane, of Chicago, Ill. They have had five children, three of whom, Martha, John P., Jr., and Anna M. (wife of Wm. R. Dickinson) still survive.

RUSSELL, Charles Howland, lawyer, b. 14 Dec., 1851; d. 19 Feb., 1921, son of Charles Handy and Caroline (Howland) Russell. He was of English ancestry, descended through the maternal line from John Howland, a passenger on the "Mayflower," and through the paternal line from John Russell, one of the founders of Woburn, Mass., in 1640. John Russell's great-great-grandson was Major Thomas Russell, born in Boston in 1758, who in 1777 was commissioned ensign by General Washington, and later promoted to the rank of major and aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Stark. In 1781 he retired from the army; was in business in Philadelphia until 1785, and then removed to Newport, R. I., and entered foreign trade. He was a commissioned officer of the Artillery Company of Newport, and later captain of a volunteer company of cavalry. His wife was Ann, daughter of Charles Handy, of Newport, and they were the parents of five children: Ann Brown, Mary, Thomas Handy, Charles Handy, and William Henry Russell. Major Thomas Russell died in 1801. Charles Handy Russell, father of Charles Howland Russell, was born in 1796. He was a merchant in Providence, R. I., until 1825, and then he removed to New York, where for over twenty years the house of Charles H. Russell and Company was prominent both at home and abroad. He was president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, a director of the New York Central and Hudson River, and of the Boston and Providence railroad companies; of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and of other corporations. He married first, Anne, daughter of Captain William Rodman, of Providence, who died in 1842, leaving four daughters; and second, in 1850, Caroline, daughter of Samuel S. Howland, of New York, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Charles Howland Russell, their eldest son, was educated at The Rectory School, at Hampden, Conn.; at Harvard University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1872; and at Columbia University, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1874. Upon leaving the Columbia Law School, he was admitted to the Bar, and entered the office of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, at that time the most distinguished law firm in the city of New York. When Mr. Evarts became Secretary of State under President Hayes, Mr. Russell was appointed his private secretary, and spent the years from 1877 to 1880 in Washington. He was obliged to return to New York in 1880, because of his father's ill-health, and with Mr. Frederic B. Jennings founded the law firm of Jennings and Russell. In 1894 this firm was consolidated with Bangs, Stetson, Tracy and MacVeagh, under the style of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings and Russell, which, upon the death of Mr. Tracy, became Stetson, Jennings and Russell. For nearly thirty years this firm maintained a position and reputation second to none at the American bar and it is an interesting fact

that its three distinguished members died within nine months of each other during the years 1920-21. While always actively engaged in professional practice, and never of robust health, Mr. Russell, nevertheless, gave much time to the service of the church, the state and the city. He was one of the organizers of the Washington Centenary in 1889, and was active in the Good Government Club Movement in 1893, taking part in the East-side Cart-tail campaign and speaking at mass meetings. He was always keenly interested in foreign affairs and governmental policies, and when, in 1900, John Hay became Secretary of State, it was only Mr. Russell's absence in Europe, suffering from a breakdown in health, that prevented his appointment to the position of Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Russell was a member of the Municipal Art Commission for five years (1908-13), and served at various times on important committees of the Bar Association and of the University and Harvard clubs. He was a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal Diocese of New York during 1906-13, and again during 1915-19; and was its secretary in 1912-13 and 1917-19. At the time of his death he was counsel for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; senior member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Commerce in New York; a member of the board of directors of the Mexican Telegraph Company, and of the All-American Cable Company. He was a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library; president of St. Luke's Hospital; senior warden of the Church of the Epiphany; president of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode Island, and a member of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. His club memberships included the Union, Century, University, Metropolitan, Harvard, Church, City, Downtown, and Country, of New York, and the Garden City Golf Club of Garden City, Long Island. Among the resolutions passed at the time of his death the following extracts from those of the National Bank of Commerce afford an excellent example of the respect in which he was held: "All interested in the National Bank of Commerce in New York are his debtors for the signal service Mr. Russell rendered as a director over a period of thirty-six years and for the high conception of trusteeship and fiduciary responsibility which distinguished that service. He had an abiding faith in the growth and expanding economic usefulness of the Bank and his name cannot but be inseparably associated with that expansion. Mr. Russell also performed with conscientious fidelity the duties devolving upon the chairman of the Committee of the Board responsible for the annual examination of the accounts, investments and general administration of the Bank. The hold Mr. Russell had on the admiration and affection of his fellow-men may be explained by the breadth of his sympathies, the soundness of his judgment, the spirit of helpfulness which made him considerate and appreciative of the opinions and merits of others; the desire for equity and justice which characterized his actions, and the firmness of his adherence to settled convictions. His sincere and noble character and

the attainments which made him an ideal American citizen, challenge emulation." Mr. Russell married in 1890, Jane, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, and had three children: Charles Howland, Jr., Henry Potter and Geraldine Elizabeth.

GORTER, Nathan Ryno, physician, b. in Baltimore County, Md., 25 April, 1860; d. in Baltimore, 1 June, 1918, son of Gosse Onno and Mary Ann (Polk) Gorter. His father was the Belgian Consul in Baltimore for thirty years; his mother was a cousin of President James K. Polk, of Bishop Leonidas Polk and of Dr. W. W. Polk, the distinguished New York surgeon. Dr. Gorter was born at the Relay House, now St. Denis, Baltimore County, where his parents resided from 1859 to 1865. He was named for "the old Emperor," Dr. Nathan Ryno Smith, who was an intimate friend of his father. He was educated at the private school of Charles M. Maguire in Baltimore, where his parents resided after 1865, and at the Anne Arundel County Academy, near Millersville, which was the family home from 1870. He attended lectures at the medical school of the University of Maryland, where he was graduated in the spring of 1879. For several years he was associated in practice with Dr. Alan P. Smith. Early in his career he studied in Vienna, and shortly after the Johns Hopkins Hospital was opened, pursued a course of post-graduate work at this institution. Dr. Gorter was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the splendid food and drug act of Maryland, as a result of which a Department of Food and Drugs was established in the Maryland State Board of Health. In 1912 Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough appointed him a member of the State Board of Health, a position which he held to the time of his death. During his six years on the State Board of Health he was ever on the alert for the betterment of the health of the citizens of Maryland. In January, 1913, he was appointed Health Commissioner of Baltimore City, and held this position until 1 Oct., 1915. His administration of civic health matters has never been excelled in the history of the city, and the citizens were loath to have him relinquish the office which he had so ably filled. In the fall of 1917 Governor Emerson C. Harrington appointed him the medical member of the State Exemption Board. He and his colleagues worked early and late and it was his own strenuous and enthusiastic labor that was largely instrumental in rendering him susceptible to the general streptococcus infection which caused his death. He died while in the midst of a yeoman service to his country and to his state. Shortly before his death he was elected vice-president of the Baltimore City Medical Society. Dr. Gorter was a man of distinguished bearing. He was an excellent physician, possessing a broad grasp of health problems. Above all he was a man of sterling integrity and a true friend. His brother, the Hon. James P. Gorter, is one of the prominent judges in Maryland. In 1898 Dr. Gorter married Mary Gordon Norris, who survives him.

VAIL, Theodore Newton, capitalist, b. in Carroll Co., Ohio, 16 July, 1845; d. in Baltimore, Md., 16 April, 1920, son of Davis and Phoebe (Quinby) Vail. When Theodore had

reached the age of four, his parents removed from Ohio to Morristown, N. J. Here Davis Vail became associated with his brother, Stephen Vail, in the Speedwell Iron Works, where was built much of the machinery used in the first transatlantic steamers. Another brother, Alfred Vail, who possessed considerable mechanical and executive ability, was interested with S. F. B. Morse in the invention and promotion of the telegraph. After completing his education at the Morristown Academy, Theodore N. Vail applied himself for a time to the study of medicine, but the new medium of transference of thought soon claimed him and he learned to manipulate the key, in time becoming an expert operator. In 1868 he went to Wyoming as an operator for the Union Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Pine Bluffs, and, like Andrew Carnegie, began life as a telegraph operator. Pine Bluffs was at that time the principal supply point for wood for the Union Pacific Railway, then in course of construction. The opening was particularly fortunate for an ambitious and energetic young man for, when, in the next year, through the friendship of General Grenville M. Dodge, chief engineer of the Union Pacific, young Vail was appointed a clerk in the railway mail service, he took occasion to prepare studies on the question of distribution and despatching of the mail. Since the railway mail service was then in an undeveloped stage, Mr. Vail's ability to systematize and to organize, as shown in his reports, brought him recognition from the authorities in Washington, where he was promoted to the position of general superintendent of the railway mail service. He filled this position with remarkable efficiency, demonstrating the ability to inspire others with his own high ideals as to the quality of work. He was also instrumental in bringing about several needed reforms in the service. In 1878, almost at the beginning of these brilliant prospects, Mr. Vail had made such a name for himself as an organizer, that he attracted the attention of Gardiner G. Hubbard, one of the original promoters of the telephone, who recommended him to Thomas A. Watson, Professor Bell's earliest associate, as "a thousand-horse-power steam engine, wasting his abilities in the U. S. railway mail service." Mr. Watson offered Mr. Vail the position of general manager of the American Bell Telephone Company, which was accepted against the protest of friends. Even the most optimistic friends of the new device believed that it could be utilized for local communication only. Mr. Vail, however, had a wider vision. He not only foresaw wonderful possibilities for the telephone, but it was due to his initiative that every possible improvement was seized and utilized for the service. In 1885 he became the first president of the newly-formed American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which at first made a specialty of long-distance communication only. In 1900 the company acquired the American Bell Telephone Company, and also made such combinations with smaller and competing companies that practically all telephonic communication came under one central administration. Ten years prior to this, in 1890, Mr. Vail had retired from the telephone service and bought a



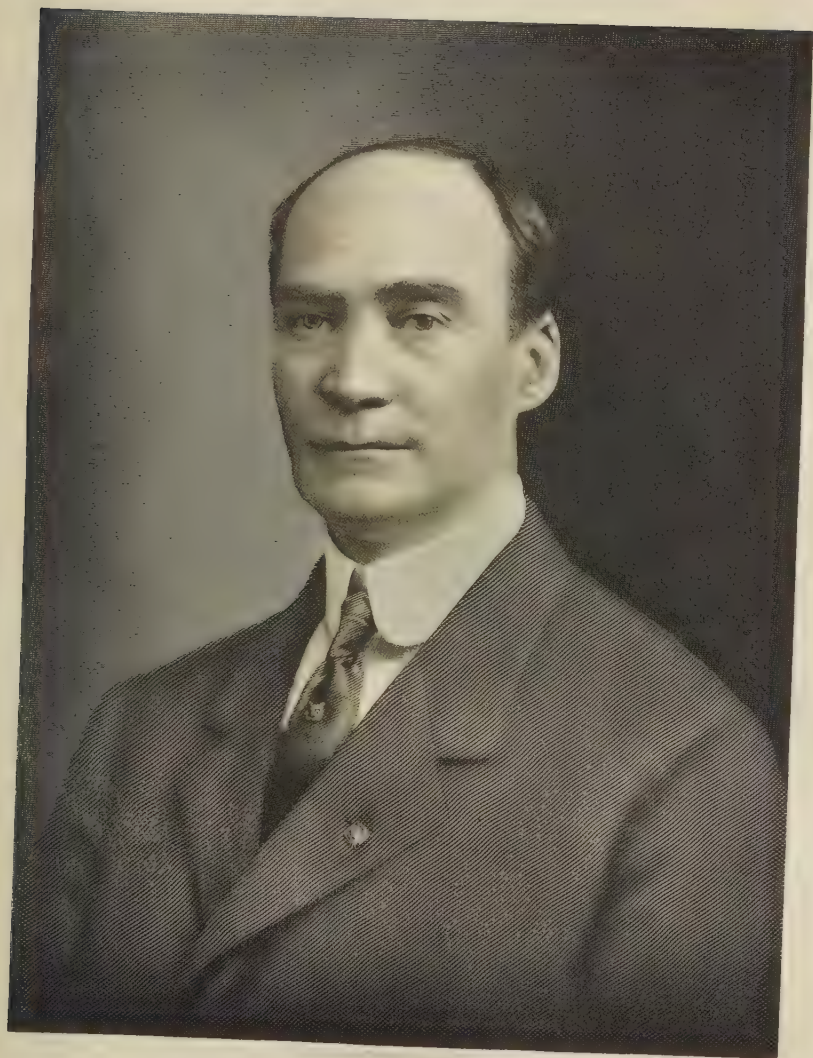
Nathan R. Grover

large farm at Lyndonville, Vt., where he devoted his time, for the next three years, to agriculture. At the end of that time he made a trip to Buenos Aires, where, upon seeing the need and possibilities of a trolley line, he obtained a Government concession near Cordoba, erected an electric power station, and converted a horse-power line into a trolley line, which he equipped with the best American cars and a complete modern service. Since the company in control of this enterprise consisted entirely of British capitalists, Mr. Vail made his headquarters in London. In 1904 he returned to his Vermont farm and again gave his energies to farming; but in the panic of 1907, when the affairs of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were in a disturbed condition, Mr. Vail was recalled to its aid, as the master mind who could handle the situation. He responded to the call and as executive head of the company elevated it to a high state of efficiency. He carried out many ambitious projects, the most important of which was the merger of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the Telephone Company, becoming the head of both of these great corporations. He resigned his presidency of the Western Union, however, in April, 1915, when the Telephone Company disposed of its telegraph interests, because of the threat of the Government to take action against a combination of utilities in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. About this affair a writer who was in close touch with the whole proceedings says: "Every one who knew Mr. Vail knew that in this purchase he had not the slightest thought or intention of violating either the letter or spirit of any law. He had been advised by the ablest counsel that the Telephone and Telegraph Company was, as he then expressed it, 'immune from any proceedings under the Sherman Anti-Trust law.' His thought and object was to enlarge the improved service from 'one policy, one system, universal service' for the company and the public. The then United States Attorney-General, Mr. McReynolds, held a different point of view. Open warfare was promptly announced in the courts. Stockholders were frightened. The prosecutions of the other great corporations were then all or nearly all under traverse in the United States. The policy of defense thus far had been technical objections by able lawyers, or attacks on the administration or the Attorney-General through the press or public utterances, or both. It was the custom, as now, to indulge in cynical criticism or open abuse. What could or should Mr. Vail do in such a situation for which he was responsible in creating? What he did do was this: With not a word or unkind criticism or resentment, he went straight to the Attorney-General, appealed to him on the ground as they were 'both patriotic citizens wishing to comply with the law, what would the Government wish him to do?' Almost instantaneously, while the semi-panic was yet in its incipency, the matter was amicably adjusted, and from that day to the present, all through the trying experiences of wire control during the war, the relations between the Government and Mr. Vail and his companies have remained cordial, with a coöperate spirit in the foreground. In congratu-

lating Mr. Vail soon after the settlement he modestly remarked, 'What could any one do but to follow the interpretation of the law as expounded by our superiors?' To my thought there is no better illustration of Mr. Vail's breadth of view, kindness, intuition for just and quick action in time of crisis or emergency than was shown by him in this instance: unless, indeed, it was not similarly shown during the Roosevelt administration. The President had vigorously advocated better public control and official regulation of private corporations. The so-called vested interests were up in arms. Everything in sight from bootjacks to bad eggs were mentally hurled at the White House and its aggressive occupant, and the far-away cry was reflected in the newspapers all over the country. Mr. Vail at once turned the tide by advising the telephone company and the public that 'regulation was all right. The thing to accomplish was to have the right hand of regulation.' The response by the company, the press, and the public was immediate, and the growing antagonism between the Government and the rising popular tide for regulatory control was from that time materially subdued until it became, as now, the fixed national policy." Mr. Vail remained in office as president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company until June, 1920, when the lines were returned to private ownership. He was not only its nominal head, but he was from the first the promotor of the popular use of the telephone; the first man to establish long-distance communication by telephone, and when past seventy years of age was the initiative head of a system numbering 11,000,000 telephone subscribers, and representing an investment of \$1,500,000,000. When Mr. Vail became connected with the Company the telephone stations numbered 2,900,000; on 31 Dec., 1919, there were 11,795,745. The total mileage of the lines increased, during the same period, from 7,469,000 to 24,162,000. In 1906, the year before Mr. Vail became president, the gross revenues of the Bell System were about \$112,000,000. During the year 1919, the system was operated for the first seven months by the Government and for remaining five months by the company. In these five months the gross revenues were about \$168,000,000, or at the annual rate in excess of \$400,000,000. In December, 1919, the pay-roll included 209,860 employees, just double the number in 1906; while the number of stockholders had increased from 18,964 to 140,000, including many employees. On the tenth anniversary of his election to the presidency of the company, Mr. Vail's services were recognized by his friends and associates in the presentation of a gold medal bearing the inscription: "Presented by his friends and associates in recognition of forty years' service, 1877-1917, to the Bell Telephone System, as pioneer, builder, counsellor, chief, on the tenth anniversary of his election as president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company—April 30, 1917. He made neighbors of a hundred million people." It is said that many persons who ridiculed the first telephone line, from Boston to Providence, as "Vail's side-show" lived to see his lines connect New York and San Francisco, in 1915, thirty-five

years later; and, in October of that year, the operation of the wireless telephone from the Government station at Arlington, Va., when words were recorded simultaneously at Honolulu, and at the Eiffel Tower, in Paris. Mr. Vail's farm at Lyndonville, Vt., is conspicuous, not as a wealthy man's hobby, but as probably the greatest factor in the modern agricultural development of the state of Vermont. The nucleus of this farm, which he purchased in the eighties, was the little white house, around which he built the very large residence where he spent much of his time. Although from the first it was Mr. Vail's intention to present the structure to the state, to serve the purpose of an agricultural training school, there is no trace of institutional architecture. There he installed a \$40,000 pipe organ, upon which he was a skillful performer, and he brought from New York some of the finest musicians to give concerts to which he invited the country people for miles around. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vail collected many valuable pictures and art objects. The large green houses contain many tropical plants, and in them Mr. Vail raised his favorite fruits and the chrysanthemums for which the estate was famous. Being intensely interested in farming and stock-breeding, his barns held some fine imported Brown-Swiss cattle, Percherons, French coach horses and Kentucky-bred saddle horses. There was a yearly yield of 10,000 tons of hay, fifty acres of corn, 150 acres of oats, 500 acres of silage stuff, and ten acres of potatoes. The mansion with grand towers faces Burke Mountains, and overlooks the valley in which lies Lyndon Centre. Mr. Vail was a neighborly citizen, and actively interested in the activities of his fellow-townsmen. Lyndonville was his legal residence for years, and he was president of the Lyndonville Creamery Association, and the Lyndonville National Bank. In 1910 he established a school of agriculture, the boys of which have the use of many of the facilities of Speedwell Farms, as his estate was called. This institution met with marked success, and, in 1915, Mr. Vail offered his place to the Vermont Legislature as a school for girls. To the members of the Legislature he wrote: "I desire to use my energy and means to demonstrate the utility, necessity and advantage of schools for girls, where they may be thoroughly trained in all the home life industries and economics to make good homes and housewives." Mr. Vail's activities aside from the telephone and the period of his South American public utility interests covered a great variety of corporations, and during his later life he was prominent in railroad circles as an advisor on management and corporate service. When the Boston Railroad Holding Company was organized in 1909, to enable the New Haven to control the Boston and Maine Railroad, Mr. Vail was admitted as a member. He also served as director on both the New Haven and the Boston and Maine, but resigned from both boards soon after the Department of Justice interfered with them. He was also president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, during the short period when the telephone interests controlled that big corporation. Shortly before his death, he was again

elected a director of the reorganized Boston and Maine Railroad. He was an officer or director in many corporations, notably: the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which he was chairman of the board of directors; American Bell Telephone Company, of which he was president and director; American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey; the Bell Telephone Company of Canada; the Central Union Telephone Company; the Chicago Telephone Company; the Cincinnati and Suburban Telephone Company; the Cleveland Telephone Company; the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company; the Iowa Telephone Company; the Michigan State Telephone Company; the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company; the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company; the Nebraska Telephone Company; the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; the New York Telephone Company; the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company; the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company; the Providence Telephone Company; the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company; the Southern New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company; and the Wisconsin Telephone Company. He was also a director in the Western Electric Company, of which the Bell companies are the largest customers; a trustee of the American Surety Company of New York; a director of the Astor Trust Company of New York, and of the Blaugas Company of America; president and director of the Cordoba Light and Power Company; a director of the Cordoba Light, Power and Traction Company, Ltd.; of the Empire City Subway Company; of the First National Bank of New York; director of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, and of the United States Rubber Company. He was also a member of the board of overseers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Great as was Mr. Vail as a constructive business leader, he was equally notable as a public-spirited and philanthropic citizen. He was a great reader; a speaker and writer of no mean ability, and a man of cultivated tastes in literature and the fine arts. He was possessed of immense enthusiasm and energy; had an infinite capacity for work, and, back of it all, a remarkable physique, being six feet two inches tall, with a weight of 280 pounds. Many things have been written about Theodore N. Vail, both during his life-time and after his death. On the latter occasion an editorial published in the Boston "Evening Transcript," of 16 April, 1920, said in part: "Two things went together to make the fame of Theodore Newton Vail, who is dead at Baltimore. These things were intelligence and integrity; and in his character each of them was as broad and sound as the other. He was a living, breathing, acting and thinking expression of Yankee 'gumption,' and he annexed himself to the record of Yankee achievement by adopting that Boston invention, the telephone, practically at its birth—by developing it from this local point of vantage into the effective speaking voice of the world, and then by setting a pace for New England agri-



Geo. Weston



culture and agricultural education with which our farm people will some time catch up, though they lag behind it now. For though it was as the business genius of the telephone and telegraph that Mr. Vail is now known, the solid and practical development of agriculture was after all his chief thought—he never ceased to declare that every-day farming was the leading industry in the world, the really big thing, throwing telephone and telegraph into the shade; and some day his demonstrations, his experiments, his suggestions, and above all the eminently practical education which he afforded to real farm boys, will become the foundation of a re-birth of American agriculture, so that his name will be a veritable household word on the farms as well as in our city homes. A man of initiative, of great business acumen, of vigor and confidence, most things that Mr. Vail pushed were bound to succeed. The increase of Bell telephone stock from 40 to 900 was due chiefly to the amazing patness of the invention to our daily life, but secondarily to his initiative. The words 'long distance,' 'night letter,' 'day letter,' came out of his brain and thought. He lived in big figures—not because he liked the éclat of them, and by no means from vanity, but because they responded to his initiative in the inevitable sequence of effect to cause. He was instantly recognized wherever he went as the type of the American man of success. His friends were countless in all lands. And he made them friends by a sane wisdom of comprehension in estimating problems of business, his view always being based on a true depth of analysis before passing judgment." Mr. C. W. Barron, editor and owner of the "Wall Street Journal," and the "Boston News Letter," and an intimate friend of Mr. Vail's, published a tribute to him as "An Up-builder Who Greatly Served His Fellow-Man," as follows: "Theodore N. Vail was one of the world's great up-builders. The progress of man is by lines of communication with his fellow-man. The span of Vail's life and activity covered the telephone from its inception to the present time, when the United States stands in the telephone field at the head of the world, manufacturing eighty per cent of the world's telephone apparatus and giving a telephone service across the continent unmatched elsewhere in the world. We owe to Vail and his progressive management the great progress in telephone engineering, the multiple telephone, development of the telephone, underground and overhead, and the wireless telephone. We owe to Vail the improvement in the telegraph service by the day and night letter. We owe to Vail the improvement in the cable service by the week-end letter. Although the Government forced him to separate cable and telegraph companies, to the disadvantage of the public, many of his improvements remain. He was one of the great business organizers of the world, sound in finance and sound in human service. It is declared the Telephone Company was the first to emphasize service. Before Vail's time the shibboleth of business was cheapness. Vail revolutionized American business by emphasizing service. Vail's record is unmatched in the United States as an up-

builder of service by man to his fellowman."

Mr. Vail was a Republican in political views, and was interested in Vermont state politics as a public-spirited citizen who seriously regarded his responsibility to the people, as manager of a vast public utility system. His personality was an unusual mixture of the democrat and the autocrat, in his later years leaning more toward the former. He was never afraid of public control, believing in the regulation of utilities by public commissions other than by demagogues in and out of Congress and the Legislatures, saying: "When through a wise and judicious state control and regulation all the advantages, without the disadvantages of state control, are secured, private ownership is doomed." Mr. Vail was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York; of the American Civic Alliance; of the American Museum of Natural History; of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; of the American Geographical Society; of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; of the New York Academy of Sciences; of the National Institute of Social Sciences; of the New York Maritime Exchange; of the Marine Museum of Boston; of the American Economic Association, and of the American Society of the River Platte (Buenos Aires). His clubs were the New York; Union League; New York Athletic; Automobile of America; Metropolitan; Hobby; Jekyll Island; National Arts; Railroad; Sleepy Hollow; County of Westchester; Boston Yacht; Union; Exchange; Eastern Yacht, of Boston; and Sphinx and Royal Automobile of London. He was twice married; first, in August, 1869, to Emma Righter, of Newark, N. J., who died in 1905; second, in July, 1907, to Mabel Rutledge Sanderson, of Brookline, Mass.

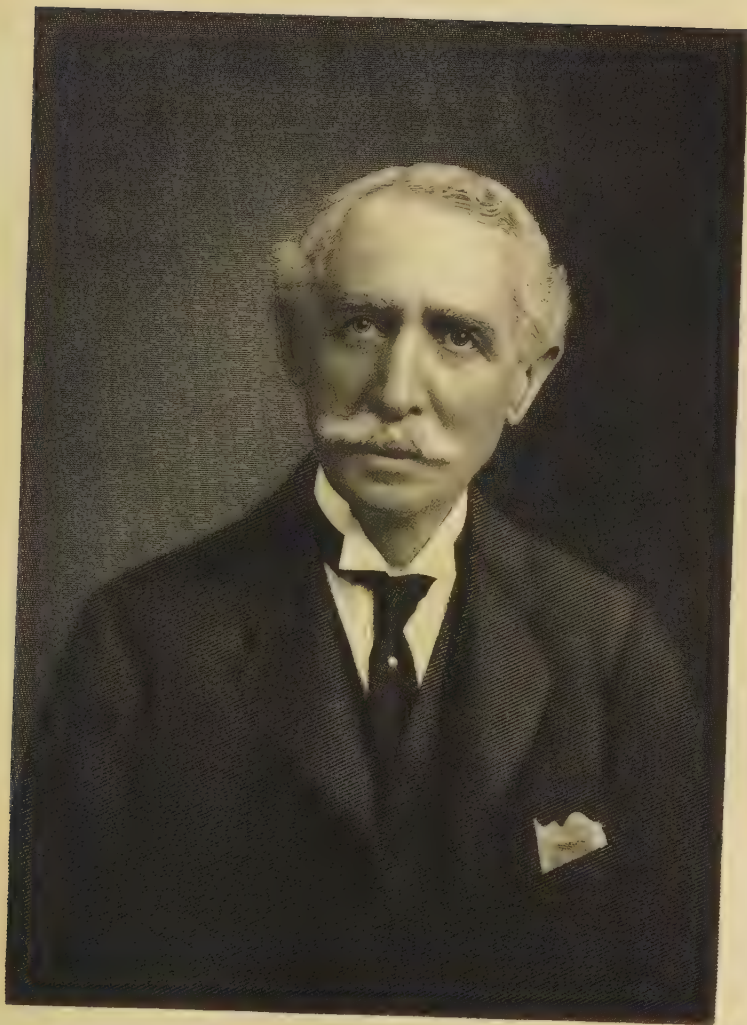
WESTON, George, consulting engineer, b. in Kalamazoo, Mich, 30 Jan., 1861; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Jan., 1920, son of John and Catherine (Clark) Weston. He received his education in the public schools at Kalamazoo and under private tutors, and then took up special studies in engineering and related topics. At various times during these years he worked to help pay for his education. His first employment was in 1881, with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, as rodman. He remained in this connection for about a year and a half, and then, until 1886, was with the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad. In 1887 he became engineer in charge of construction work for the North Chicago Street Railroad Company, and for nine years continued with this system and the West Chicago Street Railway. During this period he planned and supervised the construction of a network of trackage that later became part of the vast system of street railways in and about Chicago. Other engineering projects of much importance throughout the country were also entrusted to his care. In 1899-1900, while serving as general manager and chief engineer for the construction company he built the Tennessee Central Railroad over the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. This road, sixty-six miles in length, is considered one of the notable engineering feats of American railroading. In 1901 Mr. Weston associated himself with his brother, Charles V.

Weston, in the engineering firm of Weston Brothers. While in this business he became identified with the preliminary work leading up to the valuation of the Chicago street railways, and the passage of the 1907 street railway franchise by the City Council of Chicago. He was engineer in charge of the valuation of all the street railway property in the city, and the work of organizing the department fell upon him. This was the first step in the final perfection of the unified transportation system now in existence in Chicago, the largest street railway single head system in the world. When the Board of Supervising Engineers was formed in 1907, he was appointed assistant chief engineer in charge of the work by the Board, and in January, 1908, was appointed by Mayor Busse city representative upon the board. Throughout his career as the city's representative he was the center of the mass of actual work necessitated by the vast transportation problems that then beset Chicago. He was made engineer for the board in 1907. Mr. Weston married, 28 Jan., 1903, Georgina, daughter of Henry Becker of Dubuque, Ia.

HAZARD, Jeffery, soldier and merchant, b. in Exeter, R. I., 23 Sept., 1835; d. in Providence, R. I., 21 Nov., 1911, son of John and Margaret (Crandall) Hazard. He is descended from an old New England family, of early English origin. His father was a farmer at the time of the son's birth, but later entered business in Providence, R. I., and was a representative in the general assembly. The rugged environment in which the boy was raised, the healthy, vigorous conditions of the farm, had probably not a little influence on his later development, as it had also on his brother, the distinguished soldier, Gen. John G. Hazard. Jeffery Hazard was educated in the district schools of his native town and the public schools of Providence, R. I. After completing the course in the high school, he entered the banking business, and, at the age of twenty-five, was teller of the Providence Manufacturers' Bank. When hostilities broke out between the South and the North, and President Lincoln issued his first appeal for volunteers, Mr. Hazard was one of the first to respond. He left his home as second lieutenant of Battery A, of the First Rhode Island Light Artillery, but, before reaching the front, had been made first lieutenant and regimental adjutant. The following quotation from Bartlett's "Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers" (1867) throws some light on Captain Hazard's military career. "While connected with this battery Captain Hazard distinguished himself by his bravery in the many battles in which he took part. Among these were Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, Four Oaks, Malvern Hill, and Antietam. At the latter engagement the only officers present with Captain Tompkins were Captain Hazard, then first lieutenant, and Lieut. Charles F. Mason. The battery gained for itself great credit in this battle, holding, as it did, an advanced position under heavy infantry and artillery fire." On 1 Oct., 1862, he was promoted to his captaincy in Battery H, which had been organized in Providence under Captain Hamlin. The battery was sent under orders to Camp Berry, Washington, D. C., where it lost a great number of its men, most of whom were foreigners who

had enlisted for the bounty. Then the enlistment expired and the battery was largely depleted, for which reason it was assigned to garrison duty. Under these conditions Captain Hazard, who had no desire for a soldier's life under peace conditions, and who now saw little chance of again being assigned to active duty, resigned his commission and returned to Providence, in August, 1863. On re-entering civil life, he accepted a position with the American Wood Pulp Company, in whose mills at Royers Ford, Pa., paper was first manufactured from American wood. Captain Hazard, however, did not remain long in this business. Soon afterward he took a position with William H. Reynolds, a cotton broker in Providence, and remained with him until 1868. He then formed a partnership with A. Duncan Chapin, and under the firm name of Hazard and Chapin, they went into the cotton brokerage business in Providence. This association continued until 1894, when the firm was dissolved, and the Hazard Cotton Company was organized. Of this company Captain Hazard remained president until the time of his death. It still continues in active business, with his son, L. H. Hazard, as treasurer. At the time of Captain Hazard's death he was the oldest cotton merchant in the city of Providence. As a business man he enjoyed an enviable reputation for integrity; upon which, indeed, the later success of the firm was largely based. To this was added a keen judgment of business matters and no less of men. In politics his parents had been Democrats, but for the same reason that he had risked his life in the military service of the federal government, Captain Hazard turned toward the political party which then emphatically denounced the principle of slavery, and ever afterward remained a Republican. However, he could never be induced to accept public office. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Massachusetts Commandery; a member of the Marine Artillery Veteran Corps of Providence, and of the Prescott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a member of the Hope, Squantum and the Providence Art Clubs, and a vestryman of Grace Church (Episcopal), of Providence. On 20 Oct., 1865, Captain Hazard married Anna Hartwell, daughter of John B. Hartwell. Their children are: Laureston; Marion (Mrs. Leland H. Littlefield); Harriet Hall; and Anna Rosalind Hazard (Mrs. William H. Barnum, of Mamaroneck, N. Y.).

COOK, Douglas Purinton, manufacturer, b. in Worcester, Mass., 8 July, 1884, son of William Henry and Maroa Beatrice (Smith) Cook. His father (b. 1857) is one of the energetic leaders of the city of Worcester who have built up the industries of New England. For thirty years he has been treasurer and general manager of the George C. Whitney Company, and has served in various activities of a diversified nature, among them the Worcester County Festival Association, of which he was president (1903-07). The emigrant ancestor of the family was Walter Cook, a native of England, who settled at Mendon, Mass., in 1635. Douglas P. Cook was educated in the public schools of Worcester, and at Worcester Academy, where he prepared for Harvard College. He was graduated A.B. in



Jeffrey Hazard

1905. He became connected with the Boston Pressed Metal Company in the capacity of vice-president and superintendent, and later became vice-president and general manager. Under his able management the company has taken its place among the progressive institutions of Worcester. Mr. Cook is also vice-president of the Needham Gas Appliance Company of New York City. For many years he has served as president of the National Pressed Metal Association. He is now vice-president of the Employers' Association of Worcester; a trustee of the Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank; a member of the executive committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, and of the executive committee of the Worcester County branch of the National Metal Trades Association, and served in 1920 as chairman of the Industrial Employees Division of the "Golden Rule Fund." During the World War, Mr. Cook organized the pressed metal industry for war service, with useful results in efficiency to the Government, both at home and abroad. He was also civilian expert on pressed metal production, attached to the Gas Defense Division. Mr. Cook is a member of the Harvard clubs of Worcester, Boston, and New York; of the Lotus Club, and Bankers' clubs of New York; of the Old Colony Club; the Worcester Club; and the University Club of Worcester.

OLMSTED, John Charles, landscape architect, b. in Geneva, Switzerland, 14 Sept., 1852, son of Dr. John Hull and Mary Cleveland (Perkins) Olmsted. His father (1825-57), a native of Hartford, Conn., son of John and Charlotte (Hull) Olmsted, grandson of Benjamin and Content (Pitkin) Olmsted and of Samuel and Abigail (Dohittle) Hull, and a descendant of James Olmsted of Cambridge, Mass. (1632), and Hartford colony (1636), was a graduate of Yale, class of 1847 and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (1852). His mother was a daughter of Dr. Henry and Sarah (Jones) Perkins of Oswego, N. Y. After Dr. Olmsted's death she married, 13 June, 1859, his brother, Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903). John Charles Olmsted was a delicate child. In his walks and rambles he learned to love natural landscape, as well as the works of man. He was fond of reading for information and of collecting and studying plants and animals. During two summers (1869 and 1871 he accompanied the U. S. Geological Survey of the 40th Parallel, making natural history collections and observing natural scenery. His early education was under the care of superior governesses and in private schools. With the intention of studying medicine his studies were directed in scientific lines, and he was graduated Ph.B. at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1875. Then, however, led by inherited tendencies and through association with his uncle and step-father, he selected the profession of landscape architecture. In preparation, he spent much time studying architecture and other arts by examining many buildings, both completed and under construction; by visiting art exhibitions and studying the landscape works of Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo and other cities; by walking in Central and Prospect parks

almost daily for some years, and making careful written notes of his examinations. He also studied drafting and designing with Thomas Wisedell, freehand drawing with Frank Lathrop, and landscape gardening, arboriculture and horticulture with O. C. Bulard. He also read extensively, always making summaries and abstracts, such authors as John Ruskin, Owen Jones, William S. Gilpin, P. G. Hamerton, A. J. Downing, H. W. S. Cleveland, Ed. Andre, J. C. Loudon, Humphrey Repton and Sir Uvedale Price. In 1877-78 and again in 1894 he passed many months in Europe observing public and private grounds, making notes and accumulating photographs, books and pamphlets. He was taken into partial partnership with his step-father in 1878, and in 1884 became full partner, succeeding to the business when his step-father retired in 1895. The firm was known successively as F. L. and J. C. Olmsted, as F. L. Olmsted and Company, then Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, then again as F. L. and J. C. Olmsted, and finally as Olmsted Brothers, in association with his half-brother, F. L. Olmsted, Jr. Mr. Olmsted defines Landscape Architecture as: "The art of fitting land for human use where beauty is an important purpose." The profession is mainly concerned with public parks, towns and suburbs, and the grounds of colleges, schools, hospitals, railroad stations and residences, for which plans and specifications are as complete and thorough as are the plans and specifications of architects. Mr. Olmsted has rendered much public service through advising the United States, State, County and Municipal governments upon works of landscape architecture, in connection with street plans, public buildings and grounds, and his published writings are confined to reports directed to this end, mainly to municipal park commissioners. He was elected, largely because of his professional reputation, to membership in the American Forestry Association, the Massachusetts Forestry Association, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Massachusetts Civic Association, the Century Association of New York City, the National Arts Club, New York City, the Municipal Art Society of New York City, the American Society of Landscape Architects (of which he has been president), the American Association of Park Superintendents, the American Park and Outdoor Art Association (of which he was for years a vice-president), the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the Boston Society of Architects and the American Civic Association (of which he is a member of the advisory board). He is also a member of the Yale University Alumni Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His nonprofessional associations include membership in the Reform Club of New York City; the American Free Trade League; the American Social Science Association, the Massachusetts Anti-Double Taxation League and the American Federation of Civic Leagues. Mr. Olmsted has been pre-eminently a designer, and his firm has consistently avoided the responsibilities of land surveying and other purely mechanical work. They have made more or less elaborate designs for about one thousand public grounds and

private places, besides giving oral or written advice upon many others. The firm has also been professionally employed, usually for general plans and details, for upwards of 250 municipal reservations, parks, parkways, squares and ornamental playgrounds in fifty cities of the United States and covering some 25,000 acres, among which may be mentioned: three in Atlanta, Ga.; eleven (mostly plans for portions only) in Baltimore, Md.; twenty-seven for the municipal park commission of Boston, Mass., and thirty-six for the Metropolitan Park Commission of the Boston District; five in Brooklyn, thirteen in Cambridge, Mass.; three in Charleston, S. C.; eighteen in the southern park district of Chicago, Ill.; ten in Essex County, N. J.; six in Fall River, Mass.; twelve in Hartford, Conn.; three in Lexington, Ky.; thirteen in Louisville, Ky.; six in Lowell, Mass.; five in Malden, Mass.; three in Milwaukee, Wis.; four in Newport, R. I.; three in Portland, Me.; twelve in Rochester, N. Y.; three in Seattle, Wash.; and from one to three in twenty-six other cities of the United States. They were the responsible designers of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. They have also advised, in some cases with plans, upwards of sixty universities, colleges and endowed schools in the United States, including general plans for Leland Stanford, Jr. University, Groton School, Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, and the Middlesex School. Mr. Olmsted married, 18 Jan., 1899, Sophia Buckland, daughter of Francis A. and Caroline Barrett White, of Brookline, Mass.

JAQUES, Herbert, architect, b. in Framingham, Mass., 23 Jan., 1857; d. in Boston, 21 Dec., 1916, son of Francis and Caroline Louisa (Merriam) Jaques. His is one of the very oldest of the New England families, being descended from Henry Jaques, who came from England to Newbury, Mass., in 1634. The family of Merriam is also of very early American lineage. Francis Jaques was a prominent man in Boston's financial circles, and held the position of president of the Webster National Bank for several years. Herbert Jaques, his son, received an excellent education, first, in the Boston Latin School, and, second, in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in 1877. After completing the course in the Boston Latin School he spent a year in foreign travel, and upon his return home entered upon the study of architecture. After graduation he worked with Snell and Gregerson, and later with H. H. Richardson, one of the most famous architects America has produced. Only six years later he had accumulated the experience and force to enable him to begin for himself, and the firm of Andrews and Jaques was formed. In 1889, the style became Andrews, Jaques and Rantoul, which attained a nation-wide celebrity, with offices in Boston, Bar Harbor, and Denver, Col. The firm exemplified the finest contemporary genius in its profession, and exerted a wide influence upon public taste. However, Herbert Jaques was a man of many and varied interests, ranging from outdoor sports to work of a philanthropic character, in all of which he took an active part. Thus he will always be remembered as one of those who introduced the game of golf into this country. In 1907 and 1908 he was a member of the executive com-

mittee of the United States Golf Association, and was its president in the two years following. From 1911 to 1914 he was president of the Massachusetts Golf Association. In addition to these activities in the outdoor field, he was chairman of the executive committee of the Country Club, a position corresponding to president in other clubs, from 1912 to the time of his death. He was a charter member of the Tavern Club, famous for goodfellowship, a member of the Grand National Curling Club, and president of the Boston Curling Club. In his profession he was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, of the Boston Society of Architects, and president of his class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Being a man of broad mind and generous impulses, he early became prominent in connection with local philanthropic work. He was successful to a notable degree in organizing and managing charitable fairs and fêtes. This side of his noble nature found its fullest exemplifications and its greatest expression when the Great War broke out. He immediately became prominent in the organization of the New England Belgian Relief Fund, and later was the prime mover in the organization of the Serbian Distress Fund. From June, 1916, indeed until the day of his death, he gave his entire time to the National Allied Bazaar at Boston, of whose executive committee he was chairman. Very shortly after his sudden death, while still apparently in his prime, a number of Boston's most prominent citizens joined together to form a memorial to him. In the announcement of this plan it is stated: "The Memory of Herbert Jaques deserves perpetuation. Lover of outdoor life, architect, artist, philanthropist, and patriot, he gave of himself in so many ways that the world was made better and brighter by his life. In the hearts of those who knew him his memory will endure. But the broad and elevating influence of his manifold activities is deserving of some recognition also by the world at large." It was decided that the tribute should take the form of the endowment of a ward in hospitals, both in England and in France, for the treatment of soldiers of the Allies suffering from blindness or other injuries to the eyesight, this being most in accordance with what would have been his own personal sympathy and wish, if living. Mr. Jaques married, 26 April, 1883, Harriet Sayles Francis, of Chestnut Hill, Mass. Their children are: Harriet Sayles (Jaques) Motley, Herbert, Jr., and Louise Jaques.

CARNOCHAN, John Murray, surgeon, b. in Savannah, Ga., 4 July, 1817; d. in New York City, 28 Oct., 1887, only son of John and Harriet Frances (Putnam) Carnochan. His father, a native of Scotland, removed, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to Nassau and the West Indies, and afterwards to Savannah, Ga., where he became a wealthy planter and merchant. His mother was a grandniece of General Israel Putnam, a granddaughter of Henry Putnam, killed in the battle of Lexington, and, through her mother, a granddaughter of Doctor Fraser, a distinguished surgeon of the British army. The ancestral home of the Carnochans in Scotland was Gate House, of Fleet Kirkcudbright, in the district of Galloway, bordering on Ayrshire. To this homestead John Murray



Herbert Jones.

Carnochan, being in feeble health, was taken by his father and mother to sojourn for a year with his two maiden aunts, who had the place in their keeping. These two old ladies became so attached to him, however, that they kept him with them until he was eleven years of age. He was sent to school at Edinburgh, where he passed through the high school with honor, and afterwards entering the university, completed the course and took his degree at the age of seventeen. While a student, he came under the instruction of Professor Wilson, in philosophy, Hope, in chemistry, and Knox, in anatomy; and their influence, doubtless, guided him towards his profession, as immediately after graduation he became a student in the Royal College of Surgeons. Being recalled to America, he spent a short time at his home in Georgia, and then began the study of surgery in New York City, under the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, who afterward referred to him as his "most distinguished pupil." He also passed through the usual course of instruction at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, being graduated M.D. in 1836. He afterwards studied at the Ecole de Medicine, Paris, and for six years attended the clinical lectures of Civiale, Lisfranc, Roux, Velpeau and others. From Paris he went to London, and studied under such eminent surgeons as Sir Benjamin C. Brodie and Sir Astley Cooper, and while there was offered a partnership by the great Lister, which he declined. In 1847 he came to America, thoroughly equipped and trained for the career which he was destined to pursue, and having made his residence in New York, began his labors as a regular practitioner. On the organization of the board of immigration commissioners in 1850, Doctor Carnochan was placed in charge of the hospital for immigrants on Ward's Island, and was surgeon-in-chief for twenty-five years. In 1851 he was chosen professor of the principles and operations of surgery in the New York Medical College, and for twelve years taught large classes of students with brilliancy and effectiveness. During the Civil War this institution was discontinued on account of the loss of Southern patronage. In 1870 Doctor Carnochan was appointed health officer of the port of New York, in which position his administrative talent enabled him to establish prompt and efficient quarantine without greatly embarrassing commerce. As an operator, Doctor Carnochan received the highest commendation of the leading surgeons of Europe who had studied his cases; such as the entire lower jaw, with disarticulation of both condyles at one time, and removal of the ulna and radius while saving the arm with its functions unimpaired. In a case of chronic facial neuralgia, he performed excision of the entire trunk of the second branch of the fifth pair of cranial nerves from the infraorbital foramen, through the foramen rotundum to the base of the skull, which resulted in giving a new pathology to the disease, and, while several times successfully repeated by himself, is a feat never attempted before or since. He also performed the operation of amputation at the hip joint with entire success five times, one instance being on 18 May, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania, where he acted under orders of the surgeon-general of the U. S. Army. In the practice of ovariectomy he was unusually

skillful, and almost always successful. He performed all the more difficult operations known in surgery, and originated no less than six, as, for example, the tying of the common carotid on one side and of the external carotid on the other in hypertrophy of the tongue. He tied the femoral artery in a number of cases of varicose enlargement of the veins of the leg and thigh, and also for elephantiasis of the leg, where amputation had formerly been the only resort. He was noted as one of the most rapid operators of his time, his skill being efficient in saving much suffering to his patients. The extreme delicacy of his touch was shown in his elaborate dissection of the human foot, in which he laid bare the almost microscopic ramifications of nerve fibers, and prepared the specimen for preservation. Doctor Carnochan was a voluminous writer, and published a number of important works in practical surgery, all contributions of exceptional value to the literature of his profession. They include papers on partial amputation of the foot, "Lithotomy and Lithotripsy"; "Treatise on Congenital Dislocations" (1850); "Contributions to Operative Surgery" (nine parts, 1877-86), and translations of Sedillot's "Traite de Medicine Operatoire, Bandages et Appareils," and Karl Rotiransky's "Handbuch der pathologischen Anatomie." A number of his original papers were brilliantly illustrated, after drawings by his wife, who was a skillful artist and an enthusiastic aid to her eminent husband, in his professional career. He was married, in 1856, to Estelle, daughter of Major General William Watson Morris, U. S. A., and a great-granddaughter of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

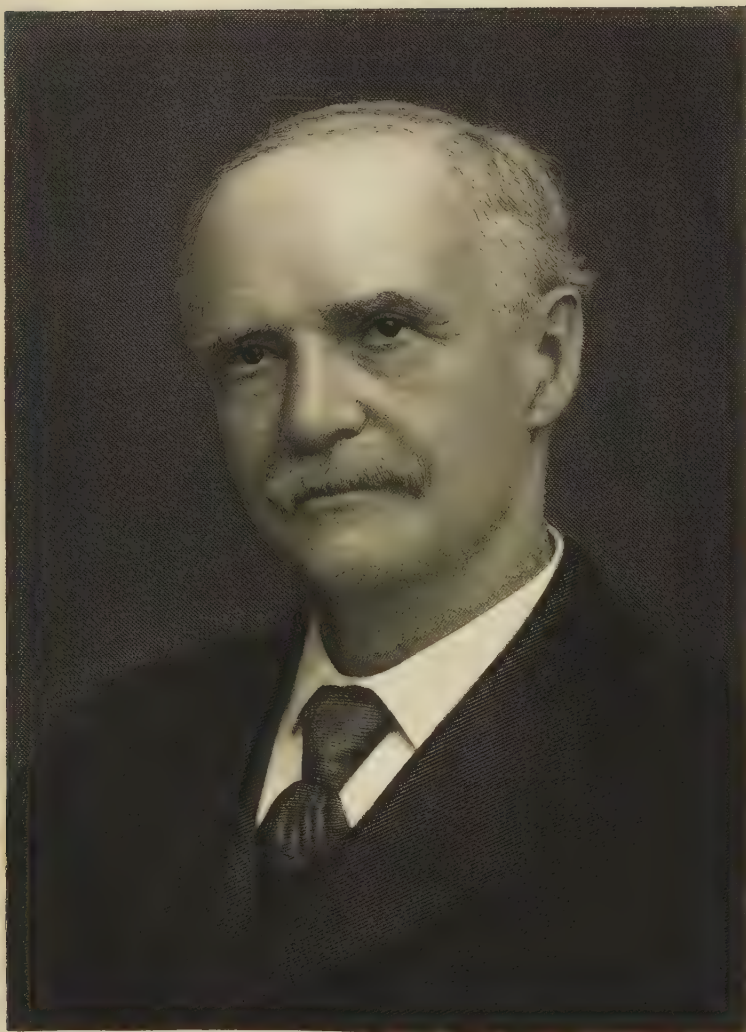
WYMAN, Ferdinand Adolphus, lawyer, financier and author, b. at Waltham, Mass., 28 Dec., 1850; d. in Boston, Mass., son of Oliver and Caroline (Chandler) Wyman. He was a descendant of Francis Wyman, a native of England, who located at Watertown, Mass., in 1642. His father (1820-85) was a shoe manufacturer, and a recognized factor in the development of this important New England industry. Ferdinand A. Wyman was educated in the public schools of Acton and at the Burdett Business College, where he completed the course in 1868. His success in life was due largely to his own energetic efforts, his early career being devoted to various pursuits far removed from the profession for which he later fitted himself by diligent application. During more than fifty years of practice he became one of the leading lawyers of his state, who found time to throw his energy into advancing many successful projects. For more than twenty-five years he practiced before the Supreme Court of the United States, where he successfully conducted many cases. He acted, also, as trustee for various estates and as counsel for many public utility corporations. He was connected prominently with the development of the electrical industry, having been associated with Thomas A. Edison, Amos Dolbear, George Westinghouse, and other pioneers in electrical advancement. During the early nineties he was owner of five electric lighting plants in Massachusetts. He was also the founder of the Ferdinand A. Wyman Company, and a partner in the firm of Ariel A. Low and Company.

leather dealers. His contributions to human knowledge, presented by him in a candid, rational and unbiased manner, form authoritative references on a wide range of law and business subjects. His published works include a volume, entitled "Income Tax Simplified" (1894), through which he won reputation as an international authority; another entitled "Formation of Corporations" (1902), as well as volumes on applied electricity, leather and tanning. His wide and varied business knowledge is indicated by his several missions to Europe, in which he represented American silver, gold, lead, zinc, calico, and shoe machinery interests. He was instrumental in founding the Export Managers Club of New York, as well as the Export Round Table of New York; was a charter member of the Hyde Park and Waverly clubs of Greater Boston; a member of the Middlesex Club, and a life member of the American Unitarian Association of Boston. At various times he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Unitarian Church of Hyde Park, and of the Unitarian Church at Manchester, N. H. During 1889-90 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and for four years (1891-95) was chairman of the Hyde Park Sewer Commission. He was also a member of the Norfolk Bar and Middlesex Bar Associations. On 8 Sept., 1875, Mr. Wyma. married Harriet Ann, daughter of Marshall N. Bruce of Littleton, Mass., who survives him with three sons and two daughters.

EVANS, William Thomas, art patron and wholesale dry-goods merchant, b. in CloghJordan, Tipperary County, Ireland, 13 Nov., 1843; d. at Glen Ridge, N. J., 25 Nov., 1918, son of William and Maria Jane (Williams) Evans. In April, 1845, he was brought from Ireland to America by his parents, the family settling first in New Jersey and later removing to New York City. His early education was obtained in the public schools of New York City. Later he studied at the New York City Free Academy, and having a decided talent for architecture prepared to make that his profession. But in 1860, having decided to enter the mercantile business, he became an employee of E. S. Jaffray and Company, an old New York firm. A few years later when Philo L. Mills and John Gibb founded the firm which later became one of the most important wholesale dry-goods houses in the country under the style of Mills and Gibb, Mr. Evans was engaged to take charge of its financial affairs. In 1887 he became a partner. In 1899 when the business was incorporated, Mr. Evans was made treasurer, and eventually became president. The remarkable expansion and prosperity of the house may in a great degree be attributed to Mr. Evans who was considered the best credit man in New York City. His entire period of service with this house covered fifty-one years. Although eminently successful as a business man, Mr. Evans was better known to the public of two continents as a patron of art; being especially interested in American artists and enthusiastic in encouraging their work. He gave financial assistance to many struggling artists who later became famous. Always generous with his treasures he allowed many of his best paintings to be exhibited, even send-

ing them abroad. In 1893, in appreciation of a loan of a portion of his collection, he was decorated by the Prince Regent of Bavaria with the cross of the Order of St. Michael. His first collection of paintings, which was composed largely of the work of foreign artists, was sold by Mr. Evans in 1890. Then he began a collection entirely of American art. This collection he sold in 1900. Some of the pictures which then brought small sums have greatly increased in value. In 1913 he disposed, at a public sale, of a third collection, also American, of more than two hundred paintings. Before this he gave 160 paintings for the National Gallery in Washington, where this collection bears his name. Sixty other pictures were given in order to start the museum at Montclair, N. J.; others were given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. For a number of years he gave a prize to the Water Color Society of New York, and arranged many exhibitions at the Lotos Club and elsewhere. Mr. Evans spent the most of his life in or near New York City. In 1900 he removed to Montclair, N. J., where he had purchased the former home of George Inness, Jr., changing its name to "Wentworth Manor." Intensely public-spirited, he gave to Montclair the Evans Home for Trained Nurses. He was an Episcopalian in religious belief, was treasurer of Christ Church, New York City, later a warden of St. John's Church, Montclair; and was active in assisting the church in every possible way. He was a Fellow in Perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Permanent Member (also Trustee) of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; an Original Subscriber of the Washington Association of New Jersey; a life member of New York Historical Society; American Fine Arts Society; Montclair Athletic Club; Salmagundi Club; National Arts Club (honorary vice-president); Lotos Club (at one time chairman of Art Committee and a Director for over twenty years); an honorary member of National Sculpture Society; Artists Fund Society; Newark Museum Association; Chicago Friends of American Art; Country Club of Glen Ridge, New Jersey; the founder, first president and honorary president Montclair Art Association. He was a subscriber to the endowment fund of the National Academy of Design; and belonged to many other clubs, etc., having been president of the Merchants Central Club; vice-president of the Colonial Club, both of New York City; president of the Riding, Driving and Automobile Club of Montclair, N. J., a member of the Montclair Club and of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. Mr. Evans married, 8 Jan., 1867, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, Mary, daughter of John Hinman, a wholesale merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Evans had seven children, five daughters and two sons.

HARRIMAN, Henry Ingraham, engineer and inventor, b. in New York City, 26 Dec., 1872, son of Daniel and Sally (Ingraham) Harriman. His father (1833-96), a justice of the Superior Court of New York, was a lawyer of marked ability, who filled a large position in his city and state. Mr. Harriman was educated in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated at Wesleyan Uni-



William T. Dams

versity, Middletown, Conn., in 1895. Following in the footsteps of his distinguished father he chose the law as his profession, and in 1897 received the degree of Ph.B. from the New York Law School. Upon his graduation, however, he formed a connection with the Stafford Loom Company, of which he later became general manager. His inventive genius manifested itself in a number of connections, and he was granted some two hundred patents on automatic looms and other devices. In 1907 he became a partner in the firm of Chace and Harriman, Inc., managers of hydro-electric properties, and is now president of the New England Power Company, and connected with other electric companies in the New England states. About 1906 Mr. Harriman first conceived the idea of utilizing the water powers of this part of the country for the production of electrical power, an idea which has grown steadily and has meant so much to industry. At this time Mr. Harriman was in the cotton machinery business, engaged in selling machinery to the cotton mills of the South, when the cotton manufacturing industry of that section was at the height of its prosperity. In pursuance of his idea, he purchased the water-power rights on the plant of one manufacturer; built a power plant, and eventually disposed of it very satisfactorily. It was the success of this venture which caused him to turn his attention to New England rivers, and the possibilities of their development as sources of electrical power for industrial purposes. Mr. Harriman and his partners studied the Connecticut River from source to mouth, undertaking field work of the most practical and strenuous kind. They then constructed a development at Turner's Falls, Brattleboro. Another work, more interesting than the first, was the Deerfield River Development, which necessitated the building of an earth dam, the highest in the United States, and which is an engineering enterprise of remarkable accomplishment. These huge dams and storage reservoirs supply the water for driving high-capacity dynamo generators, and miles of transmission lines carry the current as far as Providence. Perhaps the most important of all his conceptions is the plan of harnessing the St. Lawrence River, and converting its millions of horsepower into electric energy for distribution throughout the eastern United States. In 1917-18 Mr. Harriman was president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; was a member of the State Committee on Public Safety, and was Regional Director of the War Industries Board for eastern New England. He is a member of the City Government of Newton, and vice-chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce. His club memberships include the Algonquin, the City Club, the Twentieth Century, the Hunnewell, the Brae Burn, and Exchange clubs of Boston. In July, 1898, he married Edith, daughter of George R. Graves, a Methodist minister of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have three children.

McQUIGG, Martin Van Buren, financier, b. at Hartville, Wright Co., Mo., 15 Sept., 1861, son of Martin Van Buren and Frances (Weaver) McQuigg. His father died in 1861, at the early age of twenty-five, as the result

of serious wounds received in the Battle of Wilson Creek, near Springfield, Mo. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was engaged in farming west of Springfield, and had an extensive business in the buying and selling of mules and work-horses, for which there was a ready market among the planters of the southern states. Although at that time a very young man, the elder McQuigg, with true Scotch thrift, had built up a remunerative business; but the financial disturbances resulting from the Civil War caused the loss of all his property. Through these misfortunes, Martin V. Quigg, 2d, was compelled to depend upon his own initiative very early in life. His only early educational advantages were those offered by the public schools in his section of Southwest Missouri, then a borderland between the North and South, a rough mountainous region, generally little productive and offering few opportunities. At the age of fourteen he left school to become a clerk in a general store at Hartville, Mo., in the employ of the firm of Profit and Raney. His stipulated salary was \$100 a year and his board. But such was his natural aptitude for business and his capacity for hard work that, within a few years, he had become buyer for the firm and shared in the profits of the business. At the age of twenty-one he became a partner in the firm of Robertson-McQuigg and Company, jobbers and retail merchants at Mountain Grove, Mo. Their jobbing business consisted of selling to cross-road country stores, throughout several counties in southwestern Missouri and northern Arkansas. In 1880, on account of failing health, he was obliged to dispose of his interest and, temporarily, retired from business. He went to California, where with his father-in-law, J. P. Robertson, he organized the Citizens' Bank, at Ontario, Cal., and became its cashier. He continued in this capacity until 1900, all of the time maintaining a successful business, notwithstanding the fact that many well-established institutions of long standing were forced into liquidation during the panic year of 1893. In the year 1900 Mr. McQuigg entered another field of enterprise, when he became president of the Euclid Oil and Globe Company. These properties are still (1921) producing, but have been absorbed by the American Fuel Oil and Transportation Company. In 1902 he organized the Monterey, Cal., County Gas and Electric Company, which constructed the electric light, railway and gas plants, serving Monterey, Del Monte and Pacific Grove, and owned the electric light, gas and water plants of Salina, the country seat of Monterey County. About this time Mr. McQuigg also organized the Santa Cruz, Capitola and Watsonville Electric Railway, connecting Santa Cruz and Capitola. Subsequently this line was consolidated with the Santa Cruz Railway, as the Union Traction Company. All of these properties are successfully operating at the present time. In 1906 Mr. McQuigg resumed his banking activities by organizing the Exchange National Bank of Long Beach, Cal., and continued its manager until 1910, when he disposed of his controlling interest. In 1919 he removed to New York City, and organized the American Fuel Oil and Transportation Company. Mr. McQuigg's career is no-

table, not only for personal success but for the neat benefits gained by the communities of that part of California which was the scene of his operations. He is a member of the Union League Club of Los Angeles, Cal., and of the Old Colony and National Republican clubs, and the Bankers' Club of America of New York City. Mr. McQuigg married, in 1884, Clara, daughter of Captain J. P. Robertson, formerly of Seymour, Mo., but for many years president of the Citizens' Bank of Ontario, Cal. They had two sons and one daughter. In 1903, three years after her death, Mr. McQuigg married his second wife, Annie Wood of Pasadena, Cal.

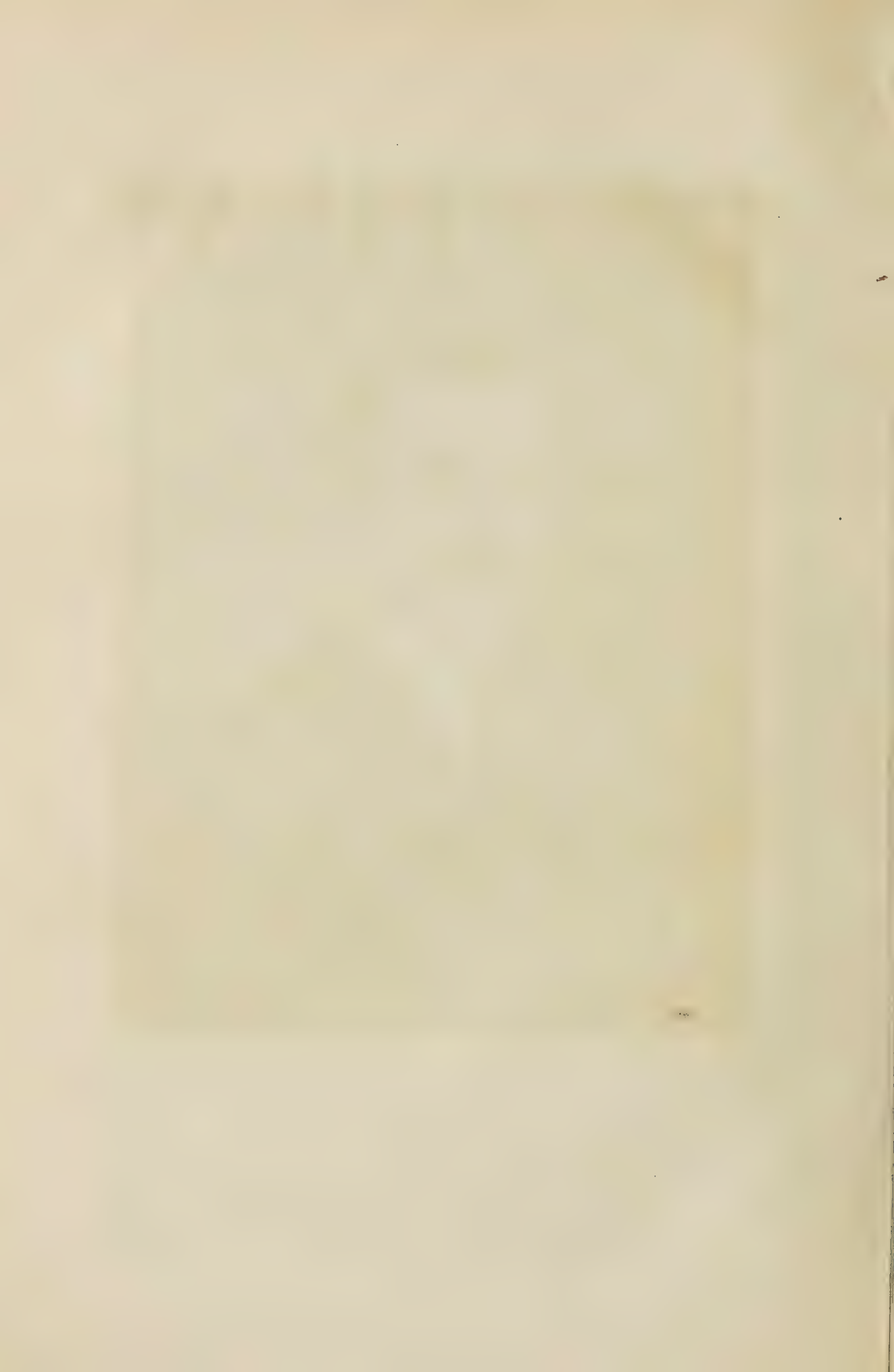
CANION, William George, engineer, author and inventor, b. near Smiley, Texas, 2 Aug., 1879, son of George William and Mary (Francis) Canion. He received his early training in the public school of Smiley, but the opportunities there offered being too small to satisfy his hunger for knowledge, he left home very early in life, resorting to practical education, supplemented by correspondence and night schools. In time he became a successful farmer and live stock ranchman, having spent the early part of his career in actual experience of the strenuous duties of his calling, tipping the lasso and riding wild horses. Later he served for four years as a locomotive fireman, and, in the meantime, became an air-brake expert and mechanical engineer. He qualified as a locomotive engineer, but declined main-line promotion, in order to engage in copper mining. With characteristic zeal, he worked, studied and became thoroughly acquainted with almost every branch of the copper industry. Following this experience, he studied four years for the ministry, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Bible, and then became an inventor and a critic on natural law. He wrote a book on religion and politics entitled "The Truth of the Hour," in which, while not claiming prophetic visions, and solely through his understanding of the Bible, he was able to foretell that ten men, not kings, would have power for about fifteen days, and would write the constitution of the League of Nations; that the League would be rejected, and finally be broken, and that democracy would receive an unprecedented rebuke, all of which seems to have been partly, if not wholly, verified. He criticizes Newton's theory of gravity, holding that, without the law of weight, gravity is in the class of instinct with just enough power to decide the course of action, and claims that this instinct and power are in all materials through the presence of gases. In the same work he propounds the theory that sunlight is hot only by friction, due to air resistance, and that it is an error to suppose that the temperature of Mars is low because of its distance from the sun. In 1912 he organized the Canion Air Brake Company which he built up from an original ten dollar investment made by his wife to a capitalization of \$3,600,000 and more than 1,000 stockholders. He invented and developed the Canion convertible ball bearing triple valve, which was noted for superior simplicity, economy and safety, as compared with the standard air brake triple valve. This brake is superior to the standard brake, as it enables the engineer to control the release of brakes from the engine,

and eliminates the need for brakemen on freight trains, to manipulate the brakes on down grades. Mr. Canion has also invented an automobile rim, which may be removed, to enable the changing of a tire, with the greatest ease, and organized the National Manufacturing Company to market it. For this company he purchased the rights to a cigar banding machine that had been partially developed by the inventor, perfected it, and made it a successful commercial reality. Although heavily interested in both corporations, he has retired from the office of president, and has organized the American Inventors Corporation, to develop inventions. For some years he has been engaged in perfecting a steam turbine with several original features, and a new type of gas engine for automobiles and aeroplanes. The gas engine automatically creates its own speed ratios by means of compressed air, thereby eliminating the familiar transmission, or speed-changing, gears. After its perfection, Mr. Canion intends to begin manufacturing both aeroplanes and automobiles. He is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore, the Automobile Club of Maryland, and the Baltimore Press Club. He married, in 1907, Lura May Sheppard, of Douglas, Ariz. Of their six children, three daughters survive: Hazel, Melba, and Ruth Canion.

GRANT, Percy Stickney, clergyman and reformer, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 May, 1860, son of Stephen Mason and Annie (Stickney) Grant. He is descended from old New England stock, mingled on the father's side with Scottish blood. Doctor Grant was graduated A.B., in Harvard University, in 1883, and in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., in 1886. In the latter year he was ordained a deacon, and was received into the priesthood in 1887. In the meantime he had begun his active ministry in the Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Mass., and in 1888, became rector of St. Mark's Church, in the same city, where he remained for six years. During the last three years of this incumbency, he also served the congregation at Swansea, Mass. In 1893, he was called to the Church of the Ascension, in New York City, one of the oldest Episcopal foundations in America, and here he has continued to minister to a large following, exercising a widely felt influence. A commanding and eloquent pulpit orator, his sermons have always filled the church to its capacity, but he has sought, and successfully, to exercise an influence for good on the whole community, and on mankind at large outside of purely religious teachings. That the world was made for man, and that his first and greatest duty is the common service of his fellow-man, is Doctor Grant's simple creed. In order to widen his sphere of influence beyond the borders of his own church, he conceived and established the "People's Forum," which has since been a distinctive feature in the life of the great city. At the evening meetings of the Forum public questions are discussed in a simple, open way, that is both uplifting and enlightening. The Forum plan has been extended to other cities by voluntary request, and is now being carried out by hundreds of churches all over America. Doctor Grant is never afraid of his own convictions,



W. G. Lanion



and is very outspoken in their expression, no matter what the consequences may be. He is a member of the Century Society and of the New York Athletic and Authors' clubs, of New York, and of the University Club, of Boston, Mass. He has published "Ad Matrem" (1905); "The Search of Belisarius" (1907); "Observations in Asia" (1917); "Socialism and Christianity" (1910); "The Return of Odysseus" (1912); "Fair Play for the Worker" (1915).

JOHNSON, Lewis Jerome, engineer, educator and author, b. at Milford, Mass., 24 Sept., 1867, son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Mary Tufts (Stone) Johnson. His father (1828-1909) was one of the founders of the Home National Bank of Milford, and served for thirty years as its cashier. He was a man of broad public spirit, deeply interested in all movements for the welfare of humanity; being an early advocate of the suppression of traffic in alcoholic drinks; also an active opponent of slavery. During the Civil War he served as a private in Company F, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment (1862-65). Professor Johnson's remote ancestors were English and Scottish, and all came to America before 1700. Several of them played honorable parts in the Revolution and in the early development of this country; notably Col. John Jones, a magistrate of Ashland and Hopkinton, Mass.; John Alden of the historic "Mayflower," and several representatives of the Willard, Parkhurst, Tufts, and Adams families. His early years were typical of the average New England youth. His early education was received in the public and high schools of Milford, where he gave attention especially to Latin and Greek during the years 1879-83. He then entered Harvard University, where he was graduated A.B., *magna cum laude*, in 1887, after a course devoted principally to mathematics, geology and engineering. His early taste for natural science gradually developed an active interest in engineering, and, after a course at the Lawrence Scientific School, he was graduated C.E. in 1888. He continued his engineering studies at the Eidg. Technische Hochschule (then called the Eidg. Polytechnikum) of Zurich, during 1888-89, and at the École des Ponts et Chaussées of Paris, combining study with pleasure in a trip to Egypt, Palestine and Greece, before returning home. In the summer of 1886 he was recorder under the Massachusetts Topographical Survey Commission on the Massachusetts Town Boundary Survey, and in 1887 was Instrumentman in the same work. Returning to Harvard University in 1890, as instructor in engineering, he remained two years, and then went to Chicago as assistant to the superintendent of the North Chicago Works of the Illinois Steel Company. He remained in Chicago until 1894, when he became instructor in civil engineering at Harvard. For ten years (1896-1906) he served as assistant professor, and since 1906 has been full professor. He has served also as professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1914. His special field in civil engineering is the design of bridges and buildings, with special reference to reinforced concrete construction. The Harvard Stadium, with the design of which he was connected, is a notable example of his work. Professor

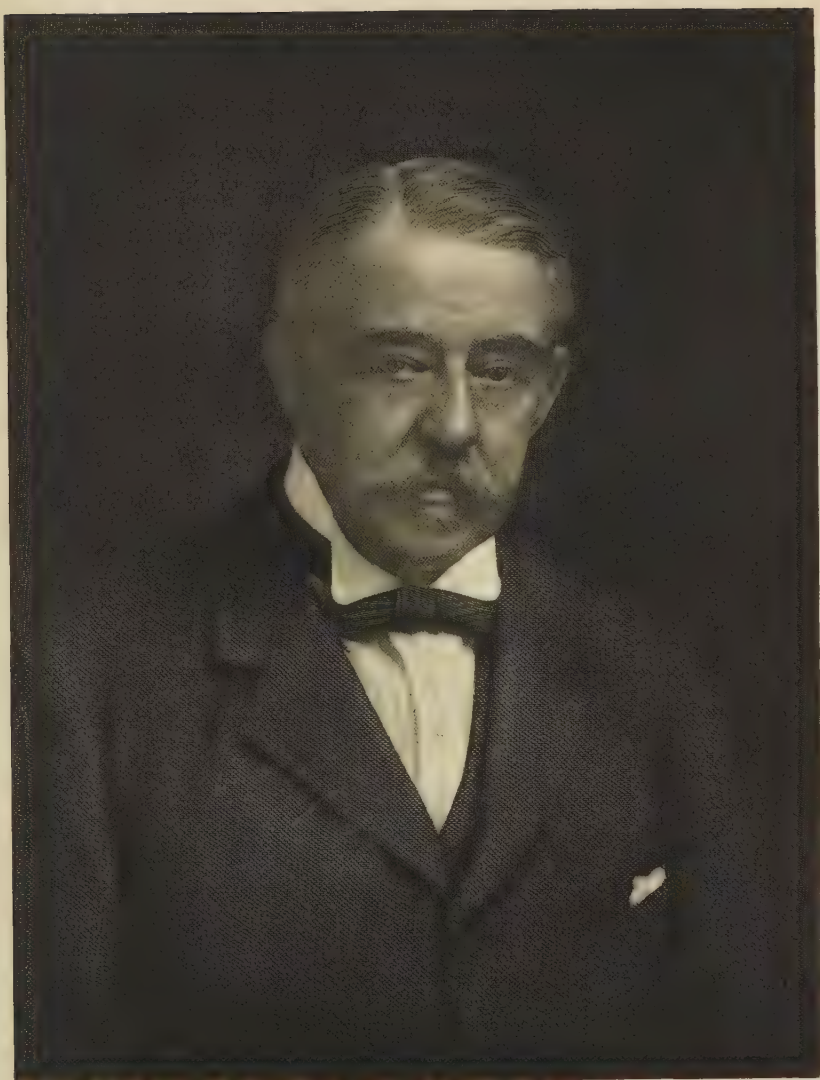
Johnson has always taken a deep interest in the constructive study of civic and economic problems, with a view to helping toward a more nearly complete achievement of the purposes of the founders of Massachusetts and of the nation. But in the furtherance of these purposes, his part has been in a wholly non-partisan capacity, and may be regarded primarily as an effort to discharge the responsibility resting upon him as an American citizen. An additional incentive is his conviction that the methods of applied science which underlie his profession have undeveloped possibilities of great promise in connection with the chief problems of domestic and international statemanship. Finding in the continuance of widespread poverty, political and industrial unrest, not to mention frequently recurring wars, a clear indication that of something radically wrong with the school of statesmanship under which these evils have persisted and thriven, he believes that better results can be attained by consistently conforming to the unalterable and fundamental laws of human nature and of economic and political science. He shared actively in drafting and securing the adoption of the amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution establishing the Initiative and Referendum. He was nominated by the advocates of that measure as delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1917-18, standing as candidate at large. Although not elected, he was in constant and close conference with the leaders of the Initiative and Referendum forces in their fifteen weeks successful struggle in the Convention. For many years an advocate of the Single Tax doctrine, he has served as president of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, and was president of the National Single Tax League of the United States (1918-20). In his effort to promote a popular understanding of the principles underlying good government, Professor Johnson has written extensively on civic and economic questions, among the most important of which are "Initiative and Referendum, an Effective Ally of Representative Government"; "History and Meaning of the Proposed New Charter for Cambridge"; "Preferential Voting, Its Progress, with Comments and Warnings"; "Taxation Blunders and Their Remedy"; "The Single Tax in Relation to Public Health"; "Preferential Ballot as a Substitute for the Direct Primary"; "Good Homes and the Single Tax." These were all addresses or magazine articles which were subsequently reprinted in various forms and given extended distribution. He is also the author of "Statics by Algebraic and Graphic Methods," published by Wiley and Sons, New York; also numerous papers relating to engineering. He has also been identified with the prohibition cause, and as early as 1891 was nominee of the Prohibition party for register of deeds in the Worcester, Mass., district. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Boston Society of Civil Engineering, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Concrete Institute. He has served as a member of the council of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Society of

Promotion of Engineering Education, and has been a member of the Anti-Imperialist League, the American Free Trade League, the Massachusetts Direct Legislation League. He is a life member of the Harvard Union. On 27 June, 1893, Professor Johnson married Grace Allen, daughter of Appleton Howe Fitch, a retired teacher, manufacturer and farmer of Evanston, Ill., and a descendant of Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony. They have two sons, Jerome Allen Johnson and Chandler Winslow Johnson. Mrs. Johnson is a writer and speaker on woman suffrage, and other features of democracy, and for several years was president of the Cambridge Political Equality Association. She is a member of the advisory Board of the Massachusetts Single Tax League; in 1912 was a delegate to the National Convention of the Progressive party from Massachusetts; in 1914-15 was chairman of the Middlesex County Campaign Committee on Woman Suffrage; and in 1916 was chairman of the Massachusetts Congressional Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1917-18; was first vice-president and chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

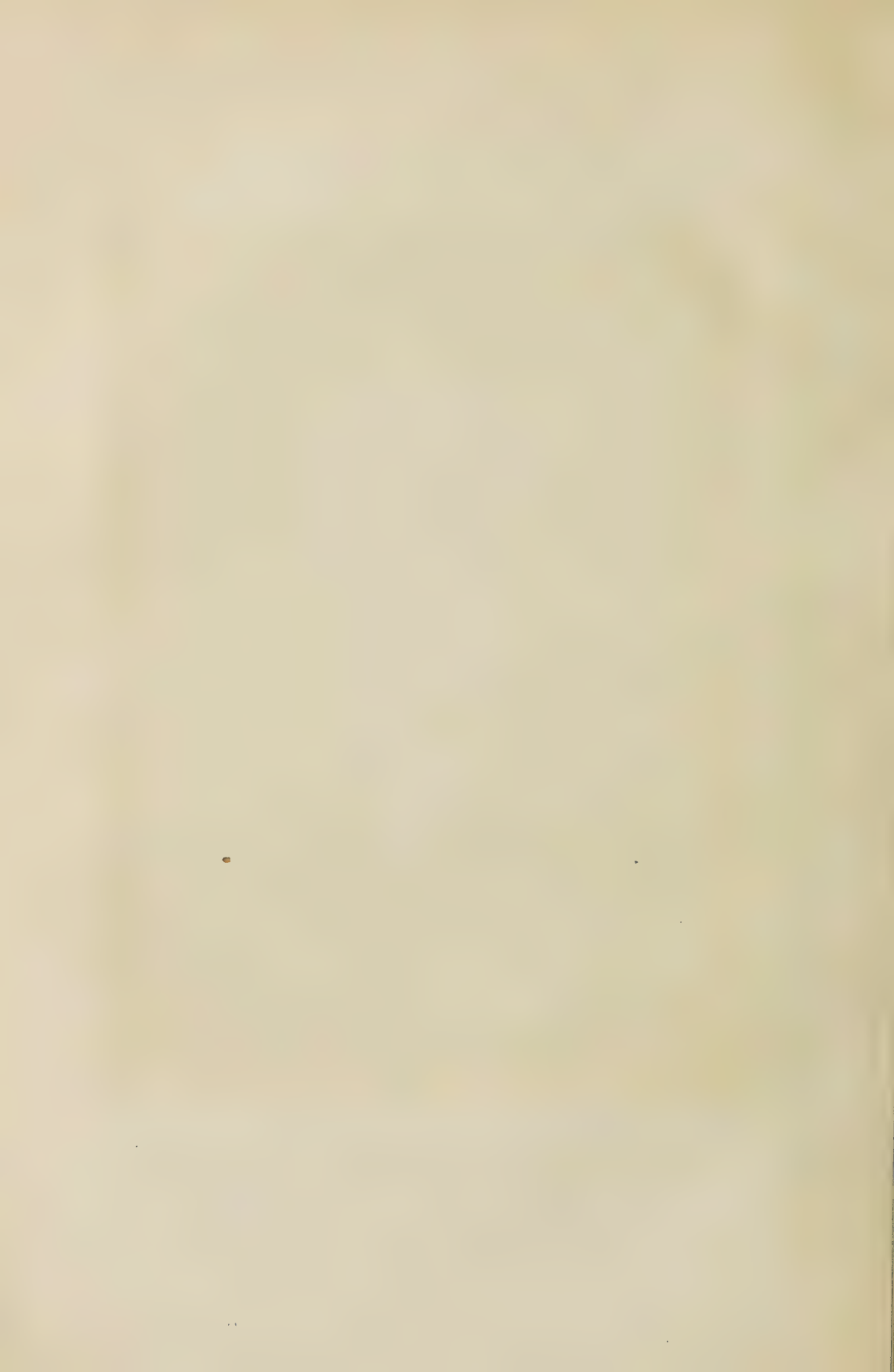
THOMAS, Frederic Chichester, architect, b. in New York City, 24 July, 1858; d. at Coldspring Harbor, L. I., 14 Nov., 1920, son of Thomas Frederic and Mary (Chichester) Thomas. Through his father he traced his ancestry to William Thomas (1726-1806), a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, whose son, William Thomas, 2d (1750-1818), died in New York City, and was buried in the family vault at the west wall of Old Trinity Church. This vault is now built over by the recent extension to accommodate the new Reredos. Thomas Hampton Thomas (1784-1856), son of William Thomas, 2d, and his wife, Ann, married Mary T. Winter, a lineal descendant of Joseph Winter (1757-1820), a member of the Provincial Congress and Secretary of the Committee of Public Safety in 1776, and one of the two persons appointed to number and sign the issue of \$137,500 in paper currency authorized by the Congress, 5 March, 1776. A maternal ancestor was Eliphalet Chichester (1737-1804), of Long Island, whose son, Abner Chichester, Mr. Thomas's grandfather, was a distinguished citizen and merchant of old New York. Through the Chichesters Mr. Thomas was related, also, to the well-known Holland Dutch Lefferts family of Long Island, and to the Conklins, also of Colonial origin. Mr. Thomas was born in the old Seventh Ward, West Broadway, which in the middle of the nineteenth century was a fashionable residential neighborhood. He was educated in private schools of New York, N. Y., and at Professor Fezonner's French School, a well known institution of that day. He began his business career, in 1875, at the age of seventeen, as draughtsman in the office of George B. Post, architect, but soon turned his efforts to the details connected with business administration; eventually becoming business manager for the firm. In this capacity he was unusually capable and efficient, proving himself of great value to Mr. Post. Mr. Thomas retired from business in 1907, and, thereafter, made his home at Coldspring Harbor, L. I., where he identified himself with the public affairs of the

neighborhood. At the time of his death he was president of the Village Improvement Society, of which he had previously been secretary. He was one of the organizers of the Home Defence Reserve Corps, and a vestryman of St. John's Church. For twenty years he was active in the New York National Guard, having been a member, for some time, of the Seventh Regiment, and later an officer in the Twelfth Regiment. He was appointed commissary on the staff of Brigadier General George Moore Smith, with the rank of major, 8 March, 1900, and retired from military service, on 5 July, 1912. During the World War he was active in Red Cross work. Mr. Thomas was a many-sided man, and represented the best type of citizenship. In the early days of the bicycle he was an enthusiastic rider, starting on the high wheel, and later winning many races on the "safety." He became a pioneer member in 1881 of the League of American Wheelmen, and was a member of the Cyclist Touring Club of England. Mr. Thomas was also an ardent horseman. His great pleasure for many years was in driving four-in-hand and tandem, but in later life he gave up driving for riding, and subsequently his chief interest centered in riding to hounds. He was a member of the Union, National Arts, Automobile, Engineers, and Riding clubs, and also of the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Nicholas Society, the Huntington Country Club, and the Architectural League of New York, as well as of the Society for the Advancement of Science and the American Remount Association of Washington, D. C. He married at Elk Ridge, Howard County, Md., 19 April, 1899, Katharine Dobbin, daughter of Robert Davison Brown, banker, of Baltimore. Their children are Mary and Frederick Chichester Thomas, 2d.

HEATON, William Weaver, stock broker, b. in Salem, Ohio, 30 May, 1845, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Potts (Weaver) Heaton. His earliest American ancestor was Robert Heaton who emigrated from Wales and landed at Philadelphia in 1682; acquired large holdings of land from William Penn, near Lancaster, Pa. From Robert Heaton and his wife Alice, the ancestral line runs as follows: Robert Heaton and his wife (not known); their son Robert (d. 1742), and his wife Susannah; their son Robert (d. 1783), and his wife Margaret; their son Davis, and his wife Susan Jones; Thomas Heaton and his wife Mary Haldeman. Jacob Heaton (1809-88), the father of William W. Heaton, was a native of Hilltown, Pa., and removed to Salem, Ohio, in 1830; was in the mercantile business for thirty-five years. Always active in the anti-slavery movement in Eastern Ohio he was a delegate to the Liberty Party Convention in 1848; to the Free Soil Convention in 1853; to the Republican Party Convention in Philadelphia, in 1856; and was alternate delegate to the Republican Convention in Chicago in 1860. During the Civil War he was appointed to the United States Army with the commission of sub-captain, assigned to the staff of General Crittenden, then to the staff of General James A. Garfield, participating in the Eastern Kentucky and Pittsburgh Landing campaigns. Later he was transferred to Galatin, Tenn., and acted as the head of the com-



Frederic C. Thomas



missary department at Gallatin and at Chattanooga. William Weaver Heaton attended private schools at Salem, Ohio, until 1860, when he entered Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. Later he became a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he completed the course in 1864. For a time after school he served in the Union Army as a clerk for his father in the commissary department; and with Major H. C. Symonds, at Louisville, Ken. For one year immediately following the close of the war he held a position with the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and, in 1866, when the president of the bank, Albert L. Mowry, retired and removed to New York City, Mr. Heaton accompanied him. Here he was placed in charge of Mr. Mowry's stock brokerage business and became a partner in 1870. In 1873 he was one of the firm of Day and Heaton, bond and stock brokers, which is still (1921) in existence. Mr. Heaton became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Jan., 1871, and is still a member. In 1892 he was elected to the governing committee of the Stock Exchange; remained a member of that body for twenty-eight years; and is vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange Building Company, holding the real estate. He was a trustee of the gratuity fund of the New York Stock Exchange; was a member of the committee on the stock list for twenty-four years. He was a member of the committee on securities of the Stock Exchange for twenty-six years, during which period he was chairman of the committee for fifteen years. He wrote and codified rules for the delivery of securities as they now stand. He was a member of committee on stock list for twenty-four years, and chairman of that committee for fourteen years; and prepared and wrote the requirements for listing securities for dealings. He resigned in April, 1920. Mr. Heaton was trustee of the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Land Grant Bonds for twelve years, and is now (1921) one of the trustees of the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Land Company of Michigan. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York City from 1879 to 1919; is a member of the Metropolitan Club, New York; of the South Sportmen's Club of Long Island; and of the Automobile Club of America, New York. Mr. Heaton married, at Salem, Ohio, 10 June, 1869, Sarah Anna, daughter of Uriah Wilson, of Salem, Ohio.

TOD, Robert E., banker and naval officer, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 31 July, 1867, son of Andrew and Mary Tod. He received his preliminary education in Glasgow, and came to this country at the age of seventeen, in 1884. In September of that year he matriculated in Princeton College. He was not graduated, however, although he received the degree of B.Sc. from Princeton some years later. In 1888, Mr. Tod became associated in business with General Joseph Thatcher Torrence, who, as brigadier-general of Chicago volunteers, became famous for quelling, without loss of life or property, the serious riots of 1877, and, subsequently was the organizer and promoter of many large projects for the development of Chicago and its environs, notably the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railroad, in 1890. Mr. Tod was associated with General Torrence during the building of the Belt

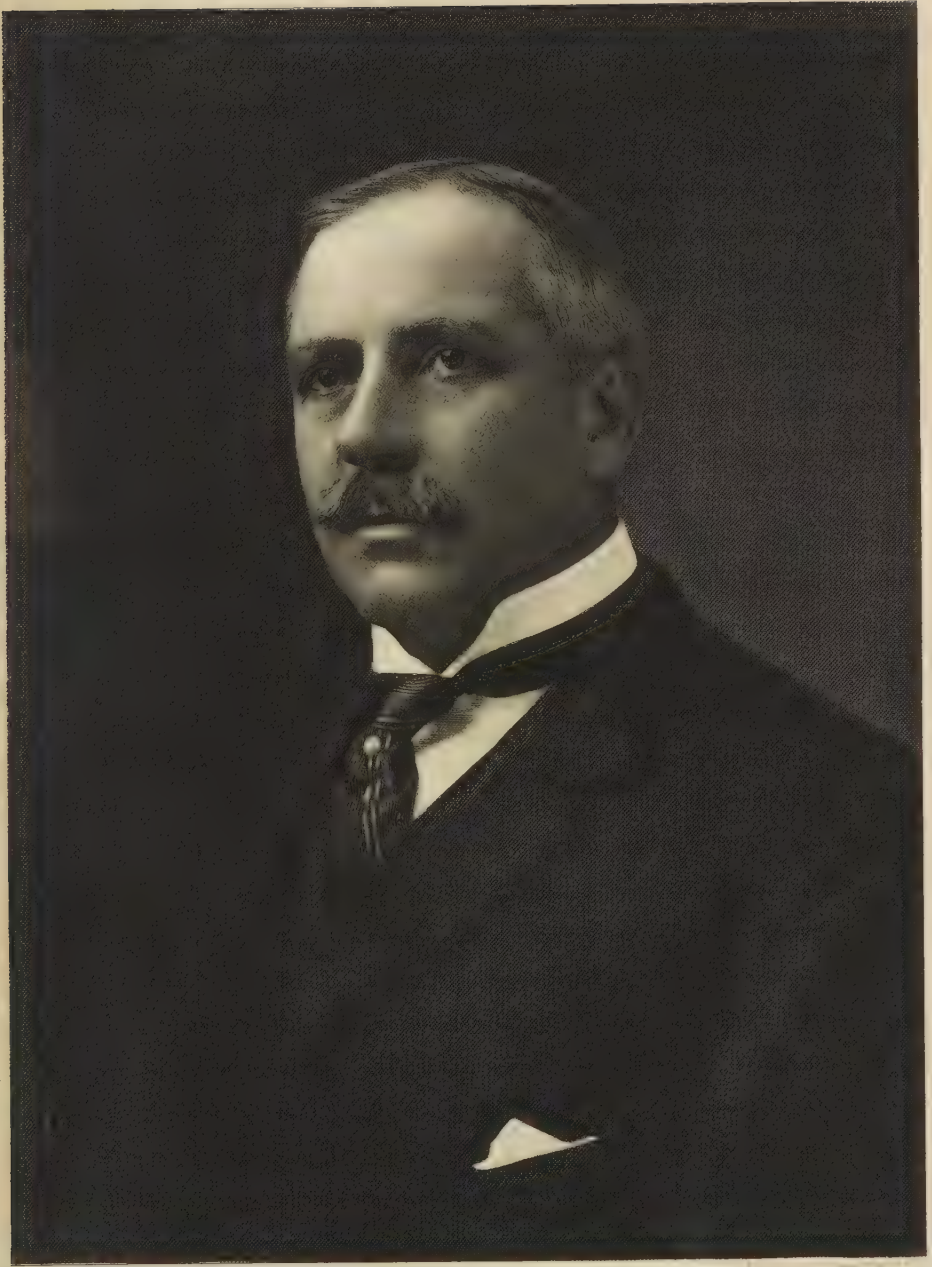
Railroad around Chicago, which they afterwards sold to the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1888 they founded the city of East Chicago and Indiana Harbor, a community now having a population of over 35,000. Mr. Tod is still president of the company that built this city and the canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Calumet River, later turned over to the U. S. Government. In 1892 Mr. Tod returned to New York City, and became a partner in the banking firm of J. Kennedy Tod and Company, successors to J. S. Kennedy and Company, of which the late John S. Kennedy, the noted financier and philanthropist, and uncle of Mr. Tod, was the senior partner. Following Mr. Kennedy's death, in October, 1909, Mr. Tod, with his brother, William S. Tod, and Robert W. de Forest acted as trustees of his uncle's estate, which amounted in all to about \$70,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 were devised to charitable, religious, and educational institutions. In 1916, the firm of J. Kennedy Tod and Company was dissolved and Mr. Tod and his brothers retired from active business. He was at one time also the president of the Northern Alabama Railroad Company, in Alabama, and of the Lexington and Eastern Railroad Company, in Kentucky. After his retirement from business, Mr. Tod devoted the whole of his time to the administration of the John S. Kennedy estate, of which he is an executor as well as trustee. In March, 1917, he enrolled in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force with the rank of lieutenant. He was attached as navigating officer to the U. S. S. "Corsair," J. Pierpont Morgan's palatial yacht which had been turned over to the government. He went abroad on the "Corsair," sailing from New York, 14 June, 1917. In January, 1918, he was detached from the "Corsair," and was appointed naval port officer of Brest, France, serving on Admiral H. B. Wilson's staff. Later he was appointed public works officer for the whole of France, and in this capacity made excellent use of his unusual organizing and executive abilities in the service of his country. While acting as Port Officer, Mr. Tod was largely responsible for securing the three new fresh-water systems in Brest, a work whose value can only be realized by a knowledge of conditions before and after its accomplishment. The total allowance of fresh water from the French for the United States Navy was 350 tons a day for the entire fleet. Shortly after the Armistice was signed the new development, as carried out by Mr. Tod, gave the United States a capacity on the docks of Brest of 10,000 tons of water per day. The importance and need of such development is more readily understood in view of the fact that a ship like the "Leviathan" took over 2,000 tons of water on each trip, and had to be turned around in the shortest possible time. In April, 1918, Mr. Tod was promoted to lieutenant commander, and in May, 1919, was promoted to commander. He remained in France until 23 July, 1919, at the special request of Admiral Halstead, who had succeeded Admiral Wilson as commander of the U. S. Naval Forces in France. In recognition of his efficient and valuable services in France, Mr. Tod was recommended by General Harries for the distinguished service medal, but

as the Secretary of the Navy did not approve of the giving of army honors to naval officers, he received for his services only a citation signed by General Pershing. Admiral Wilson recommended him for the Navy service medal, but he was awarded the Navy Cross. He was also created a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, before leaving France; and in December, 1920, was made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Ambassador in Washington. His rank as commander in Class 6, U. S. N. R. F. has been confirmed. In May, 1921, Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Committeeman for New York State, announced Mr. Tod's acceptance of his appointment as commissioner of immigration for the Port of New York, succeeding Frederic E. Wallis.

JENNINGS, Frederick Beach, lawyer, b. in Bennington, Vt., 6 Aug., 1853; d. 26 May, 1920, son of Isaac and Sophie (Day) Jennings. He was a grandson of Isaac and Annie (Beach) Jennings, and the descendant of Joshua Jennings, who came to New England about 1630, and was one of the earliest settlers of Hartford, Conn. His father (1816-87), a native of Trumbull, Conn., was a graduate of Yale University, class of 1837; taught for several years, and then entered the Congregational ministry, being stationed at Akron, O., Stamford, Conn., and Bennington, Vt., his pastorate at the latter place extending over a period of nearly thirty-five years. Through his mother Mr. Jennings was descended from Robert Day, one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. He was graduated B.A. at Williams College in 1872, and then entered Harvard University Law School. After his graduation as LL.B. in 1874, he attended the New York University Law School, and was admitted to the New York Bar. He began practice in the office of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, with whom he continued until 1879, when, with Charles Howland Russell, he formed the firm of Jennings and Russell. In 1894, this firm was united with the old firm of Bangs and Stetson and the style became that of Stetson, Jennings and Russell. During his legal career Mr. Jennings acted as counsel for many large corporations, including the Erie Railroad Company, the Southern Railroad Company, the International Paper Company, the Associated Press, the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, American Trading Company, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City, the First National Bank of North Bennington, Vt., and many other business and financial enterprises. He represented the Associated Press in its litigation against the International News Service. In this famous case the United States Supreme Court upheld Mr. Jennings' contention in behalf of the Associated Press and permanently enjoined the International from pirating in what was regarded as the most sweeping decision ever rendered, establishing the property right in news. Upon Mr. Jennings' death the Associated Press published a resolution which may be quoted here in part: "The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press have learned with profound grief of the death of Mr. Frederick B. Jennings, general counsel of the organization. Mr. Jennings has served with general ability and efficiency in this capacity for more than twenty years and

had won alike the admiration and affectionate regard of his associates. We recognize the great loss which the Associated Press has sustained, a loss which in even larger measure has fallen upon the legal profession and his fellow citizens." Mr. Jennings was a trustee of Williams College and Barnard College; and, for a time, of the public schools of New York City, the Free Library at Bennington, Vt., the Charity Organization Society, the School of Philanthropy, and other benevolent and public institutions. He was a member of and was at one time vice-president of the New York City Bar Association, and director of the New England Society, and member of the First Congregational Church of Bennington. He belonged to the Century, University, Union League, Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis, New York Athletic, Downtown, City, Midway, Railroad, and Westchester Country clubs. Mr. Jennings married, 27 July, 1880, Laura Hall, daughter of Trenor W. Park, of Bennington, Vt., and granddaughter of Governor Hiland Hall of Vermont. They had three sons: Percy Hall, Frederick Beach, Jr., and Edward Phelps Jennings, and one daughter, Elizabeth Jennings.

CHANDLER, Percy Milton, banker and lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Feb., 1873, son of John M. and Almira (Taylor) Chandler. Through his father he traces his ancestry to Quakers who settled in Pennsylvania as early as 1687. Since that time the family has been a prominent one in Pennsylvania history. He was educated at the Friends' Central School, a private institution of Philadelphia. Mr. Chandler began his business career as secretary to the vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He continued in this employment for a number of years, meanwhile devoting his spare time to reading and study. Finally, having decided upon the law as a profession, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, although he never engaged in practice. Instead, in December, 1899, he formed a partnership with his brother, Frederick Taylor Chandler, under the firm name of Chandler Brothers and Company, bankers and brokers, of Philadelphia. On 1 Jan., 1914, after fifteen years spent as an active member of this firm, Mr. Chandler organized the firm of Chandler and Company, Inc., with a capital of \$1,500,000, taking over the bond and investment business of Chandler Brothers and Company. This new corporation has held an important place among the banking houses of the East, and, in the seven years following its incorporation, has extended its business beyond the confines of Philadelphia, establishing branch houses throughout the United States. Mr. Chandler is president of the company. Other corporations in which he is interested as president and director are the Securities Corporation General, the Kentucky Securities Corporation, the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company, the Pennsylvania Lighting Company, and Otto Eisenlohr and Brothers, Inc. He is a director of the J. G. White Management Company, the United Firemen's Insurance Company, the Virginia Railway and Power Company, the Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Company, Chandler, Wilbor and Company, and William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company. Mr. Chandler is also identified with a number of philanthropic interests and public welfare



J. B. Quincy

movements. He is a member of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Operatic Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the American Academy of Geological and Social Science and many other similar societies. He is also a trustee of Temple University. Mr. Chandler is greatly interested in legislative and private efforts to expand and develop the commercial and financial power of the nation. He is one of a comparatively small number of American business men with the vision to realize the possibilities of maritime achievement open to the United States, and has been untiring in his labors to overcome the average successful man's apathy to everything that does not directly concern his own interest. He explains his views as follows: "Commerce has been the yard-stick of the progress of mankind from the dawn of history, as material welfare has been attained only by the exchange of goods for goods, labor for labor, effort for effort; and in every commercial transaction each is looking for something better—for more value, for more service." He holds also that "the coördination of national commercial forces is vital to the preservation of well being," and that "the elements of international commerce are identical with those of domestic commerce. . . . To meet the competition of foreign nations our commercial schemes and activities should be intimate and neighborly, if individual and collective prosperity are to remain, or for that matter prevail at any time." He is an earnest advocate of the American Merchant Marine, and in 1919 he organized the American Ship and Commerce Corporation of New York, with these three points in mind: (1) the consolidating and harmonizing of American Shipbuilding; (2) American Shipping; (3) an American export and import company. Mr. Chandler is a member of many clubs devoted to outdoor recreations, as well as of the principal business men's clubs in the leading cities of the East. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Union League and Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia, Huntingdon Valley, and Whitemarsh Valley country clubs, the Pickering Hunt Club of Phoenixville, Pa., and of the Recess, Railroad, and Bankers' clubs of New York City. He owns fine estates in the Brandywine section of Chester County, Pa., and at Sandy Spring, Md.

MASON, Oscar Gleason, scientific photographer, b. at North Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., 12 Dec., 1830; d. in New York City, 16 March, 1921, son of Oliver and Alpah (Smalley) Mason. He was descended from the Masons of Sion, Middlesex, England. His father was a farmer and a man of influence in his community. Being a musician of ability, he taught singing in the church, and gave instruction on the violin and other instruments. He was also one of the earliest citizens to furnish material for the first railway in Vermont. Oscar G. Mason was a student at Orleans Academy and at Lamoi Institute, Vermont. From his youth he was devoted to the study of science, and his whole remarkable career was dedicated to the alleviation of human suffering by advancing knowledge in medicine and surgery through the medium of photographic illustration. He began the study of light in Boston in 1849, and

then became a practical photographer, first in New England (1855-58), and afterward in New York. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the U. S. medical corps, with which he served until the close of hostilities. On his return to New York he became associated with the American Photo-Lithographic Company as chief operator. He resigned this promising position in 1868, upon the request of Dr. Stephen Smith, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. Valentine Mott, and other eminent surgeons, to devote himself to the service of suffering humanity as medical and surgical photographer at Bellevue Hospital. He refused to accept remuneration for his work throughout the whole ensuing fifty years of his connection with Bellevue. In 1897, when X-ray photography was introduced, he became the first official hospital radiographer in the world; not only giving his services to the hospital free of charge, but also supplying the necessary instruments and materials. In all Mr. Mason made some 15,000 plates at his own expense; thus providing an invaluable aid to medicine and surgery, which his charity alone made possible. In 1908 he resigned from Bellevue, but continued his scientific work in his own studio, in collaboration with Dr. William C. Lusk and other prominent surgeons. Having an inventive term of mind as well as consummate skill in photography, Mr. Mason was constantly seeking to improve his apparatus, and many of his inventions have proved notable additions to the art. He won numberless prizes for his ingenious contrivances. With his close friend, John W. Draper, he worked continuously in the endeavor to further photographic development. His widely circulated astronomical photographs, made at the Lewis Rutherford Observatory in New York, were equal in every respect to similar photographs made in the great observatories of the world. Mr. Mason collaborated with Dr. John Dalton in his "Anatomy of the Brain," and with Dr. Thomas Markoe in "Diseases of the Bones." He made the first flashlight picture; and, on 13 May, 1867, made the first photograph of lightning. He received many prizes for his astronomical photographs which included the finest photograph of the spectrum extant, and a remarkable set of pictures of the moon illustrating all of its phases. It is a matter of record also, as recorded in "Anthony's Bulletin," that Mr. Mason mixed the first collodion emulsion used for photographic work in America, before a committee of the Photographical Section of the American Institute, at a special meeting in the photographic department of Bellevue Hospital. At the time of his death, at the advanced age of ninety-one, Mr. Mason was the oldest photographer in New York, and probably in the world. An extremely modest man, Mr. Mason's own reticence regarding his achievements in the fields of science and photography deprive his biographers of much information regarding his extraordinary and highly useful life, spent entirely in the service of humanity without a thought of commercializing his great talents. A great part of his work will never be known, for he rarely alluded to anything touching himself. His personality was unusual. As

has been said, his remarkable calm, and the serenity and nobility of his nature, were so evident that he never failed to impress others to marked degree, when he entered a room. He was never heard to speak an angry word, and was never seen to be impatient. Such knowledge as he had he gave freely to the world—his writings and illustrations were published in order that others might benefit. Active, even to the last, he was working with Dr. Lusk for the good of his fellowmen when he collapsed. Mr. Mason was secretary of the American Microscopical Society for eleven years; and of the American Photographical Society, of which Dr. John W. Draper was president, for twenty-seven years. This was the first Photographical Society in this country, and later became the photographic section of the American Institute. Mr. Mason was president of the photo-section, and president of the board of managers of the institute until his death. He was a member of the National Geographical Society and other organizations including all leading photographic societies in America and abroad. He married; first, in 1866, Emma Gilmuir; and second, in 1870, Mary Fredericka, daughter of Peter Sloat, of Covington, Ky.

BORG, Sidney Cecil, banker, was born in New York City, 24 Jan. 1874, son of Simon and Cecelia Borg. The senior Borg founded the banking firm of Simon Borg and Company, which soon became one of the leading financial institutions of the country. He was prominent in many railroad organizations, and besides being president of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, he financed the construction of the Alabama Midland Railroad, the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad, the coal industry on Lookout Mountain, and was trustee of the United States Savings Bank. He was also interested in many charities, including the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, of which he was president. Sidney Cecil Borg was educated at Sach's Collegiate Institute, and was graduated at Yale (Sheffield Scientific School) in 1895, with the degree of Ph. B. and with the honor of class historian. On leaving college he was taken into partnership in the family banking house, of which he is now senior member. He soon gave proof of uncommon ability and capacity for business and participated in the reorganization of many railroads and other companies, including the Chicago Great Western Railroad, the Detroit Southern Railroad, the Houston Oil Co., etc. His management of the great business interests for which he became responsible is strongly marked with prudence and conservatism, and the firm has been long recognized as one of the leading international banking houses. It was conspicuous during the war in the financing of securities brought from Europe. As a relaxation from business duties Sidney Borg yields to his benevolent propensities for diversity of employment, and many charitable and public spirited movements have enjoyed the free indulgence of his generosity and attention. He became actively interested also in many of the patriotic movements incident to the war, and served as member on the Mayor's (New York) Committee; was delegate at large for Westchester County of the Red Cross; a member of the executive com-

mittee of the American Red Cross, Westchester County Chapter; was one of the founders of the National Security League, and participated conspicuously in the war bond drives. But the more permanent objects of his bounty and attention include the following: Trusteeship of the United Hebrew Charities, the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Neustadter Foundation. He is a member of the National Department of Health, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Legal Aid Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History and the Civic Forum; and is a member of the advisory board of the Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Women's Work, and of the Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis. His clubs include the following: Yale, Republican, Automobile Club of America, National Arts, Century, Deal Golf and Economic. Mr. Borg married Madeline, daughter of Julius Beer of New York. They have two daughters, Margery and Dorothy Borg. Mrs. Borg also engages deeply in philanthropy. Her numerous activities include the presidency of several charities societies, the vice-presidency of the Women's City Club, etc.; and public record of her engagements in war relief work, into which she entered with laudable zeal and efficiency, include: the Liberty Loan Committee, of which she was an original member, the chairmanship of various Red Cross teams and of a Salvation Army team. She is especially interested in the work of the Big Sisters' Association and is a member of its Co-operation Committee. The charities of this organization are carried on among the juveniles who come into the jurisdiction of the Children's Court in New York.

WOOD, Roswell Lincoln, mayor of Haverhill, Mass., b. at Groveland, Mass., 26 Sept., 1865; d. in Haverhill, Mass., 2 Aug., 1920, son of Justin R. and Laura Ann (Goss) Wood. The Wood family were among the earliest settlers in the town of Groveland, and they held grants in the town, originally a part of Rowley, later becoming East Bradford, and receiving the name of Groveland in 1850, when it became a separate town. Mr. Wood passed his early years in his native town, and was educated in the local public schools. While still a boy he was apprenticed to the shoemaking trade, being first employed as a nailer in a shop run by Charles Stickney, and later as a finisher in the factory of Thomas Phinney, with whom he remained for several years. He then served in various capacities: as driver of a coal wagon, as a grocery clerk in Groveland, and in driving delivery wagons and receiving the freight for the wholesale grocery firm of B. F. Leighton and Company. This part of his career proved the turning-point of his life. During periods of waiting for freight, he received his first training as an auctioneer. Freight handlers and others enjoyed the fun while Mr. Wood would walk up and down the platform, auctioning off the "horses" to the highest bidders. On the advice of a Boston business man who had witnessed several of his exhibitions, he established a small office where he hung out a sign, "The Live Auctioneer." He then embarked on his first venture in the grocery business, establishing himself on Main



SIDNEY C. BORG



Street, Groveland. Later he again entered the Leighton Company's employ. In his little office as auctioneer, business came very slowly, and frequently not at all. But through unflinching perseverance, he attained what, to his young mind, was the largest opportunity of all. The memory of this auction still remains in the minds of many people of Haverhill, and occurred when one of the big coal concerns of the city had arranged to hold an auction of coal. Seeing the opportunity, Mr. Wood at once determined to undertake the auction. He pleaded so hard that he was finally allowed to go ahead, and auctioneers from all parts of the country came to Haverhill to see the young man perform his work. Success in this brought more opportunities, and forthwith he added to the auctioneering business, the buying and selling of real estate and the lending of money, although at first his capital for these branches amounted to nothing. Later he bought and sold horses, and established a stable which he conducted until shortly before his decease, when it was sold at auction. His entrance into the political arena was in 1897, when he was made a member of the Common Council. Later he was elected to the Board of Aldermen from his home ward. He was defeated for a second term by Parkman B. Fladers, at a time when the Socialist party was an important factor in Haverhill politics. In 1901 he was elected overseer of the poor, an office which he held until 1903, when the citizens resolved to wrest the control of local politics from the Socialists, and Mr. Wood became Republican nominee for mayor. He was unanimously elected to that office, and administered his duties efficiently and well, bringing the administrative offices up to a high standard. This was evidenced, when he was successively reelected until he had served for five terms during 1904-05-06-07-08—thus establishing a precedent in the city. Among the many improvements which he was instrumental in bringing about during his term of office were the building of the new Haverhill High School and the erection of a new bridge across the Merrimac River. In 1911 Mr. Wood returned to public office as an alderman under the commission form of government, and served his two-year term in that capacity, being designated as head of the department of streets. In 1913 he was defeated for reelection, but again, in 1914, was elected alderman, and served continuously until 1919. During this time he served at the head of three different departments. He was made commissioner of public property, and during his service worked hard for the improvement of school buildings, many of which had been neglected for years. He was later commissioner of streets, serving also as superintendent, at that time no provision being made for that office, and therefore he assumed the combined duties, fulfilling each as creditably and efficiently as he had served in higher offices. During the year 1918 Mr. Wood served as head of the department of public safety, and worked with vigilance in instituting and standardizing reforms in the police department. His work also brought about the motorization of the fire department. Among fraternal institutions Mr. Wood was prominently identified with the

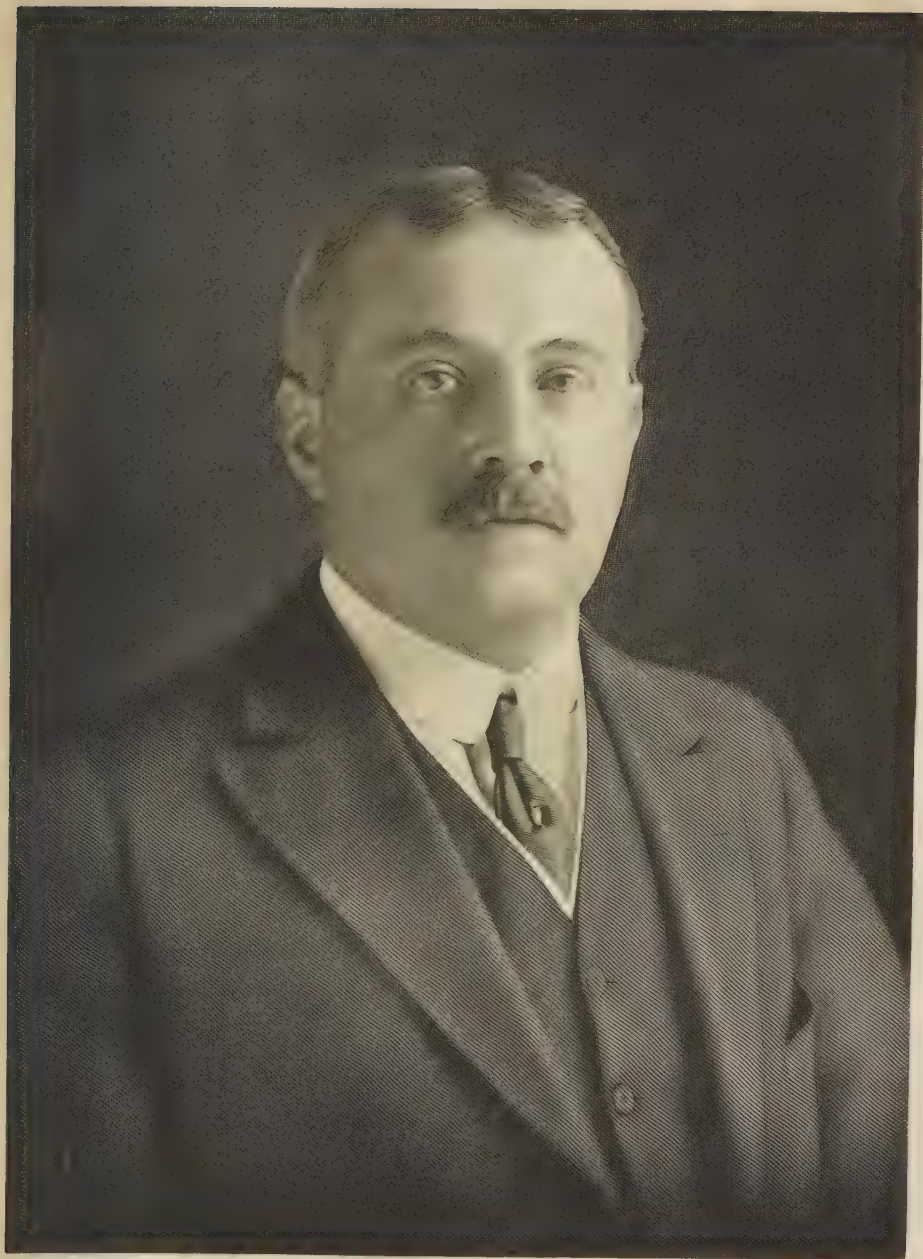
Mizpah Lodge of Odd Fellows; the Grecian Lodge; Knights of Pythias; and the Elks. He was also a member of the Wachusett Club and the Kenosha Driving Club. On 4 March, 1884, he married Jennie, daughter of John Thomas Maddock, a sea-captain of Scituate, Mass. Of their six children, two sons and two daughters survive.

BANNARD, Otto Tremont, banker, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 April, 1854, son of John Winslow and Eliza Landon (Stone) Bannard. His father (1822-1911), a native of Finmere, Oxfordshire, England, came to America with his parents in 1835, and grew to manhood in Schenectady, N. Y. Later he came to New York City, where he was employed as a clerk, and in time engaged in business for himself as a lace importer. In 1857 he felt the call of the West, and removed to Quincy, Ill., where he enjoyed moderate prosperity for ten years as a grocer. In 1867 he again changed his residence, this time engaging in the produce business in McGregor, Ia., whence he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and there he continued as a merchant for several years. His wife was a descendant of John Stone, emigrant, who settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1639. Thus with an Anglo-Saxon inheritance on the paternal side, and of the sturdy traditions of independence and achievement from the Connecticut ancestors of his mother, Otto Tremont Bannard in his vigorous young manhood, as well as in the ripper years following, took his place rightfully, in the ever-widening group of New York's distinguished men who leave their impress on the times and make history as they go. After a public school education and one year of preparatory study at Beloit, Wis., in 1871-72, he returned to the East and entered Yale, being graduated B.A. in 1876. In the same year he matriculated in the Columbia Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. two years later. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Yale College in 1908. As is the case with many men who have made their mark in other fields of endeavor, Mr. Bannard began his professional career as a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1878, and after two years in the United States district clerk's office, under Judge William G. Choate, he was employed in a law office and in the Law Department of the West Shore Railroad Company, until in 1889, he accepted the presidency of the Dolphin Jute Mills of Paterson, N. J., and New York City, and gave all his attention to the interests of that corporation for four years. The business prospered and he is still chairman of its board, continuing his association with the jute industry. In 1893 he was invited to become president of the Continental Trust Company of New York City. He accepted, and his first banking experience was in weathering the financial panic of that year. In 1902 the Trust Company was enlarged, and in 1904 it was merged with the New York Security and Trust Company, into the New York Trust Company. Mr. Bannard remained president of the successor company until 1916, when he became chairman of the board, and still occupies that responsible position. It was recently combined with the Liberty National Bank into a large institution of which he is chairman of its advisory committee. Al-

though occupied with his personal business interests, he has yet found leisure to devote to many other affairs. Ever deeply concerned in the making of true Americans through the medium of the public schools, he was in 1897 and 1898 commissioner of the Board of Education of New York City under Mayor Strong. A firm believer in the healthfulness of helping people to help themselves in a way that will not lessen their self-respect, Mr. Bannard was one of the organizers, in 1894, of the Provident Loan Society of New York, later becoming president, which office he held for nine years. The Provident now has thirteen branches, and has loaned more than \$10,000,000 on pledges of personal property. To persons under temporary financial stress it has been of invaluable assistance, while the high character of the men, at the head of its affairs gives a feeling of security thoroughly appreciated by those who seek its aid. Mr. Bannard was also one of the organizers of the National Employment Exchange, and has been its president from the beginning. Since this association came into existence, in 1909, thousands of situations have been found for men and women, and since the Exchange's investigation into the personal character and circumstances of each applicant is rigid and comprehensive, business men are only too glad to obtain employees it recommends. Nor are these all of his many and diversified activities. Always maintaining a strong affection for his Alma Mater and keeping in touch with it at all times, he was in 1910 elected a Fellow of Yale for six years, and in 1916 reelected for another term of six years. He takes an active interest in the government of his own city and of the United States at large, and three times has been chosen a delegate to a Republican National Convention—in 1908, 1912 and 1916. His political party thought well enough of him in 1909 to choose him for the highest office in the gift of the metropolis, and he was Republican candidate for the mayoralty of New York in that year. There was a strong fight on both sides, but Judge Gaynor was elected. During the late World War Mr. Bannard offered his services unreservedly for his country. The value of this offer from such a man was immediately recognized, and in 1917 he was made chairman of the Advisory Committee on Sales for the Alien Property Custodian. He was also appointed manager in liquidation of the property of the Hamburg-American, North-German Lloyd and subsidiary steamship companies. In this trying and responsible work, Mr. Bannard's experience as an executive enabled him to deal successfully with these unusual problems. Mr. Bannard is a member of the Yale, Republican, University, Union, and Century clubs. He has served as president of the Yale and Republican clubs, as secretary of the University Club, and as governor of both the Union and Century clubs. He is a director in various business corporations. He has been actively occupied in the Charity Organization Society since it was founded in 1882, and has been its vice-president for many years. He is also an officer and member of many philanthropic societies.

DERY, D. George, manufacturer, b. in Baja, Austria-Hungary, son of Maximilian G. and Joan (Latinov) Dery. After completing

his general education Mr. Dery attended the technical courses in the Vienna Textile Academy and was graduated in 1884. Then followed a year's course in St. Mary's Academy, also in Vienna, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. Two years later, in 1887, Mr. Dery came to this country; and, on account of his technical knowledge and experience, at once found a position as superintendent of a silk mill in New York. This subordinate office he held long enough to gain a thorough knowledge of the conditions of the American silk industry and trade; then in 1892, he began business for himself. His first mill he established in Paterson, N. J. and from this small beginning, twenty-five years ago, the concern has developed so successfully that it is now the largest of any in the silk industry of America. Five years after his initial enterprise in Paterson, Mr. Dery paid a visit to Pennsylvania and saw possibilities there superior to those in New Jersey. In 1897 he established his first Pennsylvania mills in Catasauqua. From this time onward business increased at the rate of about one new mill each year. Having organized the technical side of the enterprise, involving the reconstruction of the manufacturing plants, Mr. Dery next devoted himself to the development of his sales' department with headquarters in New York City. Basing his plans on figures mathematically computed, he was able to realize a twenty-five per cent increase in the production each year. This rate was exceeded in some years; the sales' department being kept well ahead of the output of the mills. At the present time the Dery mills number nineteen, and employ 5,600 operatives. Of these mills the majority are located in Pennsylvania, in Allentown (in which community is located the central management office), in Catasauqua, East Mauch Chunk, South Bethlehem, Kutztown, Emans, Northampton, Marietts, Windgap, Olyphant and Forest City. Several still remain in New Jersey and one is located at Taunton, Mass. At the present time, considered as part of one organization, these mills constitute the largest source of production in the United States of skein dyed and all silk goods. To Mr. Dery, more than to any other single individual probably, should be attributed the stimulating influence which has resulted in such an amazing development of the silk industry in the United States. His technical knowledge, his keen business judgment, and his ability as an organizer have all been devoted primarily to the development of the enterprise of which he is the guiding hand. But these qualities, naturally, have also made their influence felt in the concerns of others engaged in the same line of business. Problems of production and labor which he managed to solve were not without their benefit to other firms. One of Mr. Dery's most characteristic qualities is his untiring, almost unlimited, energy, to which he adds an executive ability of the highest order. An appreciation of his influence on the silk industry is more fully detailed in the "Editors' Reference Record" (Harpers, New York, 1917). Within later years, however, Mr. Dery's interests have also spread into other fields of business, and he has been officially connected with a number of other large corpo-



L. George Henry



rations; including as director, the National Bank of Allentown, Pa., the National Bank of Catsauqua, and the Alaska Copper Corporation. During his leisure he has devoted a great deal of time to scientific and literary effort and is the author of "Under the Big Dipper." In fields of astronomy and geology he has performed some original researches which have given important results. He is also a connoisseur of paintings and has assembled an art collection of great value. Mr. Dery is a director of the Silk Association of America, and member of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Society of Hungarian Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York. In politics he has always been an adherent of the Republican party, though he has never been active in that organization. Among the clubs of which he is a member are the Republican, the Manhattan, the Aldine, the Engineers' (New York), the Manufacturers' (Philadelphia) and the Hamilton (Pater-son, N. J.).

GOVE, William H., lawyer, business man and civic worker, b. at South Berwick, Me., 4 Sept., 1851; d. in Lynn, Mass., 15 April, 1920. His education was received in the country schools of his native town, and during the years 1864-65 at Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Me. In 1866 the family removed to Lynn, Mass., with whose interests Mr. Gove was identified until his decease. He completed the course in the Lynn High School in 1869. Later he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1876, with special honors in history, and in 1877 he was graduated LL.B. in the Harvard Law School. He began the practice of law in Salem in the same year, and there continued successfully until 1890. He early evinced a strong interest in public affairs, and won recognition as a leader in the ranks of the Republican party. For nearly twenty years he served on the Republican city committee of Salem. From 1891 to 1897, inclusive, he was secretary of this committee, and in 1898, 1899 and 1900 served as chairman. In 1893 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, and was reelected in the following two years, being president of the board in 1895 and 1896. In 1903 and again in 1904, Mr. Gove represented his district in the General Court, where he served on the Committee on Judiciary. In 1908 he was one of the alternate delegates to the national convention from his congressional district, and in the two following years he served on the governor's council with distinguished ability. As a business man he was very successful. In 1900, on the death of his wife's eldest brother, the care of the business of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn came into his hands, and he served as president and general manager until his death. The enormous expansion of the business was the result of his tireless efficiency. Mr. Gove's leading characteristics in his business relations were his pronounced convictions and courage in maintaining them; his quick perception of advantageous circumstances and ability to utilize them; his cordial relations with his associates and his equitable dealings with his employees. During his early life he was active in the well-known debating so-

cieties formed by the young men of the times—the Webster Club and the Everett Debating Society of Lynn. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Essex Lodge, Knights Templars; a member of the Bay State Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of Naumkeag Encampment of Salem. As first president of the Salem Masonic Temple Association, which erected the Masonic Temple of Lynn, he was accorded the honor of breaking ground on 5 May, 1915. He was also past-president of the Second Unitarian Church and of the Salem Unitarian Club; a member of the Essex Institute; of the Boston Press Club, and of the Salem and Colonial clubs. When Mr. Gove died the community lost a friend and an ardent, willing and able worker for humanity. Whatever he undertook he accomplished, and he threw himself heartily into every struggle. His public spirit was recognized by all. Less known, however, were the countless private services to individuals who came to him for counsel and for help and who never appealed in vain. On 5 Jan., 1882, Mr. Gove married in Lynn to Caroline Chase, daughter of the late Isaac and Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, who survived him with one son, William P. Gove, and three daughters, Lydia Pinkham, Caroline, and Mrs. Earl Pitman of Parlin, N. J.

CUSHMAN, James Stewart, real estate operator and merchant, b. in New York City, 11 May, 1871, son of Ephraim Holbrook and Mary (Wood) Cushman. His earliest American ancestor was Robert Cushman, Pilgrim, born in Kent, England, about 1580, who was a prominent man in the Plymouth colony. With John Carver, he was instrumental in effecting the emigration of the Pilgrims to Holland, where he joined them at Leyden, and there rendered much assistance in forming the English colony. In 1617, he was sent to London with Deacon Carver to negotiate with the Virginia Company, which had secured a grant of land from the king, for permission to settle within certain boundaries in Virginia. This mission having met with practical failure, Cushman undertook another trip to England for the same purpose, with Elder Brewster, and secured the patent. With Deacon Carver he chartered the "Mayflower," and, with a commission as assistant governor, followed in the "Speedwell," which proved unseaworthy and returned to port. In 1621, Robert Cushman emigrated to America with his son Thomas on the "Fortune," but returned to Europe to act as the financial agent of the colonists. A copy of a sermon preached by Robert Cushman, and still in existence, is believed to be the first ever preached in this country. Robert Cushman's son Thomas (1608-1692) married Mary, daughter of Isaac Allerton, who died at the age of eighty-six, the last survivor of the "Mayflower" passengers. Mr. Cushman was educated at Trinity School, and Columbia Grammar School, New York, and began his business life with the firm of Strong and Trowbridge, exporters, in 1888. In 1898, he became vice-president of the Cushman and Denison Manufacturing Company, and in 1918 was made its president. In 1912, he originated and built the first house of the type now known as the Allerton House, a hostelry for the accommodation of men of moderate means. The fourth

house of this type is now in process of construction at the corner of Fifty-fifth street and Madison Avenue, New York. These hotels, while they cannot be called philanthropic, supply a great need in the life of the metropolis, in these days of prohibitive rents, by providing ambitious young men, and older men of small incomes, with comfortable and attractive homes within their means. Mr. Cushman became president of the Allerton Realty Company, and of the Allerton House Company in 1912. In addition to these two companies and the Cushman and Denison Manufacturing Company, he is president and director of the Number 143 East Thirty-ninth Street Company, and was for one year a vice-president of the Silver Bay Association. Mr. Cushman's interest and work in behalf of proper housing conditions is the direct outgrowth of his long activity and association with a number of organizations having as their objective the promotion of public welfare. For six years (1907-13) he was president of the East Side Home Settlement; has been treasurer of the Missionary Education Movement; treasurer of the Educational Dramatic League; vice-president of Victory Hall Association; treasurer of the first "Safe and Sane" Fourth of July Celebration held in New York City. He is a member of Century, Newport Country and Piping Rock clubs, and of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He married, 15 Oct., 1901, Vera, daughter of Samuel Swan Scott, of Ottawa, Ill.

VIER, Edmund Aloysius, real estate operator, b. in Detroit, Mich., 20 Sept., 1881, son of August Peter and Melanie (Messe) Vier. His boyhood was spent in the city of his birth, where he attended, first the St. Aloysius School and then the Detroit College. In 1893 he was sent to Denver, Colo., and entered the Sacred Heart College, where he studied for three years. Then after a short period in St. Mary's College, Kansas, he traveled in Europe with his brother for nearly five years. During this period he was for one year a student in Stonyhurst College. While in this institution he received a South Kensington government first class certificate for proficiency in inorganic chemistry. This examination was taken by 5,000 students throughout England. He also received a valuable prize for a philosophical essay, on the subject "The Existence of God Proved by Moral Argument." Mr. Vier was graduated at Stonyhurst in 1902. During the following year he studied at the University of Louvain, Belgium, where Cardinal Mercier, who has since become so famous because of his defiance of German military rule in Belgium, was one of his teachers. In the fall of 1903 he was awarded his degree of A.B. by the faculty of Louvain University. He went then to Turin, Italy, where his father was interested in the manufacture of glue and gelatine, and before returning home, in 1905, he traveled extensively through France, England, Holland, Germany, Ireland, and Scotland. On his return to Detroit he began his business career under the guidance of his father, and, in 1910, succeeded to the control of his extensive realty holdings. Though still young in years, Mr. Vier is recognized among the foremost business men of the State, being noted especially for his excellent judgment. He is prominent also in the affairs of the Knights

of Columbus, and is devoted to outdoor sports. On 11 Oct. 1910, Mr. Vier married Maud, daughter of Daniel Foley, a prominent building contractor of Detroit. They have had two sons, Edmund Peter and Vincent Foley Vier, and one daughter, Melanie Cecile Vier.

VIER, August Peter, real estate operator, capitalist, b. in Menoncaert, Alsace, France, 27 Oct., 1842; d. in Detroit, Mich., 14 Oct., 1910, son of Jean Peter and Marie Barbe (Blamont) Vier. He was descended from old French stock. His father was a prosperous farmer, keenly progressive for his time, and ambitious that his son should have all the advantages of a modern education. Young Vier spent his boyhood in the village in which his ancestors had lived for many generations, acquiring such schooling as was available. It was his ambition to become a teacher, and with this end in view he applied himself diligently to study, and passed the difficult examinations required for entering the Strassburg Academy, in Strassburg, Lorraine (then in France). In 1861, when only nineteen years of age, he was graduated and obtained his teacher's certificate. For ten years he followed the vocation of educator, but, feeling strongly the limited opportunities of his situation and environment, he finally decided to emigrate. In 1871 he came to the United States, locating in Detroit, Mich. For some time he worked in a cigar factory, and, through frugal and economical living, saved up sufficient money to open a small laundry in Jefferson Avenue, adjoining the old Biddle Hotel. Gradually he made his way ahead toward ultimate success. His business began to prosper and expand, and, one by one, he opened other laundries. Meanwhile, as his savings accumulated, he invested his money in real estate, with such success that in 1900 he was compelled to relinquish his laundry business in order to devote his full time to looking after his real estate interests, also lending money on first mortgages. He possessed an incredibly keen business judgment, especially on realty values, which included a surprising ability to foretell future developments of the city's expansion. To such abilities, rather than to luck, he was indebted to his remarkable rise from a poor school teacher to one of the foremost financiers of Michigan. In later years he traveled extensively and spent considerable time in Nice, France. He was also interested in a large glue and gelatine manufacturing enterprise in Turin, Italy. Even after his rise to fortune, he continued to live a comparatively simple life, and acquired no tastes for useless luxuries. His favorite recreation was walking, and nothing gave him more real recreation from the cares of business than an extended walking tour. In 1877 Mr. Vier married Melanie Messe, of Detroit, Mich. They had one son, Edmund A. Vier.

TALCOTT, Allen Butler, artist, b. in Hartford, Conn., 8 April, 1867; d. at Lyme, Conn., 1 June, 1908. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford, and was graduated A.B. in Trinity College in 1890. At a very early age he showed a decided taste for drawing, the margins of his school books being covered with caricatures of his teachers and fellow-students. This natural taste gradually developed so that, while still in school, he attended the classes of the Hartford Art



Edmund A Vier

Society, then under the able direction of Dwight W. Tryon. He then studied art at the Art Students' League, New York, and later in Paris at the Academie Julien. Here for several years he was a pupil of Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constant. After returning to the United States, Mr. Talcott occupied a studio in Pliny court, where his unceasing enthusiasm and sincere study made him a prominent factor in the encouragement of art. Later he removed to New York, and became a member of the artists' colony in the studio buildings at No. 27 West Sixty-seventh street. His summer studio was at Lyme, Conn. His style was strong and individual with a very pronounced technique. He was a careful student of out-of-doors and particularly delighted in painting various phases of sunlight. In the drawing and painting of trees he was individual and extremely happy. He loved and keenly appreciated nature, and his knowledge of all its phases was unusual. He painted the salt marshes of the Connecticut River, the meadows, the lichen-covered granite, and the gray-trunked oaks of his beloved Lyme. His fellows conceded that no one was his peer in the knowledge of trees and how to paint them. Mr. Talcott's first recognition was achieved with two pictures exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1893. "Cabano en Provence" and "La Croix de Billiers," also an "Autumn" in the Salon of the following year. His work appeared regularly in the exhibitions of the National Academy, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburg, and of the Society of American Artists. At the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904 a group of four pictures won for him a silver medal, and there was an interesting group exhibition of his work in New York in 1906. His painting, "Return of the Red Wing," was accepted by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and is still hanging there. He was a member of the Salamagundi and of the Lotos clubs, and at the latter he is represented in the permanent collection by "Moonrise over Lord's Cove." That art does not die is due to men who, influenced by all that is good in the past, are painting today in their own way the beauty of this land of ours, the landscape painter's paradise. To one who believes that an artist's heart speaks from his canvas, Allen B. Talcott was a striking example. He loved beauty and life, also his fellow man; he believed that the world, despite all the evils of the day, was getting better; he never spoke or thought ill of any one; all this his pictures express. In looking at his dignified and joyously serene pictures one feels that his art was the expression not only of all the beauty he saw but of his own high ideals. He was fond of the poets and could recite while he painted, page after page of Browning or Kipling. His death, at the very outset of a career of such promise, was a distinct loss to the world of painting, and came as a grievous shock to his many friends. Mr. Talcott married, in 1905, Katharine, daughter of the late Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew, of New York. They had one son, Agnew Allen Talcott.

COOLIDGE, Thomas Jefferson, diplomat, financier and philanthropist, b. in Boston, Mass., 26 Aug., 1831; d. there 17 Nov., 1920,

son of Joseph and Ellen Myles (Randolph) Coolidge. Of notable Massachusetts and Virginia lineage he was the great grandson of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and U. S. minister to France. Thomas Jefferson's daughter, Madla, married Thomas Mann Randolph, afterward governor of Virginia, and their daughter, who married Joseph Coolidge, was the favorite granddaughter of the great founder of Democracy. It was her mother whom Thomas Jefferson called the "cherished companion of his youth, and the nurse of his old age," and of whom he said before his death that "the last pang of life was the parting with her." At the age of seven, in company with his three brothers, Mr. Coolidge was sent to Geneva, Switzerland, to be educated, and there he remained until 1847, when he returned to Boston and entered the sophomore class in Harvard College. He was graduated in the class of 1850. While abroad he had acquired a proficient knowledge of the French and German languages, and almost immediately after his graduation he entered the foreign trade in which his father was engaged. Gradually, however, he turned his energies to finance and manufacturing. His skill in handling transactions involving vast capital, and in the reconciliation of apparently conflicting interests, soon made him a conspicuous figure in American finance. In 1858 Mr. Coolidge became president of the Boot Manufacturing Company, which had three large cotton mills in Lawrence. He remained with the company two years, restoring it from an unstable financial condition to a state of solidity and prosperity. Then, after several years of residence in France, he returned to this country and assumed the management of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company. His business interests rapidly increased and in 1876 he was made treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the largest cotton manufacturing corporation in the world, and for a time, also, managed the affairs of both the Amoskeag and Lawrence Companies. In 1897 he was succeeded by C. W. Amory, whose father had been his predecessor in the same position, and then became president of the corporation. To his efforts, in large measure, is due the remarkable upbuilding of the cotton industry in this section of the country. Subsequently Mr. Coolidge's connection with railroad projects became extensive, and included the presidency of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe, during 1880-81; of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company; and of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. He served also as a director in the Boston and Maine; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Kansas, Fort Scott and Memphis, and in various other railroads, and bore a prominent part in the consolidation of the Boston surface street railways into the Boston Elevated Company. Mr. Coolidge was a director in the Bay State Trust Company; of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company; of the Merchants' National Bank; of the New England and Old Colony Trust Companies; of the Amory and Dwight Mills, and of various other business institutions. He possessed qualities of a very high order, and attained distinction in the varied

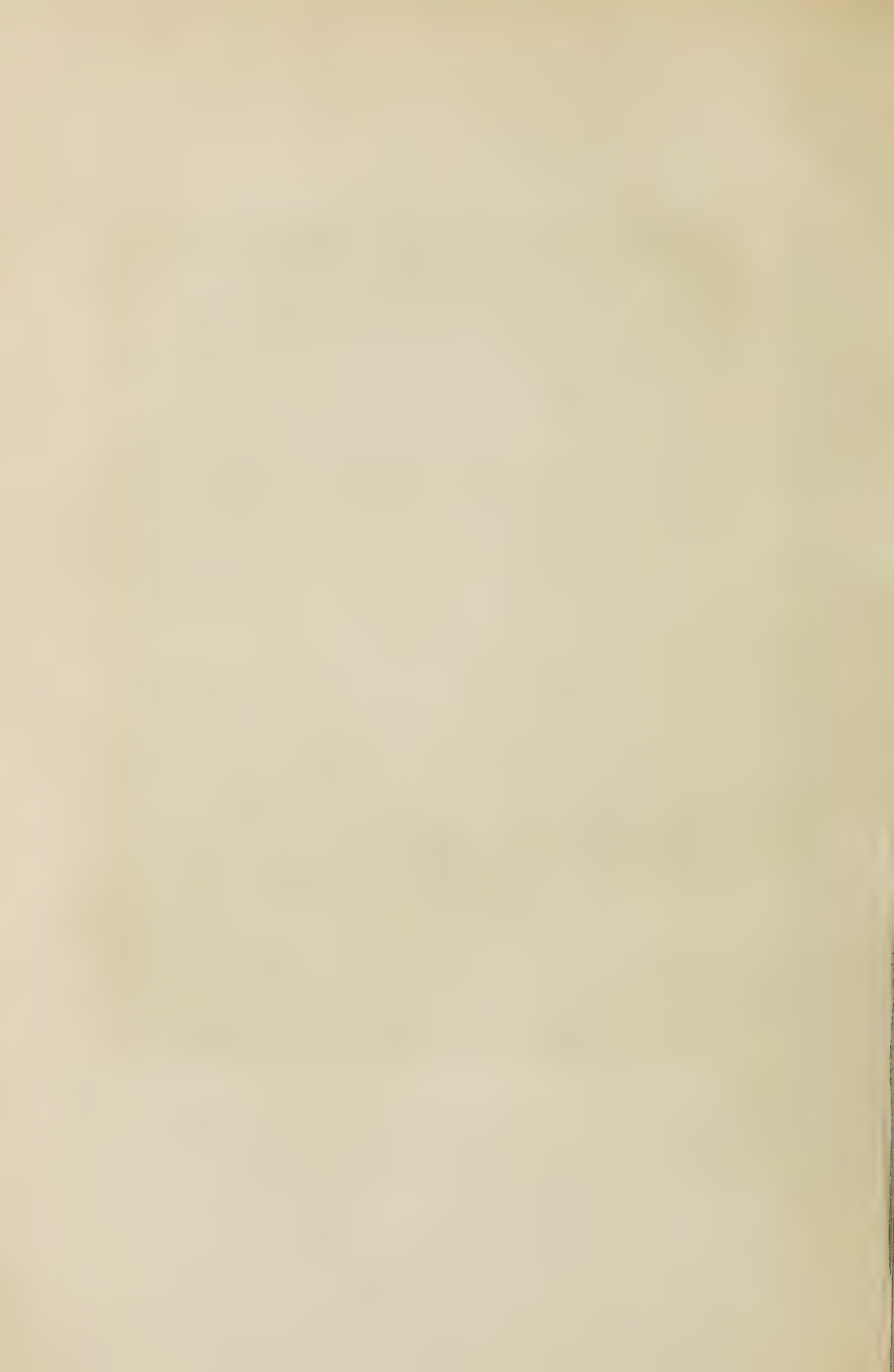
business interests with which he was connected, as much by his fairness as by his sagacity. In public service, as well as in business, Mr. Coolidge won the high esteem of his associates and fellow citizens. His public career began as park commissioner. He served as a delegate from Massachusetts to the Pan-American Congress, where he opposed the introduction of an international silver coin. Although, during his early life, Mr. Coolidge was a believer in the political traditions and sentiments of his forefathers he gradually drifted from those principles, and in 1884 became a noted figure in the Republican faction and in the policies of protectionism, on the ground that protection was essential to the great factory interests, in whose upbuilding he had played such a prominent part. In 1892, when Whitelaw Reid resigned from the ministry of France to accept the nomination for the vice-presidency, Mr. Coolidge was appointed to succeed him, and thus, after a lapse of a century, succeeded his distinguished great-grandfather as representative of his country to the French nation. He remained at this post for one year, and later served as a member of the joint high commission to adjust disputes between the United States and Canada. Mr. Coolidge was equally noted for his many public benefactions. He was a loyal son of Harvard College, of which he was an overseer for eleven years (1886-97), and gave to that institution the Jefferson Physical Research Laboratory, and \$50,000 for a chemical laboratory for quantitative analysis, the latter as a memorial to his son, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., who died in April, 1912. Another memorial to the elder Mr. Coolidge's memory is the Free Library established by him at Manchester-by-the-sea, where he had a summer residence. As a liberal patron of art and literature, it was a gratification of a refined taste to select the beautiful art treasures for the enjoyment of his family and friends. His rich collection of heirlooms from the Virginia Randolphs and Jeffersons was extremely interesting. Mr. Coolidge was a member of the Somerset Club, of which he was at one time president; of the Essex County Club; the Country Club of Brookline; and the University and Automobile clubs of New York. He was a member, and once vice-president, of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1852 he married Hetty Sullivan, daughter of William Appleton, a distinguished Boston merchant. Mrs. Coolidge died in 1901. Two daughters survive, Marian Appleton (Mrs. Lucius M. Sargent), who has made her home with her father; and Sarah Lawrence (Mrs. Thomas Newbold of New York).

GILLESPIE, Thomas, J., iron master, b. at Magheralley, near Banbridge, Ireland, 26 April, 1847, son of Andrew and Jane (Reid) Gillespie. His father (1820-50), who had been a farmer in Ireland, died shortly after coming to this country. Mr. Gillespie received his early education in the public schools of Allegheny City, Penn., where the family resided, and later attended Allegheny City College, a well known preparatory school. He began his business career as a bookkeeper in Pittsburgh, in 1863. As the result of well directed industry and native financial acumen, supplemented by the marvelous opportunities open to the young man

with a capacity for hard work, his rise was rapid. He served in turn as secretary and treasurer of the Central Refining Company, as auditor of the Meriam and Morgan Paraffine Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, and as auditor of the Standard Oil Company. In 1890, Messrs. Charles Lockhart, J. M. Lockhart, W. M. McKelvy, Chas. W. Hubbard and Mr. Gillespie organized the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company, of which he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager. This office he held from the incorporation of the company until 1920, a period of thirty years; then becoming its president. This company has devoted its energies mainly to the manufacture of its "Vulcan," and other brands of high-grade iron, for special purposes. It has made a national reputation, and its success is attested by the rapid growth of its business and its splendid reputation for which Mr. Gillespie, as its business and financial manager, has been largely responsible. Aside from his business activities, he devotes his time to the furthering of various religious and educational movements. At an early age he became identified with the work of the Sunday school and the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1875, he was elected an elder in the Second United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and served also as the superintendent of its Sunday school until his removal to Cleveland in 1885. He was chosen to similar positions in the First United Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, and served in both offices until his return to Pittsburgh in 1890. He then affiliated with the newly-organized Shadyside United Presbyterian Church, and was elected an elder and superintendent of its Sunday school. In 1867 he was elected a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, and has so continued with the exception of the five years elapsing between 1885-1890, during which he served as director of the Cleveland Association. During the same period he was a member of the executive committee of the Ohio State Y. M. C. A., and for four years was its chairman. Previous to this period, and since his return to the state, he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Y. M. C. A. executive committee. He is a member of the board of trustees of Westminster College; a member of the United Presbyterian Board of Publication, and chairman of its Sabbath School Committee; and a director of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association. He was active in war work during the World War, and served as treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. war work fund. He is a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Duquesne Club. On 30 March, 1875, Mr. Gillespie married Jane Hastings, who died in January, 1895. On 28 Jan., 1897, he married Ella, daughter of John Porter, a prominent attorney and judge of the Probate Court of Monmouth, Illinois. He is the father of two sons and four daughters. His youngest daughter, Eleanor D. Gillespie, served overseas with the Y. W. C. A. during the late war. His eldest son, Thomas J. Gillespie, secretary and treasurer of the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company, was a lieutenant of the 37th Infantry, U. S. A., and his second son, John Porter Gillespie, was connected with the Naval Reserve.



Thiespie



DOHERTY, James L., lawyer, b. in New Brunswick, Canada, 24 March, 1865; d. in Springfield, Mass., 3 March, 1921. He was educated in the public schools of Houlton, Me., whither his parents had removed when he was a child. He was graduated in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., with class of 1889. He then entered the law offices of Madigan and Madigan in Houlton. The senior partner was the late Justice John Madigan of the Supreme Court of Maine, who gained wide prominence as a jurist. Under the guidance of two such eminent attorneys, Mr. Doherty received a well-grounded legal education, and in 1891 was admitted to practice in Maine, opening offices in Oldtown. His ability soon brought him into public notice and he began a career of honorable service in the Maine Courts. He was actively interested in the affairs of Oldtown, and was honored with many positions of trust and responsibility in all of which he justified the fondest hopes of his friends and fellow-citizens. In 1895 Mr. Doherty removed to Springfield, where he continued his legal practice and his deep interest in civic affairs until his decease. For a few years he practiced alone, but later became associated with Thomas Fitzpatrick. In 1903 he became associated with Wendell G. Brownson, under the style of Doherty and Brownson, the partnership continuing until 1 Jan., 1914. In the following year he became associated with J. Howard Jones, and about two years later William H. McCarthy was added to the partnership, which became known as Doherty, Jones and McCarthy, with which he was associated until the time of his death. As a lawyer Mr. Doherty was characterized by profound knowledge, not only of matters connected with the law, but also of many other departments of learning, by his clear grasp of facts and by his forceful insistence of the fundamental ethical principles upon which justice and equity ultimately rest. He well deserved the distinction gained as an authority in the law of equity, and until the rapid growth of his practice prevented it, was in constant demand to preside as auditor or master in equity cases. He served in this capacity in several of the most cases to come before the courts of the county, and his clear and masterly statement of the law, as it bore upon the particular case, invariably met with the approval of the courts to which they were reported. In connection with this work he published a treatise, "Auditors and Masters," which was given acknowledged standing in nearly all of the law libraries of the state as exceptionally sound and authoritative on the administration of the law of equity. Gifted with an exceptional judgment and understanding of people, it enabled him to advise numerous individuals who sought and acted upon his judgment and thus he exercised an influence upon public affairs and organization. For a number of years he was counsel for the Hendee Manufacturing Company, a member of the board of directors of the Chicopee National Bank, and of the Springfield Institution for Savings, meantime serving both institutions in an advisory legal capacity. He was also appointed by the United States Court trustee in charge of the Boston and Maine Railroad stock owned by the New Haven road, and for

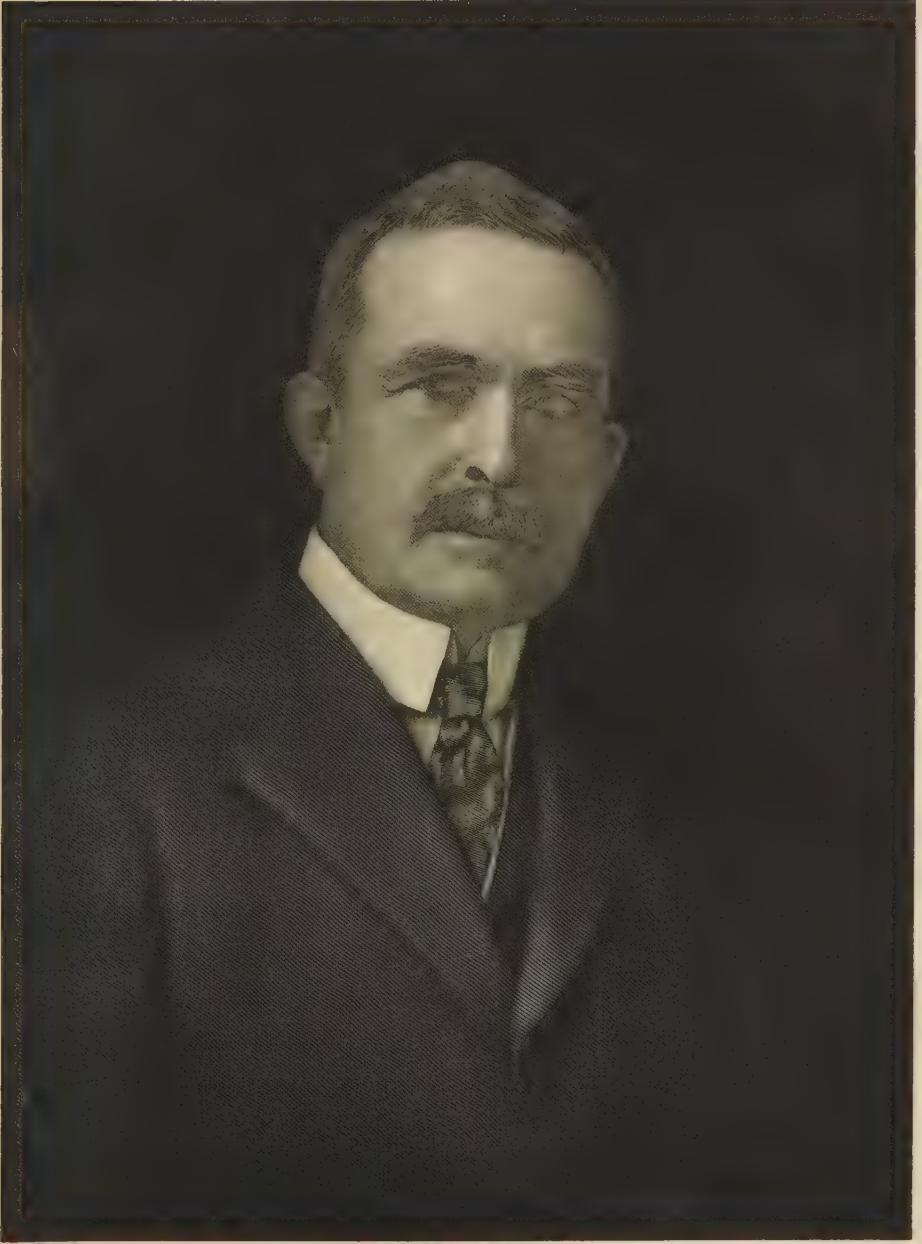
several years administered its interests. He was elected to the board of directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad in which capacity he remained until his death. A public benefactor and a self-made man of affairs, Mr. Doherty threw himself into the arena of politics and civic reform, and as a staunch and loyal Democrat and a champion of equal opportunity for all American citizens, the city of Springfield had reason to be proud of him as a leader and as a citizen. He served as city solicitor three years (1910-12), during the administration of Mayor Lathrop, and was prominent in the counsels of his party in this section of the state. During the administration of Governor Walsh he declined to consider an appointment to the bench of the Superior Court, and also declined an appointment to the bench of the United States District Court. During the war Mr. Doherty served as head of the divisional exemption board until its work had been completed. He was a member of the American, Massachusetts, and Hampden County Bar Associations; of the Nyasset, Winthrop, Economic, and Realty clubs; the Springfield Lodge of Elks, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Bowdoin College. He married Harriet I. Madigan of Houlton, Me., sister of the late John Madigan, Justice of the Maine Supreme Court. Mrs. Doherty survives with two sons, James C. and Louis W. Doherty.

HARRINGTON, Thomas Francis, physician, b. in Lowell, Mass., 10 June, 1866; d. in Boston, Mass., 19 Jan., 1919, son of Thomas and Mary (Callahan) Harrington. He received his education in the public and high schools of his native city, and in 1885 entered the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in 1888. During the following year he continued his studies at Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and at the London Hospital, London, England. On returning to the United States, he began professional practice in Lowell. Here he was visiting physician to St. John's Hospital for fifteen years, and consulting physician for three years. He was United States pension examiner for thirteen years, and as chairman of the Lowell Board of Health completely reorganized the department. He made a study of city water supply and typhoid fever, which resulted in the discontinuance of the Merrimac River as a source of the city's drinking water, and the establishment of an artesian well system. Among his other activities, while in this position, were the wetting down of the crowded sections of the city during hot spells and the establishment of excursions on the Merrimac River for sick babies. During the war with Spain he organized the Northern Massachusetts Branch of the Volunteer Aid Association for the care of wounded and disabled soldiers, and established a system of records, now on file at the State House, Boston, for future claims for pensions. He was the first to discover that soldiers returning from Cuba were suffering from typhoid fever, not from malaria, as had been supposed. The study of tuberculosis early attracted his attention and he soon became a leader in combating this scourge. He organized in Lowell the first anti-tuberculosis society in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, and at the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Paris in

1905 presented a communication stating that a dilated pupil ("Harrington pupil") is often the first sign of tubercular infection. Dr. Harrington's work on the Lowell Board of Health, in connection with the various public welfare organizations, also his private practice among the large industrial population of Lowell, brought to his mind the possibility of preventive medicine, and, with the keen insight and quick grasp of fundamentals which were always his, he decided its practice should begin with the children. To this subject he devoted much of his time and writings, with the result that, in 1907, the Boston School Committee requested him to organize and direct a department of school hygiene for the application of preventive medicine to child life. This was the first department of its kind in the world. Its work was watched and copied everywhere, and brought Dr. Harrington international fame. In 1910 he was the representative of the United States Government at the International Congress on Industrial Hygiene in Brussels, and at the International Congress on School Hygiene in Paris, and in 1913 served in the same capacity at the 17th International Congress in London. In 1915, when the Department of School Hygiene had been well organized and was showing wonderful results, Dr. Harrington resigned to accept the position of medical deputy of the Massachusetts State Board of Labor and Industries; an office which gave him the opportunity to extend his work and ideas, so carefully mapped out among the children of Boston, to the vast laboring population of industrial Massachusetts. America's entrance into the World War found him still occupying this post, the work of which he quickly expanded to meet the needs of the war industries. He also found time for other services. He was lieutenant-colonel on the Medical Staff of the Massachusetts State Guard; Chief Medical Officer, first Relief Unit, to the Halifax Disaster in 1917; Medical Director of Brooks' Unit, which instituted the very successful outdoor camps for treatment of influenza, and was chairman of Exemption Board under Selective Service Act of District No. 5 of Boston. Dr. Harrington was an active member of fraternal, professional and philanthropic organizations and an officer of many. He was instructor on industrial and school hygiene in the School for Health Officers at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and organized and constructed the plan now carried on in Harvard for teaching occupational hygiene. In 1908 he was orator of the Massachusetts Medical Society at its annual meeting. His writings, over one hundred in number, included a wide range of historical, medical, philanthropic, hygiene and industrial topics. The foremost are: the article, "Massachusetts," in the "Catholic Encyclopedia"; "Samuel Fuller of the 'Mayflower,' the Pioneer Physician"; "Differential Diagnosis of Rheumatism and the Arthritides" (1903); "Harvard Medical School," a history narrative and documental, in three volumes (1905); "Medical Supervision versus Medical Inspection" (1907); "Health of Industrial Workers" (1918). He married, 2 June, 1891, Mary Isabel Dempsey of Lowell, Mass., who survives him with their three sons.

WATKINS, Thomas Horace, merchant, b. at Pittston, Pa., 17 May, 1860, son of Israel and Ann (Hamer) Watkins. Both parents were natives of Wales, whence they emigrated to America, in 1852, and settled at Pittston. The father secured employment as a miner with the Pittston and Elmira Coal Company, and advanced himself through the various grades until he became superintendent. Thomas H. Watkins was educated in the public schools of Pittston until the age of eleven, when, having received all the training that the facilities of the community afforded, he became a junior clerk in a country store. In this position he was quick to realize the advantages of being equipped for a business career; and at the age of fourteen, while sojourning with his father in Wyoming Territory, he took a course in bookkeeping at the Wyoming Seminary. His father was engaged in aiding in the development of various railroad projects of that section, including the Union Pacific Railroad and the El Paso and North Eastern Railroad, from El Paso to Liberal, Kan. On his return from the West, he secured employment as bookkeeper with the Phoenix Coal Company. A few years later, in association with C. M. Sanderson and C. D. Simpson, he formed the Pan-coast Coal Company. In 1882 he removed to Scranton, where he organized the firm of Simpson and Watkins, independent coal mine operators. This company, which developed a yearly tonnage-output of 1,800,000 tons, continued until its absorption in 1898 by the Temple Iron Company, of which Mr. Watkins became president. In 1901 he retired from the anthracite coal business, and has since devoted his attention to the bituminous mining and to lumber. Not only has he been recognized for many years as one of the country's leading coal-operators, but his keen, practical judgment has led him successfully into other fields of activity. In addition to the presidency of the Inde Gold Mining Company, he is president of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation, employing 5,000 men and with an annual output of 3,500,000 tons, and president of the North River Coal and Wharf Company. Because of the consideration which Mr. Watkins had always shown for his employees, President Roosevelt appointed him, in 1902, one of the commission of seven to arbitrate the great coal strike of that year. Although he was its youngest member, he played an important part in the settlement of the sensational conflict. Mr. Watkins married, 22 May, 1884, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Law, of Pittston. They are the parents of one son, Charles Law Watkins, and one daughter, Gladys Marion Watkins, wife of Charles Seymour, professor of Modern History at Yale University.

WATKINS, Charles Law, coal operator, b. at Peckville, Pa., 11 Feb., 1886, son of Thomas Horace and Eliza (Law) Watkins. He attended the public schools of Pittstown, and completed the high school course in 1904. He then entered Yale College, where he was graduated B. A. with the class of 1908. He entered business life in January, 1909, and is now president of the Watkins Coal Company. Upon the outbreak of the great European war Mr. Watkins sympathized strongly with the Allies, and, without waiting for our entrance in the struggle, enlisted as a driver in the American



J. J. J. J.



Ambulance Corps, serving throughout the years 1916-17. He then served in the French Army, during the years 1917-18, as an officer in the 118th Regiment Heavy Artillery, and was a winner of the Croix de Guerre. Captain Watkins is a contributor to numerous journals, including the "New Republic," "Outlook," and others. He is a member of the Apawanis, Yale, and Whitehall Lunch clubs of New York, and of the New Haven Country Club. He married, in Paris, 22 Feb., 1919, Marie Mathilde, daughter of Auguste Bader, of Muhlhausen, Alsace.

KING, Theophilus, banker, organizer, and business man, b. at Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass., 14 Dec., 1844. He comes of old New England lineage, being directly descended from John Howland, the last survivor at Plymouth of the earnest and courageous company on the "Mayflower." His father (1798-1885), also named Theophilus King, was one of the town's most enterprising citizens, being owner of a farm and a sawmill, proprietor of the principal store and fire insurance agent, as well as justice of the peace, postmaster and town-clerk, holding the latter office for twenty-six years. Of these varied enterprises of his father, the boy's keenest interest was in the farm; his greatest pleasure in tilling his own portion of land during the hours outside of his attendance at the town's public school and later at Rochester Academy. In his seventeenth year, with a bank account of \$231.20, which a naturally practical capacity had increased from a nucleus of \$2.50, the savings of his first year of farming, he left home to enter his business career with the firm of Johnson and Thompson, leather merchants of Boston. At first as a clerk, then as a salesman, he remained with this firm nearly eight years, greatly broadening his knowledge by extensive travel which covered a large part of the country. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Charles B. Bryant, under the firm name of Bryant and King, in the business center of Boston. The great Boston fire compelled them to change their quarters, and about this same time the bursting of a dam near their tannery at Clinton swept away in a few moments the results of years of patient industry and business endeavor. Having settled with their creditors on a seventy cents to the dollar basis, the firm resumed business, but, after prospering in the succeeding six years they, of their own volition, paid the remaining thirty cents on each dollar with interest at six per cent. The total amount thus refunded was over \$50,000. Mr. King did practically the same thing somewhat later when market conditions had crippled the business of the New England Leather Company, then controlled by himself and his partner. He contributed over \$100,000 of his personal funds to the creditors of this corporation during the following ten years. Outside the leather or calf skin business, Mr. King's interests have been many and varied. His high standards and sound judgment have caused him to be much sought as assignee, trustee and receiver of corporations in difficulty. He has also reorganized many important corporations, and for many years has been either president, treasurer, manager or director in a yearly average of more than twenty corporations, both in this country and Canada. Mr. King

is a member of the Boston Art Club; of the Neighborhood Club of Quincy, and of several purely business clubs. He has always taken an active interest in church and temperance work, being for fifteen years chairman of the local organization that changed Quincy from a notorious liquor center to a permanent "no license" town. Mr. King married 31 Dec., 1872, Helen Louise, daughter of James Baxter of Quincy. They have two daughters, Delce-vare and Tayme King.

BARBOUR, William, manufacturer, b. in New York City, 9 Sept., 1857; d. there 1 March, 1917, son of Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth (Warren) Barbour. He was descended from John Barbour, of Paisley, Scotland, who removed to Lisburn, Ireland, in 1768, where he engaged in flax spinning. The subsequent history of the family is practically that of the flax spinning industry of Great Britain and the United States, for John Barbour, great-grandfather of William Barbour, founded the famous Barbour Works, the oldest linen thread manufacturing establishment in the world, whose products are familiar in every civilized community of all the nations. Two of the sons of John Barbour, the founder of the industry, developed the plant in Ireland to a large scale, until it covered twelve acres of ground and employed some thousands of operatives. One of these, William Barbour, had five sons, of whom two, Thomas, the father of the subject of this sketch, and Robert emigrated to this country. In 1855 the two brothers organized the firm of Barbour Brothers and began importing threads and twines, especially the product of the mills still owned by the family in Ireland. In 1864 they purchased a mill in Paterson, N. J., and with machinery imported from Ireland, began manufacturing for themselves, thus founding the first flax spinning establishment in this country. Barbour thread was always world-famous, and being, to a certain extent, a branch of the Irish establishment, the enterprise in Paterson enjoyed a ready-made reputation which made it a success from the beginning. Gradually the size of the plant was increased until it comprised three big mills and employed over two hundred and fifty operatives. As Thomas Barbour was devoting his whole time to the interests of the enterprise, he settled in Paterson, and there William Barbour spent his early boyhood, attending public school. Later he entered the High Street Academy in Newark, N. J., then went abroad three years, one of which was spent in France and two in Germany. On his return home he began his business career by entering the employ of Howard, Sanger and Company in New York, where he gained his first experience. After a short period he was made secretary of the Barbour Flax-Spinning Company, the family business in Paterson, then became vice-president and treasurer. In 1882 the firm was incorporated under the name of The Barbour Brothers Company, with Mr. Barbour as president. This position he held practically up to the time of his death. Under the executive administration of Mr. Barbour the business increased in size and importance continuously and he soon became a dominating figure in the business world. When the American manufacturers organized

the American Protective Tariff League, in 1910, Mr. Barbour was elected president of the organization, and his was recognized as a powerful influence in the protection of American industries from the cheaper labor of Europe. Like all the other members of the family, Mr. Barbour was keenly interested in public affairs and throughout his life he was active as a member of the Republican Party. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national convention of the party in Chicago, at which James G. Blaine was nominated for the Presidency. He was a delegate to practically every national convention held after that. He was also active in state politics and helped to elect John W. Griggs governor of New Jersey. Later Governor Griggs made him a member of his personal staff with the rank of colonel. In 1892 Colonel Barbour was treasurer of the National Republican Committee. As a business executive Colonel Barbour had few equals in this country, and nobody had a broader or more comprehensive grasp of the needs of American industry than he. He was a firm believer in the need of a high standard of living for the efficiency of the working people and continuously advocated tariff protection for this reason. His ability to handle and master many business problems simultaneously enabled him to give his energy to many enterprises and made him sought after as an official by various large corporations. Beside the Barbour Brothers Thread Company, he was also head of the Linen Thread Company, the Algonquin Company, the Dunbarton Flax Spinning Company, the American Net and Twine Company, the Hamilton Trust Company, of Paterson, N. J., the Dundee Water Power and Land Company, the W. and J. Knox Net and Twine Company, the North Jersey Rapid Transit Company and various other enterprises. He was a director or trustee of the Washington Trust Company, the First National Bank, of Paterson, N. J., the Hanover National Bank, the Pintsch Compressing Company, the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, the United Shoe Manufacturing Company, and the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company. He was also a member of many social and political organizations, among them the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Preparedness Sound Money League and the Huguenot Society. Among the clubs which carried his name on their membership rolls were the Union League, of which he was a vice-president, and the Automobile Club. On 8 Nov., 1883, Colonel Barbour married Julia Adelaide, daughter of John H. Sprague, of New York City.

JENKS, Nathan, physician and obstetrician, b. in Detroit, Mich., 3 June, 1872; d. in Detroit, Mich., 29 May, 1916, son of Dr. Edward Watrous and Sarah Reed (Joy) Jenks. His father (1833-1903), a native of New York State and a pioneer in the field of obstetrics and gynecology, removed to Detroit in 1864, and later founded Detroit Medical College. He was the founder of numerous medical societies and fellowships, including the Detroit Academy of Medicine, Detroit Medical Library Association, and the American Gynecological Society. He was president and professor of gynecology in Detroit Medical College (1868-80), professor of gynecology at various

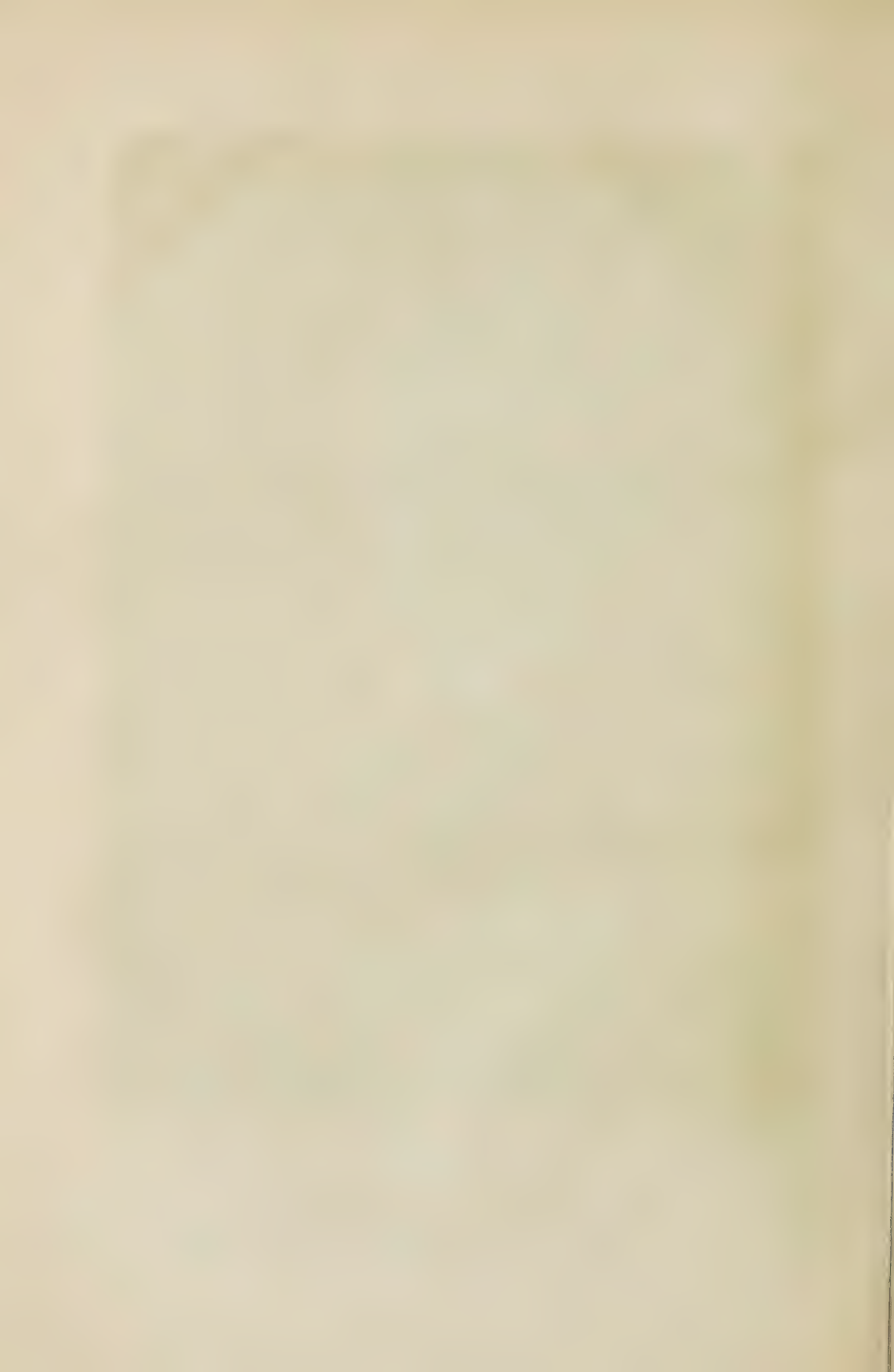
other colleges, including Bowdoin College, Maine, Chicago Medical College, and Michigan College of Surgery, Detroit. Nathan Jenks spent his boyhood in Detroit, where he was educated in the public schools. Later, after the usual preparatory course, he entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1896. He was naturally inclined to follow his distinguished father's profession, and had inherited his skill and ability. He, therefore, entered Cornell Medical School the same year, and was graduated M.D. in June, 1899. He then entered Bellevue Hospital, New York, where he remained one year. In June, 1900, he returned to Detroit, and entered upon the practice of his profession. It was not long before he secured a firm position in public favor as a skillful practitioner. Throughout his career Dr. Jenks devoted himself almost exclusively to the department of obstetrics and gynecology, and for many years stood foremost in obstetrical surgery in America. For a time he occupied the position of adjunct professor of obstetrics in the Detroit College of Medicine, and later served as president of the medical staff of the Woman's Hospital and Infant's Home, in Detroit. He was a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, Wayne County Medical Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Seldom it is that a man as active and successful as Dr. Jenks takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs to which his record bears testimony. He embodied the best type of citizen, whose brains and hands were always at the service of his fellows for worthy objects. His salient characteristics, those of a broad-minded and kindly man, were written upon his face, and his geniality and courtesy won for him the life-long friendship of many and the sincere respect of the entire community. Dr. Jenks was a member of the Detroit Club, University Club, Indian Village Club, Detroit Boat Club, and the Sons of Colonial Wars. He was affiliated with Dartmouth College Fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, and the Senior Society, Sphinx. On 8 Oct., 1892, he married Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of David D. and Elizabeth (Brewster) Cady, of Detroit. They had on daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Jenks.

CUTLER, Frederic Farley, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 18 Jan., 1866; d. at Newton Center, Mass., 16 July, 1920. He completed the course in the Boston Latin school in 1885, but after passing the entrance examinations for Harvard University, decided to enter business, accepting a position with the leather firm of Proctor, Hunt and Haskell. Later he was associated with White Brothers, calfskin and upper leather merchants. Always watchful and enterprising, he early saw the vast possibilities in trade journalism. Accordingly, in 1896, he formed a connection with the Shoe and Leather Reporter Company, publishers of an organ for manufacturers and wholesalers, and was successively advertising manager and general manager. In 1901 he became president and treasurer, and later became the owner of the business. Under his management the "Reporter" grew and prospered until it ranks today among the leading business journals of the country. In the mean-



DR. HENRY C. JONES

Martha Jones



time, while located in New York City, he became manager also in the publication of "The Boot and Shoe Weekly," a journal for the retail shoe trade. Subsequently, in 1898, he founded "The Shoe Retailer," which he published for several years. Having recognized, however, that Boston is the world center of the shoe and leather industry, he removed the business of "The Reporter" to that city, where it has since been published. In 1906 Mr. Cutler again acquired the "Shoe Retailer," and combined its publication with that of the "Shoe and Leather Reporter." Thereafter, the "Retailer" increased in circulation and advertising, and became a potent force in the retail distribution of shoes, both in this country and in Canada. Having touched the commercial and industrial world at many points, through the "Retailer" and the "Reporter," Mr. Cutler turned his attention to the export field, particularly in South America, taking the view that through the medium of a journal established for the promotion of the shoe and leather export trade, printed in Spanish and circulated in all the Spanish-speaking nations of the Western hemisphere, he would provide a means of communication for the industry that would greatly assist commerce. His ideas were realized in the establishment of a Spanish edition of "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," issued under the name of "El Reporter Latino-Americano," in Dec., 1906. To this he gave his best thought, and soon made it a power in its field. Tanners, leather merchants, and shoe manufacturers recognized its value as an advertising and trade medium, and gave it their whole-hearted support. In addition to the three publications named, Mr. Cutler was the publisher of "The New York and Chicago Daily Hide and Leather Reports," the "Shoe and Leather Reporter Annual," the official directory of the shoe and leather trade of the United States and Canada, pocket directories of the shoe manufacturers and tanners of the United States and a classified "Buyers' Guide" for South America and other Latin-American countries. These various publications were known as the "Cutler publications." On 24 April, 1913, Mr. Cutler was one of a representative delegation of Boston business men who made a tour of South American countries, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and in the interests of export trade. Five years later, in Oct., 1918, he went to Europe, at the invitation of the British government, as one of fifteen representatives of American trade journals, and who were personally conducted through England and the war zone of France and Belgium. His success as a publisher was very unusual from the beginning. The influence of his trade journals was uncommonly strong and elevating, and to many, his service became more useful with the years, and will abide as a memorial of this wise foresight and business enterprise. With a broad and practical knowledge of shoe and leather manufacturing and merchandising, he stood firmly at all times for the highest ethics in journalism, and was recognized as a leader by trade paper publishers in other important lines of industry. His sound judgment caused him to be sought after and valued as a counselor, and it

was especially gratifying to him to realize that he had succeeded in building up the largest publishing house in the world devoted exclusively to the shoe and leather industry. He was genuinely beloved by all his co-workers, who spoke of him affectionately as "the Chief," as well as by all who had the privilege of enjoying business or personal relations with him. Mr. Cutler was connected with many enterprises for the development and growth of his community, and gave freely of his work, influence and financial assistance in diversifying and enlarging all welfare movements. During the World War he served as chairman of the various Red Cross and Liberty Loan Campaigns of Newton Center. He was an enthusiastic golfer, having won on the links a number of cups, medals and other golf trophies. His club memberships included the Country Club, the Brae-Burn Country Club, the Algonquin Club, and the Boston Athletic Association. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; of the New England Shoe and Leather Association; the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, and the Boston Shoe Trades Club. On 4 Oct., 1893, Mr. Cutler married Edith Cary, daughter of Major George S. Worcester of Boston, who survives him with two daughters, Catherine (Mrs. Ralph C. Piper) and Margaret (Mrs. Edward Ginn) both of Cambridge.

HICHBORN, Herman Granville, dental surgeon, b. at Stockton Springs, Me., 15 Dec., 1861; d. at Cambridge, Mass., 11 Aug., 1920, son of Captain Henry Albert and Irene (Greene) Hichborn. He came of a New England family which for several generations had been identified with seafaring. The earliest American ancestor was Samuel Hichborn, who emigrated from Newark-on-Trent, England, and settled in Boston, Mass., in 1635. Dr. Hichborn passed his early years in his native town, receiving his education in the local public schools and the Pittsfield, Me., Central Institute. He made his professional studies at the New York Medical College. After graduation he entered upon the active work of his profession in Cambridge, Mass.. Mere success in private practice, however, gives a man no great claim to professional distinction, though such success reflects credit upon the individual. It was in the happy democracy of human fellowship that Dr. Hichborn came into his own. Peculiarly attractive to professional students he took delight in helping them, not merely with sympathetic advice, but in procuring for them opportunities to rise. An enthusiastic outdoor man, he found much pleasure in golf, fishing and gaming. He was also a member of the Lexington Golf Club, and the Colonial Club of Cambridge, of which he was vice-president. On 23 Nov., 1887, Dr. Hichborn married Azra Jane, daughter of Captain Samuel Parker of Wilton, Me., a veteran of the Civil War. Mrs. Hichborn survives together with a son, Dr. Everett Hichborn, who was associated with his father in the dental practice in Boston, and a daughter, Ruth (Mrs. John B. Woodfin), of Boston.

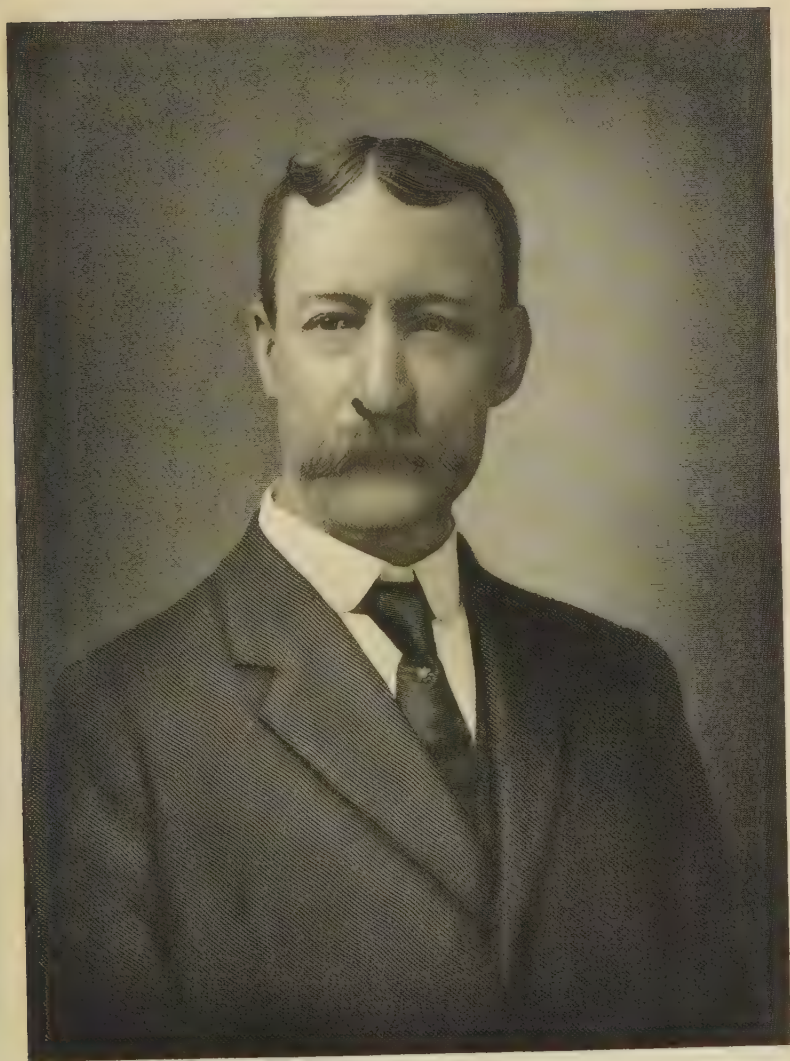
DIMMICK, Joseph Benjamin, manufacturer and financier, b. at Honesdale, Penn., 3 Oct., 1858; d. at Scranton, Penn., in 1920, son of Samuel Erskine and Lucretia (Benjamin) Dimmick. His father, a lawyer of note, held

the office of attorney-general of Pennsylvania under Governor Hartranft. Mr. Dimmick was graduated in Yale College in 1881. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Honesdale, Penn., in 1882. After about five years of successful practice, however, he was obliged to retire, on account of his ill-health, and spent the next six years in Switzerland. Upon his return to this country in 1895, he embarked on a business career in Scranton, becoming identified with the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company as vice-president. Following the year 1898, he held the office of president of the institution until his death, nearly a quarter of a century later. For about the same length of time he was president of the Scranton Lace Curtain Company. He was also vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Scranton. In 1885 Mr. Dimmick served as president of the Scranton School Board. He was Mayor of Scranton during the years 1906-09, and was candidate for the United States Senate in 1914, although failing to receive the nomination. During the World War, he served as head of the Red Cross Commission to Switzerland, engaging in relief work chiefly among the allied prisoners and civilians in Berne, and later in Germany, a service for which he was admirably fitted by reason of his splendid organizing ability and his familiarity with European life and institutions, gained during his extended residence in Switzerland. He contributed to the "Red Cross Magazine" for January, 1919, a notable article under the title, "Our Outlook in Switzerland." He was a charter member of the League to Enforce Peace; a trustee of the Oral School for the Deaf, and of the Scranton Public Library; was a director of the Scranton Society for the Cure of Consumptives; and was a member of the Yale Advisory Board and chairman of the Alumni Committee on the Plan for University Development. He was also governor of the Yale Publishing Association. Mr. Dimmick's high and unselfish sense of duty were evidenced in his acceptance of the arduous Red Cross work, although at the time, his health was seriously impaired. The relief which he gave to the war sufferers, so efficiently and willingly, literally sapped his life's blood. As was said of him: "If to love justice, to long for the right, to pity the suffering, to assist the weak, to forget wrongs, and remember benefits, and to love truth, to be sincere, to love wife, children and friends, to make a happy home, to love the beautiful in nature and art, to have courage and cheerfulness, to make others happy, and to fill life with the warmth of loving words—if this be the index of a noble virtuous man—he fulfilled every condition." Mr. Dimmick was a member of the Scranton Club, of which for some time he was president; of the University Club of New York, and of the Country Club of Scranton. He married, 9 Nov., 1881, Louise, daughter of Dr. E. K. Hunt, of Hartford, Conn. They had three daughters: Jeanette Hunt (wife of Dr. George R. Deacon, of Stratford, Ont.), Lucretia Benjamin (who died early), and Mary Crosby Dimmick (wife of George E. Byers, of North Andover, Mass.).

THOMSEN, Hugo Adelberto (de) b. in Rio Grand do Sul, Brazil, Oct., 1850; d. in New York City, 27 Feb., 1918; son of

Baron Christen (1820-98) and **Florentina** (Roethke) de Thomsen. His father, a commission merchant, developed a large trade with South America. His title of Baron was conferred upon him by Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, who also bestowed upon Mr. Thomsen the honor of the Cross of the Rose. He was awarded the Order of Bolivar by the President of Bolivia for exceptional services to that country. In 1845 he founded the exporting and importing house of Thomsen and Company with headquarters in Brazil and a New York office located at 90 Wall Street; and in 1884 removed to New York City, which he made his permanent residence. **Hugo A. Thomsen** received his early education in this country and later in Europe, where he spent several years in study and travel. He began his business career in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in 1868, and became a member of the firm in 1873. In 1882 he was sent to the United States as the New York representative of Thomsen and Company, and after his father's death, which occurred in May, 1898, became the head of the firm. Mr. Thomsen was a man of rare business ability, public spirit, generous and kindly, yet retiring in disposition. He achieved great success in an enterprise which formed one of the most important commercial bonds between the United States and Latin-America, and was active in that business until his death. Mr. Thomsen was a member of the Union Club, Coffee Exchange, Cotton Exchange and Larchmont Yacht Club. He married **Juana Pizzala**. Their five children are: **Henry Alfred**, **Charles Arthur**, **Beatrice Louise**, **Robert Gilbert**, and **Helen Frances Thomsen**.

COUDERT, Frederic Rene, lawyer, b. in New York City, 11 Feb., 1871, son of **Frederic René** and **Elizabeth** (McCredy) Coudert. The founder of the family in America was **Charles Coudert**, who came from France in 1822, and settled in New York City, where he lived until his death in 1880. His was an eventful and romantic career. An ardent Bonapartist, he served in the camps of the Army of Napoleon in 1813, 1814 and 1815, in the Garde d'Honneur, Order of Napoleon, having entered the army at the age of sixteen. He was tried in 1821 as being involved in the Bonapartist plot to restore the second Napoleon to the throne. Condemned by the military court to imprisonment he escaped to the United States through the aid of influential friends. In this country he was in close intimacy with the exiled members of the Bonaparte family and was a friend of **General Lafayette**. Mr. Coudert's father (1832-1903), born in New York City, and a lawyer by profession, was the founder of **Coudert Brothers**, a law firm of New York, engaging largely in practice involving international interests. He was active in public affairs both local and national; and was prominent and influential in Democratic party councils. In 1876 he was sent as commissioner to Louisiana, in behalf of his party, for the purpose of investigating contested election returns. He was chairman of the Anti-Snap organization which nominated **Grover Cleveland** in 1888; was Government Receiver for the Union Pacific Railroad; member of the Committee of five appointed by President **Cleveland** to determine the Venezuelan Bound-



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ary; and counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea Arbitration case, in Paris, in 1902. He acted as legal adviser for various foreign governments; and was decorated by the French, Italian, Belgian, and some South American governments; was a member of the New York City Board of Education; a trustee of Columbia University; and, in 1892, president of the Bar Association. His son, the present Frederic René Coudert, was educated in the private schools of New York City and at Columbia University which he entered in 1886, graduating from the School of Arts with the degree of A.B. in 1890, with the degree of A.M. in 1891, and with that of Ph.D. in 1894. Following this he took special courses specializing in public law and political science. He was admitted to the practice of the New York Bar in June, 1893. In 1895 he became a member of the firm of Coudert Brothers, and since that time has engaged in the general practice of law in New York. Mr. Coudert's practice has been largely devoted to public law and constitutional and international cases. Among other important litigation he argued the so-called Insular cases and other cases arising from the Spanish possessions acquired by the Treaty of Paris, in 1899. He acted as special assistant United States Attorney General during the years 1913-14, in charge of suits against the Pennsylvania Coal Road for infractions of the anti-trust laws. During and subsequent to the late European War he acted as legal adviser to the British Embassy and to other allied and associated governments. His book entitled "Certainty and Justice," achieved wide attention, and he has written many magazine articles which are authoritative and which contribute valuably to legal literature. Mr. Coudert is a member of various committees of the state and city bar associations, and one of the vice-presidents of the New York State Bar Association. He is a trustee of the Equitable Trust Company, and of Columbia University; a director of the National Surety Company, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, the Lawyers' Mortgage Company. He is vice-president of the Comité France Amérique, director of the French Alliance in the United States, officer d' instruction publique, officer of the Legion d' Honneur (France), and officer of the Order of the Crown of Belgium. During 1912-14 he was president of the National Highway Protective Society. He is a member of the New York City Board of Education. Since his youth Mr. Coudert has been active in military affairs, becoming a member of the New York national guard in 1889, at the age of eighteen, and remaining in this service until 1900. In June, 1898, following the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he served as lieutenant in command of Troop A—United States Volunteers, taking part in the Porto Rican campaign. He was honorably discharged from service in December, 1900. He is a member of the Century, Manhattan, University, Cosmos, Seawanhaka, Piping Rock, Metropolitan, Down Town, Flanders, and New York Skating clubs; and the Pilgrims. Mr. Coudert married, in New York City, in May, 1897, Alice Tracy, daughter of Ferdinand Suydam Wilmerding, a prominent stock-broker of New York. They have four children.

JOHNSON, Francis Howe, clergyman and author, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 Jan., 1835; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Oct., 1920, son of Francis and Charlotte (Howe) Johnson. His father (1792-1869) was a merchant, also a prominent factor in the material development of his community, who left a worthy example of benevolence, particularly in his characteristic generosity to poor children. The family is of English extraction, being descended from James Johnson, who located in Boston previous to November, 1635. Francis Howe Johnson was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover; was graduated A.B. in Harvard College in 1856, and in the Andover Theological Seminary in 1860. In the following year he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Hamilton, Mass., where he remained until 1864. He then retired, and devoted himself to the congenial pursuits of study and writing, chiefly in philosophy and theology, which resulted in the thoughtful and intensive contributions to "Bibliotheca Sacra," "Andover Review," "Hibbert Journal," and "Harvard Theological Review," and the two books, "What is Reality?" and "God in Evolution." In these were set forth the high ideals which Mr. Johnson entertained of the philosophical studies to which he had devoted his life. In 1900 he became a member of the Episcopal Church, but he did not discontinue his contributions to the Congregational Churches in which he had been interested. They, too, felt his deep interest and generosity. In his home and among his friends, Francis Howe Johnson was one of the most agreeable of men. Gifted with a keen wit, and a most amusing manner of narration, he was the delightful raconteur, with the virtue so rare among many, of being at once the attentive and appreciative listener. A friend in paying tribute to the many phases of Mr. Johnson's life said: "The chief thing about his personality was the grace of his manner. Courtesy flowered in him and gave him a charm which the most casual acquaintance felt, and which proclaimed its root as loveliness. This attractiveness was a lesson to beholders—far, like all deeply powerful influences, from being designed—and an inspiration. One went away saying: "Why cannot I be like that, and at all times?" This kindly, sincere, upright, bounteous man, with his high aims, his dignity and his gracious manner, not only attached and endeared men, but raised them by his presence, illuminating them for themselves by the light which shone in him." Mr. Johnson was twice married; first, to Mary, daughter of John Dove of Andover, Mass., by whom he had two sons, Graham D. Johnson and Reginald M. Johnson; and second, 24 Oct., 1894, to Mary, daughter of H. C. Beach of New York City.

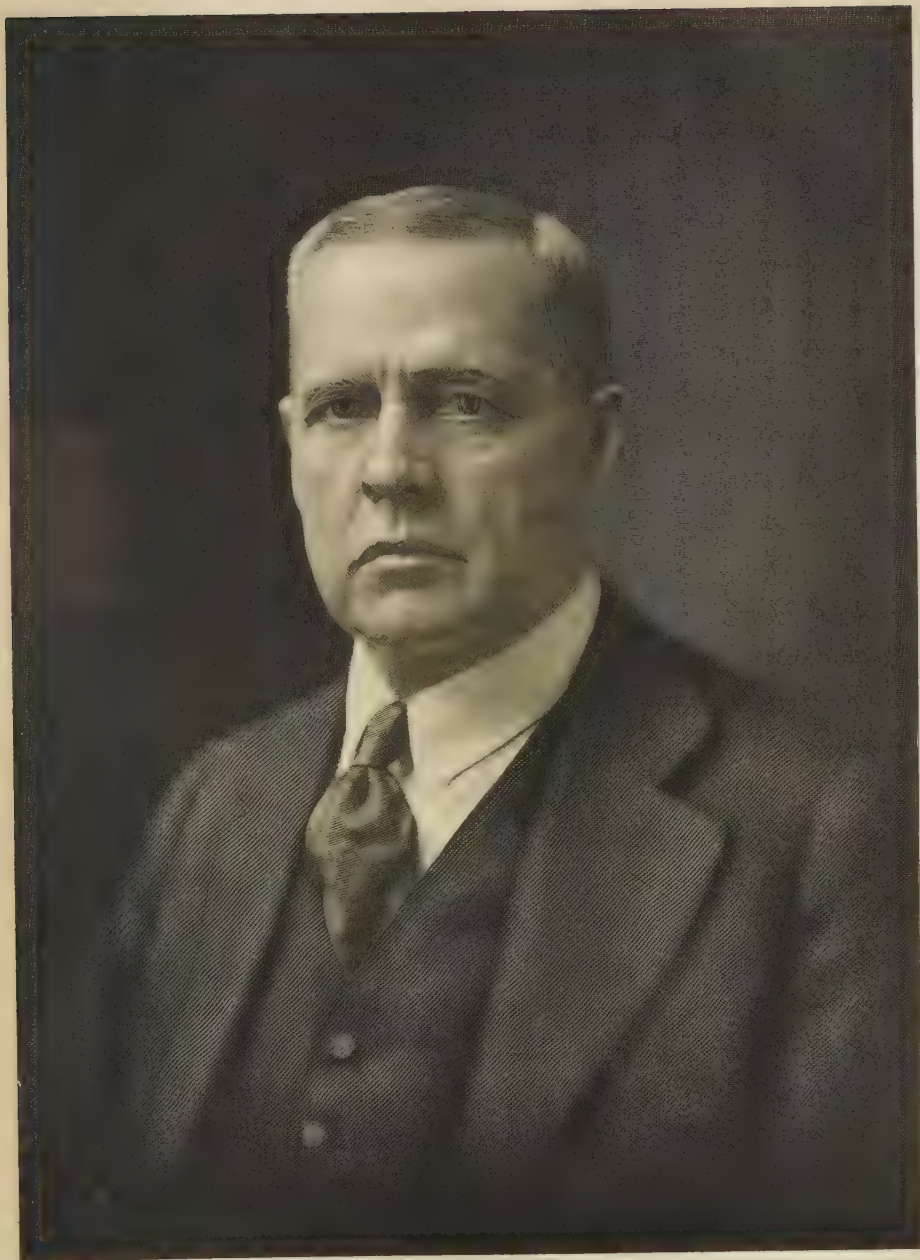
HARTSHORN, William Newton, publisher, b. at Greenville, N. H., 28 Oct., 1843; d. at Duxbury, Mass., 3 Sept., 1920, son of Captain George and Mary (Putnam) Hartshorn. He was educated in the public schools of Milford, N. H., and spent a year in the Appleton Academy, Mount Vernon. His first employment was in a drug-store in Kalamazoo, Mich., after which he became a clerk in a book store in Detroit. Each of these positions carried its own responsibilities, and, step by step,

Mr. Hartshorn attained that strong, sturdy self-reliance and confidence in himself which played so dominant a part in his career. In 1873 he became connected with the "Youths' Companion," originally a small Sunday school paper, first issued in 1827. This was his initial step in the publishing business, and was also the beginning of his association with Daniel Sharp Ford, noted editor and philanthropist, and their years of close connection were marked by a remarkable spirit of harmony and ability. After ten years connection with the "Youths' Companion," Mr. Hartshorn entered the publishing business on his own account, establishing the Priscilla Publishing Company, publishers of "Modern Priscilla," of which he continued president until his death. In January, 1875, he united with the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, and from that time engaged in a wide range of religious activities. He was the controlling force in securing the transporting delegates to the World Sunday School Convention in London, in 1887 and 1898. In 1904 he led 800 American delegates to Jerusalem, where a world convention, held at his suggestion, was one of the most notable events in the history of the Association. In 1907 he led another party to Rome, and in 1913 a third to Zurich, Switzerland. These expeditions involved the chartering of ocean liners and provided for the comfort of thousands of travelers. In 1887 he was made a member of the executive committee of the International Sunday school Association, and at the death of B. F. Jacobs in 1902 succeeded him as chairman. From 1911 to 1914 he was president of the International Association. Perhaps Mr. Hartshorn was best known through his Sunday school work, and his name was almost as familiar in Europe as in the United States. On the organization of the World's Sunday school Association, he became secretary, and from May, 1910 until his death was one of its vice-presidents. He was the originator of many conferences resulting in world-wide good, notably the one that included the international Lesson Committee, lesson editors, writers and publishers; the one on "The Theological Seminaries and the Sunday school," and the one on the relation of the Sunday school to the moral and religious welfare of the negro. In 1883 he was president of the Superintendents' Union of Boston and vicinity, and in 1890 was president of the Boston Social Union, the organization entrusted by Daniel Ford with the carrying on of the ecclesiastical and institutional work established by him in connection with the Ruggles Street Church. Mr. Hartshorn was married twice; first, on 28 Oct., 1875, to Ella, only daughter of Daniel Ford, the publisher, of Boston, who died in 1913; second, in 1916, to Mrs. Elisabeth Hinckley Burnham, daughter of the Rev. Henry Hinckley, who survives him with two adopted daughters, Ida Upham Hartshorn and Mrs. Bertha H. MacAusland.

TILDEN, William A., banker, b. in Delavan, Wis., 28 Sept., 1861. He attended the public schools of his native town and then became a clerk in a neighborhood store. The limited opportunities of a country town, however, could not satisfy his ambitious spirit, and, at the age of twenty-one, he decided to seek his for-

tunes in Chicago. Here he took up the vocation of salesman, and for six years was traveling representative of various commercial houses. This occupation gave him a wide experience and an extended acquaintance among big business men. At the end of that period Mr. Tilden became associated, as office manager, with the Heywood and Morill Rattan Company, a position he held until 1897. He then accepted the assistant cashiership of the Drovers National Bank, where he found the connection in which he was to attain his real success. Three years later, in 1900, he was elected cashier of the same bank, and, in 1907, again by election, he was made its president. In that same year he was also elected president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank. His special abilities in the field of finance were not slow in winning recognition; at the present time Mr. Tilden is not only president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, but vice-president and director of the Drovers Deposit National Bank, vice-president and director of the Drovers Trust and Savings Bank, director of the Hibernian Banking Association, and director in the Irving National Exchange Bank of New York City. Quite obviously the country boy who could, by his own initiative and through his own unaided efforts, work his way up from the position of clerk of a country store to a place in the foremost rank of the financiers of the country must be possessed of no unusual personality. It is, in fact, to his personality that no small measure of his remarkable success is due; to this he adds the quality of untiring energy and a genuine enthusiasm for the business in which he is engaged. No one in the country has a firmer understanding of the intricate and delicately balanced financial system on which rest the industries of the United States, for Mr. Tilden's interest in banking partakes of the widest scope. He is also a member of the Union League, the Chicago Athletic, the Automobile, the South Shore Country, and the Midway clubs, as well as of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. On 28 June, 1888, Mr. Tilden married Ida R. Merrill. They have had three sons, Merrill W., Edward, and William J. Tilden, and one daughter, Esther Tilden.

DANIELS, Arthur Burdette, business man, b. in Ashfield, Franklin County, Mass., 21 Oct., 1861, son of Amos Dixon and Helen Lucretia (Cross) Daniels. This section of the country was the first land granted to the survivors of a company which went in the expedition against Canada in 1690, but no settlement began until about 1745. Ten years later the few settlers fled from hostile Indians to Connecticut, the "Deerfield Massacre" of a generation before still terrifying all in this region. After three years the families returned to live within their stockade and were protected by soldiers for many months. Since that time the town has been noted not only for its earnest patriotism, but also for the extraordinary number of young men who have gone out into the professions and into literary and business circles. Arthur B. Daniels, from childhood, had his regular daily duties about the house, the woodshed, stable and garden. Outside of school hours and in vacations, there was always work to be done. One of the valuable fruits of such education was a great



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loathing toward indolence and contempt for a life of idleness. He continued his studies in the high school. But books could not contribute to his education so much as did the influence and example of men of action with whom he associated. In 1873 circumstances led Mr. Daniels to Adams, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the L. L. Brown Paper Company in 1878. He has continued with this concern for forty-two years; having been elected treasurer in 1893, and is now both president and manager. He has been the president and general manager of the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, Inc., of Hudson and New York, after seven years as its treasurer. Mr. Daniels is a member of the New York Athletic Club and of many other clubs and societies. He enjoys all out-door sports and especially riding and golfing. Mr. Daniels married, 8 Nov., 1882, Ida Amelia, daughter of George F. and Elizabeth A. Millard. They have three children, Mrs. Theodore R. Plunkett; Arthur Millard Daniels, treasurer of the L. L. Brown Paper Company of Adams; and Rupert Burdette Daniels, general superintendent of the same company in Adams.

HAWKINS, Eugene Dexter, lawyer, b. in New York City, 2 May, 1860; d. at Cedarhurst, N. Y., 9 July, 1919, son of Dexter Arnold and Sophia Theresa (Weeks) Hawkins. His grandfather, Henry Hawkins, a native of Rhode Island, was a well-known Universalist minister, widely celebrated for his fearless advocacy of such "advanced ideas," as protective tariff, temperance, and the abolition of slavery. His grandmother was a daughter of John Fuller, one of the crew of the "Bonhomme Richard" in the famous fight under Admiral John Paul Jones with the British frigate "Serapis," 23 Sept., 1779. His father (1825-86) was an educator and lawyer of international prominence. During the Civil War he aided in raising two regiments and later was active in public affairs. In June, 1871, he published a report on the "Extravagance of the Tammany Ring," which led to the exposure of the ring and subsequent reforms. He was the author of many educational, economic and financial treatises; and his suggestion for universal, free, non-sectarian, common-school education has been included in the message of all the presidents including President Grant. Eugene D. Hawkins attended Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at Harvard University, where he was graduated A.B., *cum laude*, in 1881. The next two years he spent in the Law School of Columbia University, New York City, and after his admission to the bar of New York City in 1883, began practice as a member of the firm of Hawkins and Gedney. His firm was known successively as Hawkins and Hawkins; Hawkins and Delafield; Hawkins, Delafield and Sturgis, and again as Hawkins and Delafield. In 1909 the style became Hawkins, Delafield and Longfellow. Apart from his law practice Mr. Hawkins was interested in several important corporations; was vice-president of the North American Coke and Coal Company, and a director of the Tri-State Land Company; the Bank of Long Island; the New Central Coal Company, and the Queens Borough Gas and Electric Company. He was

a member of the executive committee of the New York County Bar Association, and in the year 1914 acted as vice-president of the New York State Bar Association. Mr. Hawkins was a member of the University, Harvard, Union League, City, Midway, Riding, and Century clubs. He married, 28 April, 1897, Julia Floyd, daughter of Howard Clarkson, a prominent banker and broker of New York City.

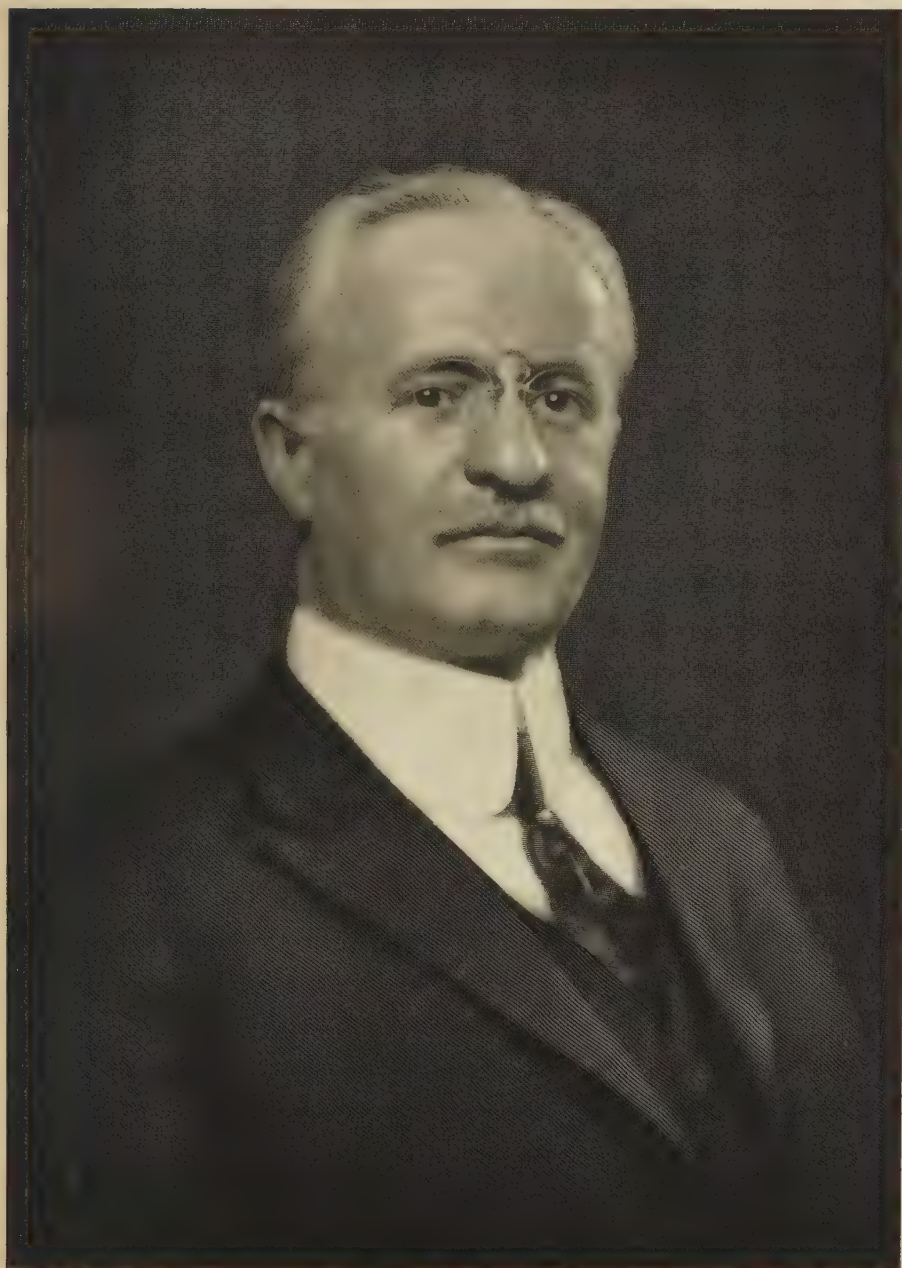
CONVERSE, Harry Elisha, manufacturer, b. in Malden, Mass., 7 May, 1863; d. at Marion, Mass., 8 Dec., 1920. His father, Hon. Elisha Slade Converse (1820-1903), was first mayor of Malden, after that town was incorporated as a city, and was noted for his public-spirited achievements and philanthropic activities. Harry E. Converse was educated in the public schools of Malden, subsequently attending Chauncey Hall School in Boston. About 1883 he entered the employ of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, of which his father was the head. After spending several months in the capacity of office boy, with the ever-guiding "keep plugging" motto before him, he looked around for an opening wherein he could acquaint himself with the varied details of the rubber shoe manufacturing business, and secured a position as a "caravan." Through the successive positions of lumper, entailing the loading and unloading at freight terminals and the shipping rooms, of purchasing agent, and later of general manager of the company, he secured a wide and definite knowledge of the business and was able to select subordinates who were enthusiastically devoted to the interests of the establishment. Upon the death of his father, in 1903, Mr. Converse succeeded him as president of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, and was active in its expansion and constantly identified with its interests and its welfare until his death. As a sagacious adviser, a wise counselor and an aggressive business man his contribution to the industrial life and progress of his community was marked. He was also connected with many commercial organizations, being a director of the American Rubber Company, the United States Rubber Company, the Glenark Elastic Fabric Company, the Glenark Knitting Company, the Touraine Confectionery Company, and the East Boston Dry Dock Company. He served as a director of the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, the Broadway Storage Company, and the Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Company, and was a trustee of the First National Bank of Malden, of the Malden Savings Bank, and the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, and the Malden Hospital. Mr. Converse shrank from public honors, for he liked best large earnest work, and was deeply interested in the real essential things of life—in the betterment of humanity—and he spared nothing in helping every one who sought his aid. He endeared himself to a large circle of friends by his elegant and gracious hospitality, and his courtesy and kindness as a host, both at his summer home, "The Moorings," at Marion, and his town house in Boston, are keenly appreciated by those who enjoyed that pleasure. He was also an enthusiastic yachtsman, and spent much time in the enjoyment of his yacht, and had also established in his summer home a complete wireless

telegraph system. His club memberships included the Algonquin Club, the Country Club at Brookline, the Boston Art Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the New York Yacht Club and the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead. He was also a thirty-second degree Mason. He received his title of colonel as a member of the staff of the late Governor Walcott in 1900. He had enlisted in 1882, and was promoted through the rank of quartermaster of the Second Brigade, and assistant quartermaster-general on the governor's staff, and was discharged with the rank of colonel. On 2 Dec., 1891, Colonel Converse married Mary Caroline Parker of Malden, who survives together with their five children.

PORTER, Henry Hobart, engineer, b. in New York City, 12 March, 1865. The family name has been conspicuous for many years in connection with the municipal affairs of New York City. His father, Henry Hobart Porter, served for many years on the Board of Charities and Corrections of New York City, and was a prominent figure in the business and social life of the city. He was made Commander of the Order of Saint Maurice and St. Lazarre. Mr. Porter's education was acquired in the schools of his native city. Later he entered the School of Mines, Columbia College, where he was graduated M.E. in 1886. After his graduation he was awarded a fellowship in the department of geology, and for a year was an instructor in that science, simultaneously pursuing his own studies in the higher lines of engineering. He was then engaged in mining engineering in Arizona and Mexico for seven years. In 1894 he founded the engineering firm of Sanderson and Porter, which now has offices in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, and is known everywhere for its progressiveness and its notable work in all parts of the world. Mr. Porter is also president of the American Water Works and Electric Company, Inc., and of the American Oil Engineering Company; is vice-president of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and of the Queensborough Gas and Electric Company; and is a director of the West Penn Traction and Water Power Company, and its subsidiaries, the Pittsburgh Traction Company, the National Surety Company, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. He holds membership in a number of learned societies, all bearing on his calling. They are the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is also on the executive committee of Engineering Foundation, and is a member of the board of division of engineering of National Research Council. He has been actively interested in the problems of municipal government, and for five years (1905-10) was president of the village of Lawrence, Nassau Co., N. Y. He is a member of the University Club of New York, of which he is vice-president and a member of the council; of the Rockaway Hunting Club, of which he is vice-president, and a member of the board of governors; also a member of the Century Association, and the Columbia University, Union, City, Midway, Hamilton, and Brooklyn clubs. On 18 June, 1891, he married Katherine Delano, daughter

of the distinguished soldier, Burr Porter, who was on the staff of Omar Pasha in the Crimean War; was colonel of the Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry in the Civil War; was colonel on the staff of General Chanzy in the French army, and was killed in action at Josnes, 10 Dec., 1870. They have three children: Dorothy Dwight Hobart, who married Harold E. B. Pardee; Margaret Seton, wife of J. Horton Ijam; and Katherine Delano Porter.

DOWSEY, George Henry, physician and financier, b. Galveston, Tex., 12. Dec., 1864, son of Joseph and Anna Sophia (Hesse) Dowsey. His mother was the daughter of a wealthy southern planter. After the death of her father, she lived with relatives, who owned and operated a large plantation devoted to the growing of cotton and sugar, and the raising of cattle. Dr. Dowsey's father, a merchant, served with rank under Admiral Farragut during the Civil War, and, when Farragut called for volunteers to sever the chain in the Mississippi River, he was one of the six volunteers who were successful in raising and dividing it under heavy fire. Following the close of the Civil War, both parents removed to the Northern States, residing for a time at Gouverneur, and later, at Potsdam, N. Y., where they spent the remainder of their days. The family of Dowsey, or Dowse, is of ancient English lineage. The earliest American ancestor, William Dowsey, came from County Hampshire, in 1774, locating first at Quebec, Canada, but subsequently in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, N. Y. Mr. Dowsey received his early education in the district, high and state normal schools of Potsdam, N. Y. He was graduated M. D. by the University of the City of New York, in 1892, and B. S., by the University of Indianapolis in 1895. He has also received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University of Indianapolis. After spending some time in hospital work at Bellevue and Gouverneur hospitals, and in the obstetrical department of Broome Street Dispensary, he practiced medicine for three years at Brasher Falls, N. Y., then removing to Madrid, N. Y., and three years later to Great Neck, L. I., where he continued in active practice until his retirement in 1912. While yet a youth, Dr. Dowsey assumed the responsibilities and duties of membership in the Presbyterian church, and at the age of twenty-one he joined Racket River Lodge 213, Free and Accepted Masons, at Potsdam. He became a Royal Arch Mason in 1890, a Knight Templar in 1895, a Mystic Shriner in 1897, and was admitted to the Scottish Rite in 1906. The influence of both church and Freemasonry and reflected in his daily life. Very early in his professional career, through concentration and a deep sense of service, his relations with his patients broadened, and he was soon acting, not only as a physician, but also as counselor and friend. Recognizing that educational facilities, properly appreciated and utilized, would enable the people of any community to think deeply along broad lines, and judge wisely, he devoted much of his time as an active member of the Board of Education, and in directing the civic affairs of the district in which he has lived. As the first president of the First National Bank of Flushing, he has persistently



George H. Dowrey, M. D.

advocated thrift and economy, while urging proper development from the economic basis. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Queens-Nassau Medical Society and the New York State Medical Association. He was also vice-president of the Northern New York Medical Association. Mr. Dowsey is a member of Lotos Club of New York. Since his retirement from the practice of medicine much of his attention has been given to questions of finance and the care of his own interests. He was president of the First National Bank of Flushing, L. I.; president and director of the New York and Cuba Transportation Company; president and director of the Rowan Realty Company of New York; president of the Model Coal Company of Sheridan, Wyo.; vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of Mexico City, and a director of Berea, O'Kelly and Company of Vera Cruz. He is also the owner and operator of a large sugar plantation in Cuba, and is interested in mines in Montana and oil wells of Texas. Dr. Dowsey married, 21 Jan., 1886, Carrie Georgia, daughter of Isaac M. Mason, of Brasher Falls N. Y. Their children are: Ethel (Mrs. Leslie E. Wears), George Harold, Helen (Mrs. William P. Sweet), and Francis Mason Dowsey.

LONG, Richard Henry, manufacturer, b. in South Weymouth, Mass., 4 Sept., 1865, son of John and Eliza (Regan) Long. After completing his schooling in his fourteenth year, he entered the shoe manufacturing business of his father. Enterprising and ambitious, with the happy faculty of grasping an intricate situation and making the most of his opportunities, he began to learn the trade and business that was to be his life work. In his father's factory he made himself a master of the technique of shoe manufacturing; he acquired the art of managing men, of gaining their confidence and inspiring their loyalty. He studied the methods of manufactures and its economies, the demands of the markets and the sources of supplies, and when his father died Mr. Long took over the business which has been conducted by him ever since as the R. H. Long Company, manufacturers of boots and shoes, shoe machinery, and leather and canvas goods for military use and automobile bodies, and has had established for years a line of one hundred retail stores, selling men and women's shoes to the public for \$2.50 a pair. Mr. Long combines in himself standards essentially American, acquired in an American community and inherited from an ancestry whose independence, common sense and self-reliance were proverbial. In 1915 the R. H. Long factory was one of six manufacturers in the United States taking orders for infantry leather and canvas equipment for the British army, and for their successful and quick completion of all contracts were rewarded by being given all the subsequent orders for their products placed in the United States by the British Government. In 1917 the R. H. Long Company gave up its regular manufacturing business and offered their facilities and services to the War Department to make military supplies, and the firm became widely known for the manufacturing of leather and textile equipment, as haversacks, pack carriers, cartridge belts, tents, leggings, saddle bags, bridles, helmet linings, etc. Since 1907 there

has been developed in the Long Company a line of shoe machinery used in connection with its manufacturing, and through which the firm has become the only one in the United States that does not use machinery made by the United Shoe Machinery Company. New England owes an imperishable debt to such men as Mr. Long, who with practical minds have given large and comprehensive abilities, sterling integrity and sagacious industry to the development of those manufacturing interests that have made the name of New England synonymous with wealth and prosperity throughout the civilized world. Mr. Long has not been only a progressive business man, keeping pace with every demand of his day, and himself initiating many movements which have tended to advance the town or the standing of his business, but he has also found time for identification with various movements that have in their keeping the general welfare of the people. His public spirit is recognized throughout the state of Massachusetts. He has served in various committees and as a member of the Board of Public Works of Framingham. Since 1896 Mr. Long has taken an active part in town and state politics in an effort to secure liberal, progressive legislation. On 20 Jan., 1891, he married Mabelle H. Fernald, daughter of William M. Fernald of Braintree, Mass. Six children have been born to them; Richard Fernald, Marion, Pauline Howard, Virginia, Charles Francis, and Mabelle Elizabeth.

McROBERTS, Samuel, soldier and financier, b. at Malta Bend, Mo., 20 Dec., 1869, son of Alexander and Ellen (Sisk) McRoberts. He was graduated A.B. at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., in 1891, and LL.B. in the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1893. He was engaged in general practice in Chicago, Ill., during 1893-95, devoting his attention chiefly to corporational law. In 1895 he became attorney for Armour and Company, and acted in this capacity until 1900, when he became connected with the financial department. In 1904 he was made treasurer of the corporation. He resigned from this association, in 1909, to accept the vice-presidency of the National City Bank, New York City. For four years (1916-20) he was also executive manager of this institution, but then resigned from active participation with the bank's affairs, in order to devote his time to personal interests. General McRoberts' list of directorships includes many of the most prominent business interests of the country; the American Sugar Refining Company, the Consolidation Coal Company, the American Ice Company, the National Surety Company, the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, the Great American Insurance Company, the American Alliance Insurance Company, the Freeport Texas Company, the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railway Company, the Rail Joint Company, and many others. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Russia Insurance Company. Upon the declaration of war by the United States against Germany, General McRoberts offered his services to the government, and rendered valuable aid in various important departments of governmental work. He was commissioned major of the Ordnance Reserve Corps, United States

Army, in November, 1917, and colonel in the National Army, 28 Nov., 1917. He was appointed chief of procurement division in the Ordnance Department, United States Army, in December, 1917. In this department he was charged with the contracting of all ordnance material which the army used. On 28 Aug., 1918, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and was transferred to the American Expeditionary Forces. He was honorably discharged from the service in January, 1919. General McRoberts' patriotic activities extend also to various civic and social movements. He is a member of the executive committee of the Pan-American Society of the United States; vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York; and trustee of Baker University, and of Northwestern University. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis, Links, Recess and Union League clubs of New York City; the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs of Washington; the Chicago Club of Chicago; and of the National Golf Links Club of America, of Southampton, Long Island, of which he was a founder. He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. General McRoberts married; first, in 1895, Mary Agnes Caldwell of Wichita, Kan., who died in 1904; and second, 1 Sept., 1906, Harriet Pearl, daughter of Rev. Anson Skinner, of Creston, Ia.

DUNN, Herbert Omar, rear admiral, U. S. Navy, b. in Westerly, R. I., 29 May, 1857, son of Edward Maxson and Desire Ann (Gavit) Dunn. His father (1824-1912), was a merchant, who demonstrated the possibility of steadily ascending, the road to success in comparatively few years, by industry, courage and the application of his powers to a definite end. One of the family names which has been borne with distinction in this country is that of Captain Richard Dunn, of the Colonial "Train Band," who came from Bristol, England, in 1647, and settled in Newport, R. I. The race which he founded has furnished many noted names in Rhode Island. One Captain Samuel Dunn, a privateer of the colonial period, was one of the leaders who captured the British man-of-war, "Gaspee" in Narragansett Bay, 9 June, 1772. This was the first blow struck in the revolution of the colonies. In 1777 he commanded the privateer "Diamond." His son, Captain Samuel Dunn, Jr., commanded the celebrated privateer, "Revenge," sailing from Newport in 1776. A descendant, John Dunn, gunner in the U. S. Navy, served on the "Constitution" during her engagement with the "Guerriere," and lost a leg in the battle. On 3 June, 1873, Herbert O. Dunn entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he was graduated in the class of 1877, forming during these years close personal friendship with men who have since achieved distinction in various walks of life, and gaining therein an education of inestimable value in its breadth and diversity of subjects, as well as a sound training in judgment and discipline. His rise was normal through the successive grades of the Navy, arriving at the rank of rear-admiral on 6 Aug., 1915. He served in the Atlantic Fleet and in the World War in that grade. On his return

from overseas in April, 1919, he became commandant of the First Naval District in New England, with headquarters at Boston. During the Spanish War, Admiral Dunn served as a lieutenant and turret officer on the U. S. monitor "Terror," which participated in the engagements with the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico, a memorable service in which was tested the mettle of the young officer, and for which he was awarded the Sampson medal in recognition of his service. He also participated in the China Relief Expedition, the Philippine Campaign, and the Cuban Pacification. For his service in the Boxer War, he obtained the Order of the Dragon. During the World War, the president of Portugal awarded him the Military Order of the Aviz, Grand Official. The Order of the Rising Sun was also bestowed upon him by the Emperor of Japan. He commanded the advance base at the Azores during hostilities, for which he was honored with the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States Government. Admiral Dunn is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, the New York Yacht Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, Michelens Club of the Azores, the Naval Institute, the National Geographic Society, the Naval History Society, the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the Somerset Club of Boston, and is honorary vice-president of Ye Knytters of Ye Round Table, London. He was twice married; first, on 30 July, 1890, at Savanna, Ga., to Elizabeth Amanda Webb, who died 15 July, 1907; second, on 22 June, 1919, to Eleanor Warwick Cameron Palmer. As head of the First Naval District, Admiral Dunn is ably and efficiently working out the complex and multifarious duties involved, winning for himself the regard and esteem of his subordinates and of the New England people.

ASPEGREN, John, merchant, b. in Malmo, Sweden, 31 Aug., 1876, son of Johan H. K. and Emmy H. (Müllern) Aspegren. His father (1834-1906) was a well-to-do merchant and sent his son to the University of Lund (Sweden) where he was graduated in 1894. Following this Mr. Aspegren spent some time in Germany and France in the study of business methods and conditions, and extended his observations to Holland, Belgium, England, Italy and Spain. In 1899, thoroughly equipped with this unusual and excellent preparation he came to the United States and embarked upon a business career in New York City, associating first with his brother, Adolph Aspegren, under the firm name of Aspegren and Company, commission merchants. The firm prospered from the first, rapidly gaining recognition among the leading concerns of the kind in the East. In 1920, John Aspegren acquired entire control of the firm and has since conducted the business alone. He has been president of the Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corporation, since 1905; and president of the Gulf and Valley Cotton Oil Company, of New Orleans, since 1912. In 1917, he became president of the Interstate Tank Car Corporation, of New York, and a year later was elected president of the Scandinavian Trading Company, New York. Since 1919 he has been president of the Aspegren Fruit Company of New York. He served as president of the New York Produce



John Asprey

Exchange from 1910 to 1912, and being then elected president of that body, served until 1914. He has been president of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States since 1912, and president of the New York Produce Exchange Clearing Association since 1915. He also acted as governor for the New York State Interstate, Cottonseed Crushers' Association, an organization which comprises seven hundred cotton oil mills. Mr. Aspegren is a member of the Bankers, Riding, Sleepy Hollow and New York Athletic clubs. He married in New York City, 6 Dec., 1906, Lucille Vantine, daughter of Daniel Bacon, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and for a long time prominent in financial circles. They have two children, John Bacon and Amy Vantine Aspegren.

MEIN, William Wallace, mining engineer, b. in Nevada City, Cal., 19 July, 1873, son of Thomas and Mary (Swift) Mein. His father (1838-1900), also a mining engineer, who, in 1840, emigrated from Jedburgh, Scotland, to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., was interested in the development of many important properties, notably the El Callao mine, Venezuela (1880); the Alaska Treadwell Group of Mines (1889-91), and the mines controlled by the Wernher Beit group, at Johannesburg, South Africa. A sensational feature of his varied career was his imprisonment by the Reform Committee of sixty, during the celebrated Jameson raid upon Transvaal in the winter of 1895-96. Upon his return to California in 1896 he became president and consulting engineer of several mines, notably the Alaska Treadwell, Mariposa grant, Oneida Gold Mining Company, Union Hill, Grand Central, and Alaska Juneau. William Wallace Mein was graduated B.S. in the University of California in 1900. He began his professional career as assistant to his father, whom he accompanied in his work in connection with various properties in California, Alaska, and South Africa. For three years (1900-03) he was engaged as manager of the Durban Roodepoort Deep, Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa, and then, until 1907, was manager of the Robinson Gold Mining Company of Johannesburg. During 1907-10 he was consulting engineer to important mines in Johannesburg, including the Robinson Gold Mining, New Modderfontein, City Deep, and other properties, under Wernher Beit, London control. In 1911 Mr. Mein associated himself with the International Nickel Company interests, a connection which he still (1921) retains. During part of this time he acted as consulting engineer to the Dome Mines, and was in charge of the activities of the Canadian Mining and Exploration Company, Ltd. He is also connected in official capacities with a number of other important corporations. He is president of the Maracaibo Oil Exploration Corporation; of the Bishop Oil Corporation, and of the Wonder Company, Ltd.; and director of the Security Savings Bank, of San Francisco. He volunteered his services for the period of the late World War, and served as assistant secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture during the year 1918. Mr. Mein is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metal-

lurgy; of the South African Institution of Engineers; of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Mining and Metallurgical Society. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Engineers, and Bankers' clubs of New York; the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, D. C.; the Pacific Union and the San Francisco Golf and Country clubs of San Francisco. He married, 4 April, 1907, Frances, daughter of Gardner F. Williams, a prominent mining engineer of Washington, D. C. They have two sons and two daughters.

HUNT, Edward Livingston, physician, b. in New Orleans, La., 2 Feb., 1871, son of Carleton and Georgine (Cammack) Hunt. His grandfather, Dr. Thomas Hunt, was professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in the Medical Faculty of the University of Louisiana. His father, Carleton Hunt, was a lawyer of New Orleans, at one time city attorney, and represented his district in the 48th Congress. Dr. Hunt was educated at private schools in New Orleans, and at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and was graduated A.B. in Harvard University in 1893. He made his professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, where he was graduated in 1896. Shortly afterward he was appointed interne on the staff of the City Hospital, New York City; and during 1898 was House Physician at St. Luke's Hospital, and filled similar appointments at the Nursery and Child's Hospital and the Sloane Maternity Hospital. He entered upon practice in 1899, and soon took high rank as a specialist in nervous disorders. He is visiting neurologist at the City Hospital; associate consulting neurologist at St. Luke's Hospital, and consulting neurologist at the Lincoln Hospital, all of New York. He is chief of the clinic out-patient department in neurology at St. Luke's Hospital, and assistant professor of clinical neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He is the author of "Diagnostic Symptoms in Nervous Disorders," and numerous contributions to medical journals and magazines. Dr. Hunt is secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New York; a member of the New York Neurological Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; the American Neurological Association; and a member of the Harvard, Rockaway Hunt, and University clubs of New York City. He married, 8 Oct., 1902, Margaret, daughter of Dr. William H. Tobin, of Austin, Tex.

CRANE, John Peters, manufacturer, b. in Montreal, Canada, 8 May, 1829; d. at Woburn, Mass., 29 June, 1920, son of Marcus and Elizabeth Crane. Having lost both his parents when very young, he ran away at the age of seven, and went to Whitehall, N. Y., in search of his mother's relatives. Here he lived with a kindly maiden lady, who did her best to give him the loving care denied him through the loss of his parents. He obtained such education as was possible in the public schools of the vicinity. At the age of seventeen, he came to Boston, in search of opportunity, and became an apprentice to the tanner's and currier's trade, first in Haverhill, and later in Woburn. Success attended his

efforts from the beginning, and he soon built up a thriving business. But, in 1861, with the call for volunteers for defense of the Union, Mr. Crane was among the first to offer his services. He enlisted and served two years, having been commissioned first lieutenant in Company F, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. On 10 Aug., 1861, he was promoted to a captaincy. He was among those taken prisoner at Gaines Mills in 1862, and was exchanged two months later. On being mustered out, Mr. Crane returned to Woburn, and with firm and indomitable perseverance, began his business life all over again. Through honest and intelligent effort, he again established a successful enterprise, which in 1890 was sold to the American Hide and Leather Company. Mr. Crane served his community as selectman, alderman, assessor, water commissioner, and, in 1885 and 1886, was an able representative of his district in the Massachusetts Legislature. By instinct and tradition, an enthusiast on the golf links, Mr. Crane spent much of his time in playing, and on his eighty-first birthday attained the unique distinction of winning a golf cup. Many of his friends and acquaintances pay happy tribute to his good fellowship. As he grew older he seemed to possess to an increasing degree the faculty of appealing to the best side of men, the years only serving to sharpen his ever ready sympathies, as well as his wisdom and spirit of optimism which kept his heart ever young. His career is typical of the thousands of young men who have made for themselves a place, and won recognition in the business world, not through any special talent or genius, but by painstaking, persistent hard work. On 4 Aug., 1853, he married Faustina Richardson Chipman. Two daughters, Mrs. Henrietta Crane Grammer, and Mrs. Carolyn Crane Wade, survive him, together with four grandchildren.

GAY, George Washington, physician, b. at Swanzy, N. H., 14 Jan., 1842, son of Willard and Fanny (Wright) Gay. His father (1811-82) was a farmer. He comes of pure English ancestry which, through the years of history since 1630, has been associated with the growth and development of New England ideals. The emigrant ancestor of the family was John Gay, a native of England, who settled first in Watertown, and was one of the eleven grantees of Contentment, now Dedham, Mass. Dr. Gay's early years were passed in the wholesome and stimulating life on the farm. In such environment he acquired the practical lessons of industry and the realization of the value of honest and intelligent effort. From the local public schools he entered Powers Institute, whence he passed to the Harvard Medical School. In 1868 he was graduated M.D., and in the same year entered upon the professional practice in Boston. He has attained large and useful success. His ability, soundness of judgment, power of accomplishment, and consideration for and interest in people of all ages, with whom he has found a bond of sympathy, has won the approval of his confreres in the professional world. He has been connected with the City Hospital of Boston as senior surgeon, as lecturer on surgery at Harvard Medical School, and as trustee of the Wrentham State School for

Feeble-Minded. Dr. Gay is a member of the British Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, and the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he was president for two years (1906-08). He was also one of the editors of the "History of the Boston City Hospital." He is a member of the Harvard Club, and has been a member of the St. Botolph and the Boston Art and Athletic clubs. On 10 Nov., 1868, Dr. Gay married Mary Elizabeth Hutchinson, who died five years later. His second marriage occurred on 10 Nov., 1875, to Grace Greenleaf, daughter of Jacob H. Hathorne, a descendant of William Hawthorne, who came from England to Salem in the early days of the colonies.

MOORHEAD, John Upshur, broker and soldier, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 13 March, 1885; d. in Washington, D. C., 28 March, 1919, son of Frank Turner and Kate (Upshur) Moorhead. Through his mother, he was a descendant of Abel Upshur, a native of England, who, with his brother Arthur, settled in Northampton County, Va., about 1642. His ancestral record is very interesting. Through his mother, also, he was a fourth great-grandson of Martha Washington by her first marriage with Daniel Parke Custis. Her son, John Parke Custis, married Eleanor Calvert of Mt. Airy, Prince Club of Boston; sometime president of the Martha Parke Custis, who married Thomas Peter of Tudor Place, Georgetown, D. C., and had a daughter, America P. Peter, who married Captain William George Williams, United States Topographical Corps of Engineers. Captain Williams served in the Mexican War, as chief of engineers, with the forces operating under General Taylor, and was mortally wounded during the assault on Monterey. His daughter, Katharine Alicia Williams, who married John Henry Upshur, United States Navy, and had, with other issue, Kate C. Upshur, mother of John Upshur Moorhead. Captain Moorhead's maternal grandfather, the late Admiral John H. Upshur, United States Navy, retired, was a noted sailor and a gallant officer, and for years a well known figure at the National Capital, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Captain Moorhead was prepared for college at the Washington School for Boys; then matriculated at Yale University, and was graduated B.A. in June, 1908. In the same year he entered upon his business career with the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. He was later made Washington manager for Sutro Brothers and Company, bankers of New York, and later became the Washington manager for James B. Colgate and Company of New York. He was very successful in business, and at the age of twenty-eight, in 1913, he founded the firm of Moorhead and Elmore, dealers in stocks and bonds. Upon the outbreak of the World War Mr. Moorhead forsook his fine business prospects and entered the United States Army with the rank of captain in the Ordnance Corps. As confidential courier between the War Department and General Pershing's headquarters in France, Captain Moorhead crossed the ocean five times during the height of the submarine warfare. The armistice was signed during Captain Moorhead's last trip to headquarters in France, and upon his return, after



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requesting his honorable discharge at the War Department, he immediately resumed his business interests in January, 1919. Two months later, after a short illness, he died suddenly. The burial was in Arlington National Cemetery, Va., with the military honors befitting his rank. Captain Moorhead was for some time secretary of the Yale Alumni Association, District of Columbia; and was a member of the Yale and St. Anthony clubs of New York, and of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Montgomery, and Racquet clubs of Washington, D. C. He was extremely fond of lawn tennis, was a fine player, and, at the time of his death, was vice-president of the Tennis Association of the District of Columbia. Captain Moorhead was a member, by inheritance, of the Aztec Society of Mexican Wars, 1847, and of the Society of Foreign Wars. He was also a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. In 1910 he married Lillian, daughter of John Chew, Esq., of Washington, D. C. He was the father of three children: John Upshur Moorhead, Jr., Thomas Chew Moorhead, and Henry Parke Custis Moorhead.

CARHARTT, Hamilton, cotton manufacturer, b. in Macedon Locks, West Wolworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., 27 Aug., 1859, son of George Washington and Lefa Jane (Wylie) Carhartt. His paternal ancestors were natives of Cornwall, England, and the name first occurs in the herald's office and British museum, as early as 1420, as Carhurta and Carhaurta. Thomas Carhart, son of Anthony Carhart, of Cornwall, and the first of the family in America, arrived in New York about the year 1689. He accompanied Colonel Thomas Donagan, English governor of the colonies in America, as his private secretary, and resided in Staten Island until 1695, when he removed to Woodbridge, N. J., where he died. Another distinguished member of the family was Professor Henry Smith Carhart, noted as an educator and for his important accomplishments in electrical science. Discoveries which he made regarding the relation between the electro-motive force and the density of the zinc sulphate solution in a Daniell cell constituted the beginning of a new standard cell for the measurement of electro-motive force, which was at once adopted by the best laboratories of the United States as the most perfect which had been devised. Mr. Carhartt's father was a prominent physician and surgeon of Jackson, Mich., who, at the beginning of the Civil War, was appointed by the Michigan war governor, Austin Blair, as a member of his staff. He attended the public schools of Jackson, Mich., until 1871, and then entered a preparatory school at Racine, Wis. He began his business career in 1882 as a member of the wholesale firm of Welling and Carhartt, of Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1884 he removed to Detroit, where he established the firm of Hamilton Carhartt and Company, wholesale furnishing goods. In 1889 the firm became a manufacturing enterprise, devoted exclusively to the production of men's working apparel; and in 1905, the business was incorporated under the title of Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer, Inc. In 1910 the firm was re-incorporated as the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, of which Mr. Carhartt was elected president. He is also president of the Ham-

ilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, Ltd., Toronto, Canada; of the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, at Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex.; and Rock Hill, S. C.; of the Detroit Ophir Mining and Milling Company, State Line, Utah; of the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; of the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, Liverpool, England; of the Hamilton Carhartt Plantation, S. C.; and of the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, No. 2, at Carhartt, S. C. Branches of the company are also located at Elberton, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; and San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Carhartt is active in the cause of good municipal legislation, and has been a member and president for four years of the public lighting commission of Detroit, and vice-president of the Municipal Art Commission of Detroit. He is affiliated with the Detroit and Country clubs of Detroit; the Auto Club, New York City; and the Traveler's Club, Paris, France. He married, in Jackson, Mich., 21 Dec., 1881, Annette, daughter of Stephen Alling Welling, a wholesale merchant of Jackson, Mich.

EMMONS, William Henry Harrison, lawyer, legislator, justice and police commissioner, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, 20 Aug., 1841; d. in Brighton, Mass., 19 Nov., 1919, son of James Benedict and Jane Maria (Dyer) Emmons. His father (1816-76) was a son of Alson and Julia Bradner Emmons, and married Jane Maria, daughter of Jeremiah (1777-1852) and Mary Smith Dyer. William H. H. Dyer worked in a printing office and was carrier on a newspaper route, delivering daily and weekly newspapers during the hours when not attending school, being a busy boy and fond of hard work. From the public school he passed to an academy to prepare for college, but on the outbreak of the Civil War, volunteered for service in the Federal volunteer army. He enlisted in August, 1861, and was progressed in rank from private, sergeant, second lieutenant of his company, to adjutant of his regiment and assistant adjutant-general of his brigade for gallant and meritorious service. After receiving his honorable discharge he engaged in business pursuits, and, meantime, determined to make law his profession, his own inclination and the wishes of his family deciding this course. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875, and began practice in Boston, making his home in East Boston. On 28 Jan., 1878, he was admitted to membership of the bar of the United States Circuit Court. About this time he formed a partnership with J. Brown Lord which continued under the firm name of Lord and Emmons until May, 1883. In 1884-85 he was a member of the Boston Common Council, and in February, 1886, became justice of the East Boston District Court. Here he served for seventeen years. At the close of his service, it was said of him: "At the bar and on the bench, Judge Emmons has displayed from the first an ability and skill which, combined with sound judgment, industry and integrity, have won for him a recognized leadership. He is of broad and accurate learning, of high legal and judicial attainments and of keen discrimination and quick perception. In the conduct of a large and successful general law practice he has achieved a high reputation, and while in the capacity of judge he has served for

seventeen years with honor to himself and satisfaction to the community. He is a public-spirited, patriotic and progressive citizen, deeply interested in every important enterprise, and a liberal supporter of those movements which appeal to his judgment and convictions." In April, 1903, Gov. John L. Bates appointed Judge Emmons police commissioner, and he served three years. His reform measures introduced in the Boston police department, attracted wide attention from the police officials of other large cities, and many of his measures were adopted by other municipalities. His service in the Civil War gave him membership in the Grand Army of the Republic as a comrade, adjutant and post commander. He was elected to membership in the Citizens' Trade Association of Boston and in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was also a member of the East Boston Citizens' Trade Association, and honorary member of the Newsboys' Protective Union. On 18 Sept., 1866, Judge Emmons married Sarah Tilton, daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary Jane (Tilton) Butler, and a descendant of Godfrey Dearborn who came from Exeter, England, to Hampton, N. H., about 1650. Mrs. Emmons died in November, 1915.

PRENTISS, Henry, merchant, b. at Hubbardston, Mass., 25 Sept., 1846, son of Henry and Adaline (Wright) Prentiss. He descends from English colonial ancestry, being a descendant of Valentine Prentiss who emigrated to New England in 1631, with John Elliot, and located at Roxbury, Mass. Mr. Prentiss obtained a thorough preliminary education in the public and high schools of his native town and in Worcester, Mass. Later he attended Leicester Academy. He began his business life in Boston, Mass., in the employ of William Dwight, treasurer of a large New England cotton mill. At the age of eighteen, in 1866, he located in Cincinnati, O., where he became secretary and treasurer of the White Water Valley Railroad, later a part of the "Big Four" system. In 1875 he removed to New York City, and became interested in the making of taps and dies and machinists' small tools and accessories. This enterprise, together with a modest organization which he formed for the sale of machinists' supplies and miscellaneous machine tools was the beginning of the business known first as Henry Prentiss and Company, and which, under the name of the Prentiss Tool and Supply Company, was destined to become one of the most important concerns of its kind in the United States. The Prentiss Tool and Supply Company, organized in 1885, succeeding Henry Prentiss and Company, was in turn succeeded in September, 1916, by Henry Prentiss and Company, Inc. Perseverance and persistence have been said to be Mr. Prentiss's dominating qualities. He had a special adaptation to the line of industry which he chose as his field of activity and much genius for organizational work. Practically a pioneer in the manufacture of tools and machinists' supplies, as an exclusive business, starting alone in a small way, he gradually developed a trade in a new and used metal-working machinery of all kinds, increasing his facilities, each succeeding year, until in 1910, the business of Henry Prentiss and Company, Inc., ran into mil-

lions of dollars annually. Mr. Prentiss has for a number of years occupied a leading position among the business men of the country. In June, 1916, he was elected President of the Machinery Club of New York and served for two years in that capacity; and for a number of years, dating from 1906, served as first vice-president of the National Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association. He is modest in his estimate of his own success and is quoted in the "Who's Who" page, published in the "American Machinist" of 18 July, 1918, as having attained the exclusive representation in the Eastern territory of many of the leading manufacturers for a period of many years "through the loyal and efficient assistance of my associates." The same authority also states: "It is a pleasure to devote this page to a man who has, as few men have, the respect of the entire machine industry, and who has been able to carry into his daily work the ideals expressed in the Golden Rule—Mr. Henry Prentiss." He is the president and director of Henry Prentiss and Company, Inc., with offices in the Singer Building, at 149 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Prentiss is fond of outdoor life and in his young days was a player on the Cincinnati baseball team, but now confines his sport mostly to golf. He is a member of the Arcola Country Club of Ridgewood, N. J.; Union Club, Rutherford, N. J.; Norwich Club, Norwich, Conn.; the Mission Yacht Association, New York City; and the Hackensack Golf Club, Hackensack, N. J. He married 9 June, 1870, Anna E. Jeffery, daughter of Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffery, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOAH, Andrew Hale, banker, b. on a farm in Summit County, O., 18 Feb., 1858, son of Elmus H. and Esther (Mote) Noah. His grandfather, Joshua Noah, was one of the pioneer settlers of Summit County. His father (1835-61), a pioneer farmer in Montcalm County, Mich., enlisted in a Michigan regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War and died in the service. The loss of his father, when he was but three years old, prevented Andrew Hale Noah from receiving educational opportunities except such as he could procure for himself. Early in life he attended a country school, and afterwards taught in the winter months, to enable him to attend Oberlin College in the summer. He was a teacher at Steele's Corners for two years, one year at Boston, O., and one year at Chittenden's Corners, all in the locality of his Summit County home. In 1880, when a little past his majority, he engaged in business in Akron, O. Five years later he became a member of the real estate and abstract firm of Wilcox and Noah. His progress in the business world was rapid. In the year 1888 he had organized Goodhue, Cooke, Cranz Company, one of the largest fire insurance agencies in northern Ohio. On 1 Oct., 1888, he also organized the Akron Savings and Loan Company, of which he was secretary from the time of its inception until 1896. He then resigned to accept the position of treasurer of the Diamond Rubber Company. Upon the consolidation of the Diamond Rubber Company and the B. F. Goodrich Company, Mr. Noah was offered the position of treasurer, but declined, because of his desire to retire from active business life. While he has gradually resigned



W. V. Noah

from a number of business connections, Mr. Noah is still active as an official in many important corporations. He is vice-president of the Brunner, Goodhue, Cooke, Cranz Company, and vice-president of the Akron Savings and Loan Company. He is president of the Hotel Cleveland Company, Cleveland, O., the Johant Foundry and Heating Company, and the Rubber City Clearing House Company; and director of the B. F. Goodrich Company, the First-Second National Bank, the Peoples Savings Bank, the Ohio Wire Goods Company, and other business and financial organizations. Mr. Noah is prominent in the social and club life of Akron. He is a member of the University, Akron City, and Congress Lake Country clubs of Akron, and of the Portage Country Club, of which he is president; as well as of the Ohio Society of New York. While he has never sought or accepted political honors, Mr. Noah has always been actively interested in the public good, and has given his time and services freely to patriotic, philanthropic, and educational causes. He served for several years as a trustee of Buchtel College, where his business and financial ability were of immense service to the institution; and is a member of the committee on student work at Oberlin College, an honorary body which performs an invaluable function in overseeing student life and promoting the interests of the young men in the college. During the period of the war, Mr. Noah was a member of the district board of exemptions (Division No. 1) for northern Ohio. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, 29 Dec., 1880, Kittie, daughter of James McGill, a prominent manufacturer of Urbana, O. Her grandfather was among the hardy Scotch pioneers who settled Champaign County, O. They have one son, Robert Noah.

CUSHING, George, hotel proprietor, b. at Hingham, Mass., 16 June, 1841; d. there, 22 April, 1920, son of David and Mary (Lapham) Cushing. His father was a farmer, and on his farm was the scene of Mr. Cushing's earliest labors. His education ended with the grammar school grades, but, being of an eager, and observant mind, he was quick to grasp the trend of affairs and events, a habit, which, in large measure, compensated for the lack of higher educational advantages. In 1858 he established himself in the express business, in which he was very successful, but in 1864 became owner of a livery stable. In 1872 Mr. Cushing purchased the Drew Hotel, and conducted it on the best approved commercial lines. He later acquired the Cushing House, and it was as owner of this hotel that he came into his own. To its conduct he gave his personal care and diligent labor. This fact, combined with his genial personality and a spontaneous high-spirited democratic good fellowship, brought him the unmixed esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens and to the Cushing House the reputation of being one of the best conducted in this section of the state. As a man of sound sense and practical wisdom in all that related to the everyday concerns of life, Mr. Cushing was preëminent among his fellows. His fellow-citizens elected him to various offices of trust and responsibility in which he showed devotion to his ideas of duty

to the public and abilities of the first order; and illustrated therein the dignity and worth of conscientious and honorable citizenship. In 1858 he became a member of the Constitution Company of the Hingham volunteer fire department. In 1878 he was appointed head of the department, and at his retirement in 1919 had attained the distinction of being the oldest fire chief in the country. During President Cleveland's first term he appointed Mr. Cushing postmaster at Hingham, and he was reappointed by the succeeding presidents to and including President Taft, his term of office expiring in October, 1913. He was also identified with many fraternal and social organizations, being a member of the Old Colony Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pentalpha Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; South Shore Commandery, Knights Templars, of which he was a Past Eminent Commander, and Old Stoney Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Fire Chiefs Club, and of the Wampatuck Club. On 15 Jan., 1860, he married Deorah Ellen, daughter of John and Harriet (Gilkey) Cushing, of Hingham. They had two sons, Wallace Gilkey and Ralph Edwards Cushing.

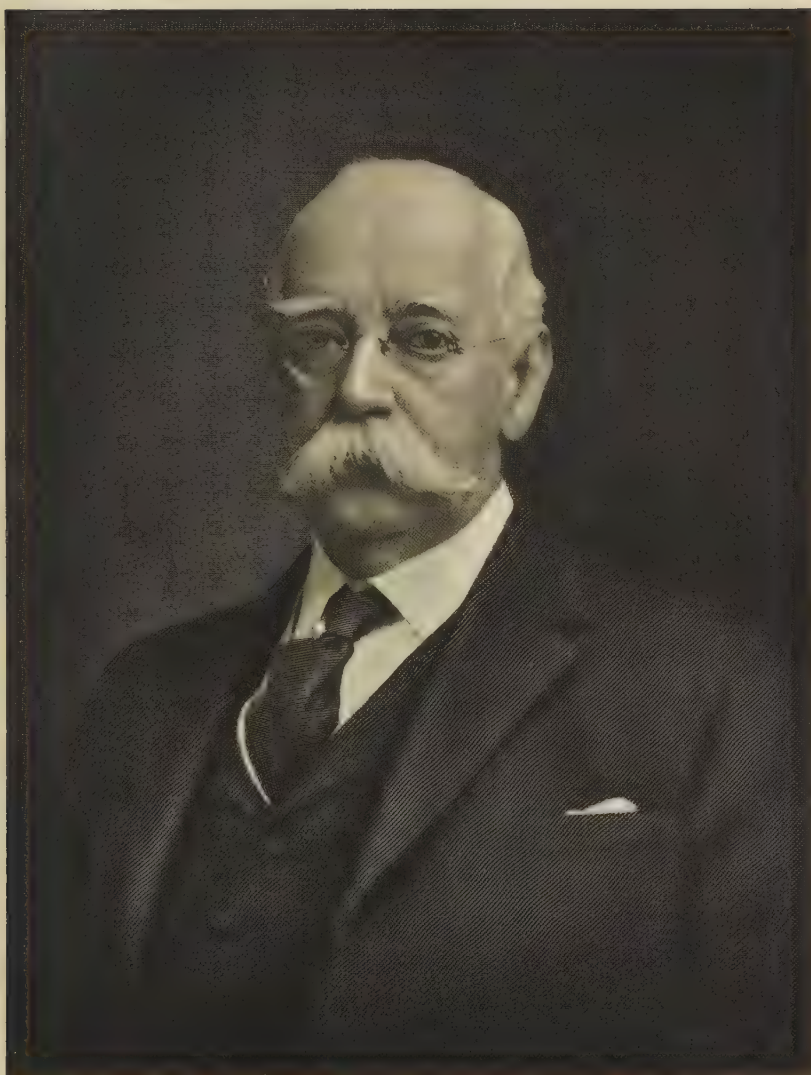
NEWHALL, Henry Elliott, banker, b. in Lynn, Mass., 1 Aug., 1846; d. in Boston, Mass., 10, Jan., 1920, son of Elliott and Ellen (Handy) Newhall. His father (1822-1904) followed the trade of a shoemaker for many years, after which he was a station agent with the Eastern Railway Company. Mr. Newhall was educated in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of the Lynn City Bank where he remained until he was twenty-four years old. He then resumed study at Oberlin College, Ohio, specializing in languages and becoming fluent in French, German, Spanish and Greek. On his return to Lynn, he became a clerk in the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank, where he learned the business thoroughly in the school of experience, growing as demands occurred and meeting the unfolding opportunities with comprehension and effectiveness. He was steadily advanced, being clerk of the corporation from 1876 to 1910. In 1880 he was elected treasurer and trustee. During his term of service the business of the bank increased until its depositors numbered 25,000, making it the largest institution in the city. Its steady and stable growth has been an evidence of Mr. Newhall's oversight and personal direction, and is a monument to his wisdom and efficiency. With all the qualities that pertain to a good banker, Mr. Newhall was a man capable of bearing responsibility, and when he accepted it he was unstinted in the energy with which he discharged it. His knowledge of security values was not exceeded by that of any banker in New England, and he was also recognized as an able judge of real property. In 1919 he retired from active service, being succeeded in the position of treasurer by Charles C. Handy, and assuming a position on the investment committee. Mr. Newhall was a member of the Lynn Historical Society and the Massachusetts Bankers' Club. In November, 1875, he married Florence Moore, daughter of Henry Alfred Davis of Boston, who survives him.

GERKEN, Frederick, manufacturer and realty operator, b. in Scheessel, Germany, 30 Aug., 1856, d. in New York City, 23 Nov., 1919, son of Johan and Anna (Peters) Gerken. Left an orphan at the age of five Mr. Gerken obtained an excellent education in the German schools. At the age of seventeen, on 21 May, 1871, a date which throughout his life seemed singularly propitious for him, and was marked as a day from which practically every important event or development in his life took its starting point, he landed in New York City. Although he began his business career in this country with small capital outside of native ability and a willingness to work, he became, like many another American citizen of foreign birth, one of the solid business men of New York. He engaged successfully in the manufacturing business for a number of years and was president and director of the Derf Manufacturing Company. Mr. Gerken was notable for his remarkable business acumen and sound judgment of values, especially in real estate. He was heavily interested and chiefly responsible for the development of the town of Deal, N. J., and built the Casino at that place. He constructed the Gerken Building, located at 90 West Broadway, and the Irving Building, at No. 1 Hudson Street. Both of these structures were opened on 21 May. Mr. Gerken also owned other valuable property in New York and New Jersey. In the early part of the present century, when racing was in its prime, Mr. Gerken was one of the best known amateur drivers. In 1901, his trotting horse, "The Monk," held the championship of the Speedway, and other of his horses won many races. As he grew old Mr. Gerken gave up racing. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Deal Golf Club, and the Oakland Golf Club. He married, 21 May, 1876, Charlotte, daughter of Ernest Beeker, of Brooklyn, N. J. They had one son and one daughter.

CROCKER, Josiah Morse, manufacturer, b. in Salem, Mass., 29 June, 1842; d. there, 8 April, 1920, son of Josiah and Hannah (Taylor) Crocker. His father (1802-90) was a sail-maker, and a descendant of William Crocker, who came from near Exeter in Devonshire, England, and settled at Barnstable, Mass., in 1639. He was a great grandson of Richard James, and a great, great grandson of Jonathan Glover, both of Marblehead, who served their country in the Revolution. Reared in a typical New England atmosphere, Mr. Crocker was content to remain where he was born, and to pass his life among his fellow-townsmen, in that historic New England community, which he helped to make beautiful and progressive. His early education was received in the public schools, after which he engaged in the leather business, mastering its details from the rudiments upward. With the call for troops in October, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, then known as "Whipple's Jewels" from its commander, Captain George M. Whipple. This name is still retained by its few survivors at the present day. For three years Mr. Crocker served with this regiment, sharing alike in its hardships and triumphs, at the battles of Roanoke, New Berne, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Wilcox Bridge, Hickman's Farm, Drury's Bluff, and

Cold Harbor. On 16 March, 1863, he was made a corporal. At the battle of Cold Harbor, his regiment was in the thick of the fighting, and during the charge he was wounded severely in the hip. His experience during these three years were always first in his memory and enabled him to furnish valuable material for the history of Company F, which was published in 1896 by Herbert E. Valentine. After the close of the Civil War, he engaged in the leather currying business with Nathaniel Horton, under the firm name of Horton and Crocker. Shortly after, Mr. Horton retired and the business was continued under the name of Josiah M. Crocker, and for a time, also, as Crocker and Brown, tanners and curriers. Its development was rapid and steady, constantly demanding enlarged quarters. It was continued until Mr. Crocker's retirement in 1888. Mr. Crocker was a member of the Philip Sheridan Post, 34, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Twenty-third Regiment Association; of the Company F Association; of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of American Revolution; and of the Oriental Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen. In 1875 and 1876 he served as a member of the Salem City Council. Mr. Crocker was an eminent example of the high-minded, honorable gentleman, the warm-hearted friend, the devoted public-spirited citizen, who finds in life the opportunity for service which is willingly met. To him, as to few beside, might be applied the significant and honorable title of a Christian gentleman of the old school. On 6 Oct., 1869, Mr. Crocker married Matilda Felton, daughter of Levi Wyman, a native of Burlington, Mass., then resident in Yazoo City, Miss. Mrs. Crocker survives, with two sons, Josiah Horton Crocker of Boston, and Percy Glover Crocker of Cambridge, and two daughters, Bertha Wyman (Mrs. William A. Merrill), and Amy Felton (Mrs. Orlando S. Leighton), both of Salem.

WARD, Henry Galbraith, jurist, b. in New York City, 19 April, 1851, son of the Rev. Henry Dana and Charlotte (Galbraith) Ward. He traces his ancestry to English Colonial stock, through William Ward, one of the original settlers and founders of the towns of Sudbury and Marlboro, Mass. Artemas Ward, his great-grandfather, was a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1748; was made a justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Worcester County, Mass., and in 1775 was appointed chief justice. He was also a participant in the Revolutionary War, and was commissioned major general in 1775; was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1774; was a member of the Continental Congress in 1779; and upon the adoption of the Constitution, in 1789, became a member of the United States Congress. The family homestead, built early in the eighteenth century at Shrewsbury, Mass., is now owned by Artemas Ward of New York, elder brother of Judge Ward, and contains many relics of colonial and revolutionary times. Judge Ward received his early education at the Anthon School, New York. Later he attended the Episcopal Academy, in Philadelphia, and in 1870 was graduated A.B., in the University of Pennsylvania. He read law in the office of Richard C. McMurtrie, one of the recognized leaders of the Philadelphia bar,



H. G. Ward

and vice provost of the law academy of that city from 1864 till 1881. In 1882 Judge Ward associated himself with George and A. Sydney Biddle, under the firm name of Biddle and Ward; and in 1884 opened an office in New York City. Subsequently the firm style was change, consecutively, to Robinson, Bright, Biddle and Ward; and Robinson, Biddle and Ward. After several years of successful practice, on 8 May, 1907, Mr. Ward was appointed by President Roosevelt as judge of the United States Circuit Court for the second circuit. Subsequently he became senior judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and proved himself a judge possessed of dignity, impartiality, and integrity. Judge Ward is a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia, and the Bar Association of the City of New York; the Bar Association of the State of New York, and the American Bar Association. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1873, and of LL.D. in 1917. During the years 1906-11 he served as trustee. He is a member of the University, Century, Down Town, and Church clubs of New York, and the University Club of Philadelphia, and is affiliated with the Sons of the Revolution. Judge Ward married, 13 Aug., 1891, Mabel, daughter of Henry G. Marquand, of New York and Newport, and one of the leading financiers of his day, and sister of Allan Marquand, the noted archaeologist, author, and authority on Greek architecture and art. Mrs. Ward died 23 Nov., 1896. Their sons, Galbraith and Marquand Ward, young men of unusual promise, lost their lives in the service of their country in the recent European War. The former was sergeant, Company M, 306th Regiment, 77th Division, U. S. A., and died of pneumonia, at Château Villain, 17 Dec., 1918. Marquand Ward, who enlisted as a private in Company C, 312th Regular Infantry, 78th Division, was killed in action at Grand Pré, Argonne, 18 Oct., 1918. Both were cited for gallantry.

GALLATIN, Francis Dawson, lawyer, b. in New York City, 2 Sept., 1870. He is a great-grandson of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. His father, James Gallatin, was an active advocate of tenement house improvement, and originated the plans which are being followed to-day. He was educated in private schools and at Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1891. In the same year he began the study of law in the office of Hornblower, Byrne and Taylor, of New York. Three years later he went abroad, traveling extensively on the European continent, and in the Orient. He became an attaché to the American Legation at Constantinople in 1901. During 1907 he made important explorations in South America, and during the Spanish-American War enlisted in the Cuban army under General Nunez. Mr. Gallatin returned to the practice of law in New York City in 1909, but being possessed of independent means, he is employing his legal abilities in distinctly philanthropic work. The criminal courts have always been more or less shunned by lawyers practicing in civil cases, and, for this reason, the criminal poor have usually been deprived of proper defense. In order to correct this condition, Justice James T. Malone of New York selected three of the most prominent members of the bar, each to

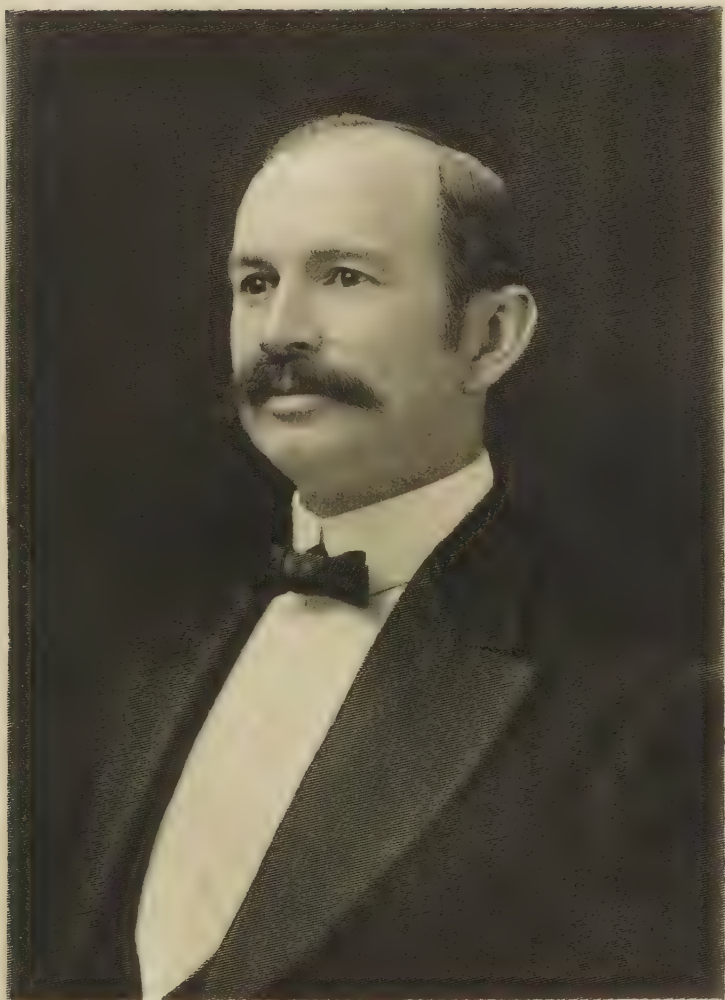
defend a criminal too poor to pay lawyers' fees. Mr. Gallatin, in sympathy with this measure, determined to give as much of his time as possible to the work of defending those unfortunates accused of crime who were without means to employ counsel, and his efforts have aroused the most widespread and favorable comment. In January, 1918, he was appointed a temporary City Magistrate by Mayor Hylan. In February of the same year he was appointed president of the Park Board and Park Commissioner for the Borough of Manhattan. He is a member of the Columbia University and National Democratic clubs, and of the Delta Phi Fraternity. He married, 19 April, 1892, Harriet Lawrence, daughter of Charles Ludlow Bogert, of New York City.

MITCHELL, Charles Edwin, banker, b. in Chelsea, Mass., 6 Oct., 1877, son of George E. and Anne (Knowlton) Mitchell. He comes of Scotch-English colonial stock, and some of his ancestors served in the War of the Revolution. His father, a business man, and at one time mayor of Chelsea, was a firm believer in individual responsibility, and early imbued his son with the importance of the principles of self-reliance and industry. Mr. Mitchell received an excellent education in the public schools of Boston, and then entered Amherst College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1899. While in college he quickly developed qualities of leadership, was manager of the ball team, was on the editorial board of the college paper, leader of the dramatic club and a strong factor in class politics. He began his business career immediately after his graduation in the employ of the Western Electric Company, in Chicago. Since his father had met with financial reverses, the young man was left entirely to his own resources, and literally started at the bottom of the ladder at a salary of ten dollars a week. For three years he served in various departments, and, in the meantime, attended a commercial night school, where he studied accounting and law. At the end of these three years he was promoted to the position of credit man of the company. Having in view a foreign post for Mr. Mitchell, the company then sent him to the headquarters of the Western Electric in New York for training in manufacturing and sales methods, and while there he took up the study of electric engineering. Having need for his services, however, the president of the company recalled him to Chicago as his assistant. In this capacity it was his duty to undertake certain delicate and important negotiations that called for both practical knowledge and diplomacy. As a reward for the successful performance of this he was made assistant manager, assuming this position the following year. He now had the direction of the purchasing and sales departments of the company in the West, the engineering and manufacture of electrical apparatus and other responsibilities. Early in 1906, Mr. Mitchell resigned from the Western Electric Company to go to New York in order to obtain financial backing for certain plans of his own, and accepted the position of assistant to the president of the Trust Company of America to represent him in various railroad, public utility, industrial and miscellaneous and outside enterprises in

which he was interested. The panic of 1907 gave him an excellent opportunity to acquaint himself with the details of banking and finance in their severest form. Four years later, in 1911, after a six months' trip abroad, for the purpose of interesting foreign investors, during which he investigated the whole investment field, he decided to organize his own company. Accordingly he established the banking firm of C. E. Mitchell and Company, which soon became prominent in its field of enterprise. Mr. Mitchell himself had been very rapidly gaining reputation as an expert in constructive finance and the marketing of securities. His work attracted the attention of leading financiers, and, in the spring of 1916, he accepted the call of the National City Company, which took over the bond business of the National City Bank and N. W. Halsey and Company. Dissolving his own firm, he entered the National City Bank Company as vice-president. In October of the same year he was elected president of the company, succeeding C. V. Rice. It is said that within six months after Mr. Mitchell assumed its management the National City Company, then in its infancy, branched out into its present large field, and at present (1922) as the result of his experience, ability, and dynamic force is the greatest investment distributing organization in the United States, with more than fifty branches in Europe and America, employing hundreds of salesmen who cover practically every part of the country. On 3 May, 1921, Mr. Mitchell was elected president of the National City Bank of New York. In an editorial on this event, B. C. Forbes, publisher of Forbes Magazine, writes: "Charles E. Mitchell's rise is an inspiration to the youth of America, and his elevation to the presidency of the largest bank in the country is a tribute not only to ability, but to honesty and square dealing in business. . . . I once asked Mr. Mitchell for his recipe for success. He replied: 'Be on the job early and stick to it as late as necessary. Keep your mind on it all the time you are at it—and when you are not at so use your time and talents that you will improve your ability to handle it while you are at it. And don't run away from responsibilities. 'Work,' added Mr. Mitchell, has always been my chief pleasure in life. The mere making of money, I knew, could not yield complete satisfaction—could not, in fact, compare with the happiness and satisfaction derived from doing big things.'" Mr. Mitchell is president and director of the National City Bank of New York, president and director of the National City Company, and director of the following companies: the United States Realty and Improvement Company, American International Terminals Company, Corporation Trust Company, Federal Utilities, Inc., Virginian Railway Company, and the National City Safe Deposit Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Bankers', Bond, Lawyers', University, and Uptown clubs of New York City; and of various country clubs. Mr. Mitchell married, 3 June, 1908, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel W. P. Rend, of Chicago.

HUBBARD, Wilbur Watson, manufacturer and financier, b. in Greensboro, Caroline Co.,

Md., 19 Sept., 1860, son of Thomas Rumbold and Josephine Mason (Watson) Hubbard. He descends from an ancient and distinguished family of England, which numbers among its members such historic personages as a chancellor and keeper of the great seal, a chief justice, several members of Parliament and many of the nobility. Humphrey Hubbard, founder of the American branch of the family, came to this country during Lord Baltimore's Palatinate as deputy of the general commissary, and numbered among his descendants many Revolutionary soldiers and public men. Mr. Hubbard is also related to many other colonial families of importance including the Eccleston, Stevens (ancestors of Governor Samuel Stevens), Day, Scott, and Preston families of England, the latter claiming as its most notable descendant in the province, Captain Richard Preston, commander of the "Patulent," and a near friend of Lord Baltimore. Through his mother, Mr. Hubbard is descended from Captain Luke Watson of Delaware, New Jersey, and Connecticut, who was a large land-holder and colonial officer in New Jersey, later a member of William Penn's provincial council of Pennsylvania, from Sussex County, Del. Mr. Hubbard was prepared for Washington College by private tutors. Before graduation he had decided upon a business career, in preference to professional life, and became associated with his father in a large fertilizer plant at Chestertown, Md. Upon his father's retirement, he succeeded to the sole proprietorship of the business, now known as the Peerless Fertilizer Company. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Hubbard Fertilizer Company of Baltimore City, an organization which carries on a business of about \$2,000,000 annually. This company was formed in 1901, when Mr. Hubbard first became identified with Baltimore. Their works are at Canton, with branch factories at Searsport, Me., and Norfolk, Va., employing hundreds of men, with machinery capable of manufacturing 80,000 tons of fertilizer per annum, conducting one of the most successful fertilizer concerns in the country. In this line of endeavor Mr. Hubbard is an acknowledged and undisputed leader, and at the eighteenth annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association, recently held at Atlantic City, he was chosen its president. His great energy makes it possible for him to engage in a number of other activities. As one of the organizers and vice-president of the Third National Bank of Chestertown, he has been its representative in the bankers' conventions, state and national, and in 1893 at the world's congress at Chicago. He built and now owns the Hotel Imperial and is a director of the Transcript Publishing Company, and the Diamond State Telephone Company, a large stockholder and former president of the Mapos Central Sugar Company, of Santa Clara, Cuba, a director of the Continental Life Insurance Company of America, and the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, he is recognized as one of those forceful, sagacious, and resourceful men who constitute the innermost circle of the business and financial in-



Very truly yours.

Wilbur W. Hubbard

terests, most vital to the growth and progress of the city and state. He is intensely patriotic and public-spirited. To his personal efforts and influence were due the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the water front in Chestertown, and the erection of its new station in the heart of the city. When Mrs. Hubbard, who is not less public-spirited than her husband, was one of the leaders in a project originated by the women of Chestertown, for a public square, removing the old market house and beautifying the site with a fountain and flower beds, Mr. Hubbard contributed both time and money toward this public improvement, and greatly enhanced property values in the business section. Mr. Hubbard is a staunch Democrat, but has never engaged actively in politics. Mr. Hubbard married in 1890, Etta Belle, daughter of Judge James E. Ross, of Mexico, Mo., and a great-granddaughter of Colonel William Ross of the Revolutionary Army of Pennsylvania, a lineal descendant of the Earls of Ross, whose heroic deeds form a part of the history of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are parents of one son, Wilbur Ross Hubbard, and one daughter, Miriam Warren Hubbard, who, on 26 Oct., 1918, married Lieutenant George Maurice Morris, U. S. A. "Widehall," Mr. Hubbard's Chestertown home, recently restored, is generally conceded to be one of the finest old colonial mansions on the Eastern Shore. This edifice, located immediately on the Chester River, was built about 200 years ago by the first merchant in Chestertown, and has been the home of many of Maryland's distinguished sons, notably, James Bowers, Robert Wright, United States Senator and Governor; Judge Chambers, Chief Justice and United States Senator. When this home was built, Chestertown was a port of entry, and one of the sites first selected for Baltimore. The old Custom House across the street from Mr. Hubbard's residence was purchased by him in 1909 in a dilapidated condition, but in 1910 he restored it as it was originally, thus preserving one of Maryland's oldest landmarks. Mr. Hubbard is the type of man of whom the state of Maryland is justly proud. The three leading causes of his success, and ambitious spirit, vigorous habits of industry and integrity of character are expressed in his resolute bearing and face of kindly determination. Though a resident of Chestertown, Mr. Hubbard spends much of the year in Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia, never forgetting however, the loyalty to his home town and assiduously laboring for its improvement. He is a member of the Maryland Society of Colonial Wars, the Maryland Society Sons of The American Revolution, of the University and Merchants' Clubs, Baltimore, and of the Talbot Country Club, at Easton, Talbot Co., Md.

BELDING, Milo Merrick, silk manufacturer and banker, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 April, 1865. He is the son of Milo Merrick and Emily C. (Leonard) Belding. The Belding family in America dates back to 1641, when Richard Belding, a native of Yorkshire, England, settled at Wethersfield, Conn. Following the tide of immigration up the Connecticut Valley his descendants reached Ashfield, Mass., where Samuel Belding, the great-great-

grandfather of Milo M. Belding, Jr., purchased a homestead. His son, John Belding, built a cottage farmhouse on this site, in 1800, and here the next two generations were born. Here it is also worthy of note that John Belding received a land grant from the state of Massachusetts for valiant services as first lieutenant during the Revolutionary War. Hiram Belding, the grandfather of Milo M. Belding, Jr., was engaged in farming and the retail mercantile trade at Ashfield until 1840, when he disposed of his store and gave his entire time to farming. He was a man of splendid character and attainments, liberally educated, and the possessor of a high degree of intelligence. His wife, Mary Wilson, was a descendant of the Wilson family of Massachusetts, various members of which played an important part in the early history and development of that commonwealth, and was a woman of exceptional nobility and strength of character which she transmitted to her sons. These sons, Milo Merrick, David W., Hiram H., and Alvah N., the four famous Belding brothers, were born at Ashfield, attended the country schools, and worked on the farm until it became necessary to secure a more lucrative means of livelihood. Milo M. Belding, 1st (1833-1917), was the first to leave the parental roof, and the first to engage in a mercantile pursuit, and with a capital of twenty-five dollars borrowed from an uncle, began to sell silk from farm to farm when he was seventeen years of age. His venture prospered, the other three brothers were gradually inducted into the business, and in time became the guiding genius of one of the largest silk manufacturing corporations in the country. He organized with his brothers, Hiram and Alvah, the firm of Belding Brothers and Company, the first office of which was located in Chicago in 1863. In 1865, he established an office in New York City, becoming first senior partner of the firm; and upon its organization as a stock company, was elected its president. Aside from his great prestige as a merchant Milo M. Belding was recognized as one of the leading financiers in many important business enterprises. Among these were the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company which he assisted in organizing in 1887. Milo M. Belding, 2d, was reared in Brooklyn, and was educated in Adelphi Academy. He was prepared for Harvard College under private tutors, but ill health prevented his matriculation. Instead, he entered his father's employ, in 1884, as stock clerk in Belding Brothers and Company. Having inherited the marked mental acumen and executive ability of his family, and given the decided advantage of having practically grown up in the business, his rise was rapid. He became successively director, treasurer, and finally president of Belding Brothers and Company. As the active and managing head of this great enterprise he maintains all of its original prestige and is connected as an official in a number of other important financial and industrial interests. He is vice-president and director of the International Salt Company of New Jersey, the International Salt Company of New York, the Retsof Mining Company, Avery Salt Company, the Detroit Rock Salt Company, the Genessee and

Wyoming Railroad; treasurer and director of the United States Talc Company, the Union Talc Company, the Oswegatchie Light and Power Company; director of the Irving National Bank; the Greater New York Savings Bank, the Belding Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Insurance Company. He was for some years president of the Broadway Trust Company. Mr. Belding is a member of the Union League, New York Athletic, Bankers', Manhattan, and Hardware clubs; of the Automobile Club of America, the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, Aero, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Army-Navy Club of America, Crescent Athletic Club, Boston Athletic Club, Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, and Miami Anglers' Club. He is affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution, the Founders and Patriots of America, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Belding Chamber of Commerce. He married, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Annie, daughter of Daniel Kirk, of Brooklyn, general passenger agent of the American Line Steamship Company.

HUBBARD, Etta Belle (Ross), philanthropist, daughter of Honorable James E. Ross, of Mexico, Mo., and wife of Wilbur Watson Hubbard, of Baltimore. She is a lineal descendant of the Earl of Ross of Scotland, and a great-granddaughter of Colonel William Ross of the sixth Battalion, of York County, Pa., a cousin of General George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Through her mother Mrs. Hubbard is of English extraction and the representative of five distinguished lines of pre-Revolutionary ancestry, tracing her descent from Councillor Thomas Clifton, a member of William Penn's provincial council; Robert Edmonds, of Pennsylvania; Captain Robert Glenn, Maryland colonial forces; James Clendenin, of Maryland; and Ensign Benjamin Warren of the colonial forces of Delaware. She also claims relationships with Major Robert Glenn and Captain James Clendennin of the Maryland Revolutionary forces, and with Colonel Hugh Ross, a high officer in the War of 1812. Following her marriage in 1890, Mrs. Hubbard made her home in Chestertown, Md., where she took a prominent part in her early married life in the work of organizing women's clubs for the study of the poets and the old masters in art. Later she became interested in civic work, and was of much assistance to the local authorities of Chestertown in beautifying the public squares and thoroughfares of the quaint old town. She next undertook the organization of a Federated Club, for the study of all social questions and a general broadening of vision. This club was affiliated with the State and National federations, and through the activity of its members, under the leadership of Mrs. Hubbard, was instrumental in procuring for the town improved sanitation, purer milk, good roads, including the first five miles of road to Tolchester, Md. In acknowledgement of her services in preserving the fine old Oaks of St. Paul's churchyard, Mrs. Hubbard was made an honorary member of the State Forestry Association, and was presented with a badge of honor. The first banquets ever held, by women in Kent County were inaugurated by this club, with speakers from Washington and toasts

by the local women. The first home of the club (the Eastern Shore Inn), inaugurated for the purpose of accommodating automobile parties, as well as serving as a home for all club meetings, teas, banquets, etc., had to be abandoned at the outbreak of the World War, as motoring had ceased. Then came the appointment, by Governor Harrington, of the trained efficient workers of the state, to be members of the Woman's Defense Council, and Mrs. Hubbard was chosen chairman for Kent County, in which capacity she served during the War. Monthly reports were written, of all women's activities of the county, and taken to Baltimore to be read at joint meetings of all county and city chairmen of the state. As chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, arranging large meetings, securing speakers of note, extending to them the hospitality of her home, appointing committees and organizing the county during the four Liberty Loan campaigns, Mrs. Hubbard's services were invaluable in carrying Kent County far above its quota. Other activities, during the War, were the food saving and canning campaigns, with meetings and demonstrations held in all districts and precincts of the county. The Red Cross and Navy League of the county were first organized under the Woman's Defense Council. Reconstruction work appealed strongly to Mrs. Hubbard and her plan published in the "New York Times" and "Baltimore Sun," with illustrations, has been pronounced the best scheme presented to the War and Interior Departments of the Government, to the Russell Sage Foundation and War Camp Community Service. Letters of commendation and requests for information were received from places throughout the country. Mrs. Hubbard has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe. Her home "Widehall," which she restored and furnished, is conspicuous among the many beautiful colonial homes on the eastern shore of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, James Barroll, railroad executive, b. in Baltimore, Md., 26 Aug., 1839; d. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 6 March, 1900, son of Lewis William and Mary Ann (Barroll) Washington. He was a lineal descendant of John Washington, the great-grandfather of General George Washington, who came from England to Westmoreland County, Va., in 1657. Major Washington's father (1812-71) was a Virginia planter, a graduate of Princeton University, and an aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of the governor of Virginia. Major Washington was educated at Alexandria (Virginia) Academy, and at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., class of 1863. He saw service in the Civil War as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate Army; participated in the battle of the second battle of Bull Run; was captured at the battle of Seven Pines; and in 1864-65 was commandant of the Confederate Arsenal at Montgomery, Ala. At the close of the war, Major Washington entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Baltimore, and in 1873 removed to Pittsburgh. He acted in an executive capacity on a number of Baltimore and Ohio lines; was president and director of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and



Etta Ross Hubbard

Baltimore Railroad; president and director of the Somerset and Cambria Railroad; president and director of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad; president and director of the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad; president and director of the Pittsburgh, Fairmount and West Virginia Railroad; president and director of the Salisbury Railroad; president and director of the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad; vice-president and director of the Sharpsville Railroad; vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; president and director of the Fayette County Railroad, and director of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad. He was also a director of the Pittsburgh Sheet Steel Company, and director of the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Coal and Coke Company. With his sisters, Major Washington was the owner of the site of the birthplace of General George Washington in Westmoreland County, Va., the estate known as "Wakefield," where John Washington, great-grandfather of General Washington, settled in 1656 and built his home. This site Major Washington and his sisters presented to the United States Government for the purpose of erecting a monument thereon to mark the place where General Washington, his father, and grandfather, were born. In addition to his duties as a railroad executive Major Washington was largely interested in breeding Jersey cattle, horses, and farming. He married, 23 Feb., 1864, Jane Bretney Lanier, widow of Dr. Powhatan B. Cabell, of Montgomery, Ala. Her father was the distinguished Major William Lewis Lanier, of New Orleans, La., president of the Alabama Central Railroad; president of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and Southern representative of the banking house of Winslow, Lanier and Company, of New York.

WASHINGTON, William Lanier, financier, b. in Montgomery, Ala., 50 March., 1865, son of Major James Barroll and Jane Bretney (Lanier) Washington. He is a direct descendant of John Washington, great-grandfather of General George Washington, who came to this country from Yorkshire, England, in 1656, and settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia, where he became an extensive planter, a county magistrate, a member of the House of Burgesses, and lieutenant-colonel of Virginia troops. He is the great-great-grandson of Augustine, eldest half brother of General Washington, whose only son Col. William Augustine Washington married his half first cousin, Jane Washington, daughter and eldest child of Col. John Augustine Washington, who was a full brother of General George Washington. He is thus descended on the eldest male line from this union (eldest son and eldest son), and by that reason is the hereditary representative of General George Washington in the Society of the Cincinnati. His father, a native of Baltimore, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, 1859, resigned 1861 and served through the Civil War on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate Army; removed to Pittsburgh in 1873, and later became president of several of the collateral lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, a position which he held until his death. His mother, a cousin of the poet, Sidney Lanier,

was a member of the famous Lanier family of New Orleans, daughter of William Lewis Lanier of that city, and widow of Dr. Powhatan B. Cabell. She was a great-niece of Dolly Madison, the wife of President James Madison; also a great great-grandniece of Patrick Henry, and a direct descendant of John Washington who came to Surry County, Virginia, about 1650. William Lanier Washington was educated at St. Clements' Hall, Elliott City; and at St. John's Academy, Had-donfield, N. J. Later he was a student at Burlington College, Burlington, N. J., for two years, but left school at the age of sixteen to go to work in the office of the auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. In the meantime he studied at night and prepared himself for college. Entering the freshman class of the Western University of Pennsylvania (University of Pittsburgh), he registered for the engineering course, and continued his studies for the next two years, at the end of which, in 1884, he became assistant secretary to Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1886, he became auditor and general passenger agent of the Sharpsville Railroad, one of the Pennsylvania lines of the Baltimore and Ohio system. In 1892, he turned his attention to the manufacture of steel in Newcastle, Pa., and in Pittsburgh, organizing the Elliott-Washington Steel Company, of which he was president and general manager until 1900. He also organized the Pittsburgh Sheet Steel Company, in 1897, and acted as chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the corporation until 1901. In 1900, Mr. Washington sold his mills to the American Sheet Steel Company, one of the nine divisions of the United States Steel Corporation, and removed from Pittsburgh to New York City where he has since resided. Among the enterprises of importance in which he has been interested as an official or director was the United Oil Cloth Company, Trenton, N. J., of which he was president (1903-06). He was vice-president of the United States Fireproofing Corporation (1901-02); president of the Laurel Land Company of Pittsburgh (1891-99). In 1910 he became a member of the banking firm of Atwood Violett and Company, of New York City; a member of the New York Stock Exchange, Liverpool Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, etc. He was treasurer of the American Road Machinery Company in 1913, and director of the Tokstad Burger Company (1912-19); is a former director of the Somerset and Cambria Railroad, and of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad and others. In 1913 he retired from active business life. Throughout the European War he was in the secret service, under the direction of the Department of Justice. Mr. Washington is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, State of Virginia, formerly treasurer and member of the standing committee; a member of the executive committee of the Huguenot Society of America; the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Lords of the Manor; a member of the Society of the War of 1812; of the Sulgrave Institution, of which he is one of the Board of Governors; the France-American Society and the Pilgrims Society; and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

vard, where he prepared for the position of physical director of the Y. M. C. A. of Jackson, Mich. Except during the latter part of the year 1886, when he assumed charge of the physical training department of the Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield, Mass., he held this position for seven years. He also attended medical courses at the University Medical College, New York, during a part of this time, and was graduated M.D. in 1889. He held the post of secretary of the physical training department of the Y. M. C. A. International Commission from 1887 to 1903. He was called to the principal's chair of the Pratt Institute High School in 1900, a position which he resigned in 1903 to become director of physical training in the public schools of New York City, a post which he held for five years. Dr. Gulick has been very active as a writer on subjects connected with the healthy life throughout his career. From 1891 to 1896 he was the editor of "Physical Education"; from 1897 to 1900 of the "Association Outlook"; from 1901 to 1903 of the "Physical Education Review"; also of the "Gulick Hygiene Series." His books are: "Physical Measurements and How They Are Used" (1889); "Physical Education by Muscular Exercise" (1904); "The Efficient Life" (1907); "Mind and Work" (1908); "The Healthful Art of Dancing" (1910). He is joint author of a work entitled "Medical Inspection of Schools," published in 1910. His public and executive activities have been numerous. He was chairman of the lecture committee on physical training of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904; a member of the Olympic Games Committee at Athens in 1906, and at London in 1908; United States delegate to the Second International Congress on school hygiene in London in 1907; lecturer on hygiene and allied subjects at New York University in 1906-09; consulting physician of the New York Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases in 1907. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the New York County Medical Association; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education (secretary in 1892-93); of the American Physical Education Association (president in 1903-06); of the School Hygiene Association of America, of which he was the organizing secretary; of the Public School Physical Training Society (president 1905-08); and of the Playground Association of America, of which he was president from 1906 to 1909. He was also director of the department of child hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation for six years (1907-13), and president of the Camp-Fire Girls for 1913.

CHIDWICK, John Patrick Sylvester, clergyman, b. in New York City, 23 Oct., 1863, son of John Bagley and Margaret (O'Reilly) Chidwick. He was carefully educated from his boyhood with a view to taking holy orders, and was graduated A.B. in Manhattan College, New York City, in 1883. Afterwards he was a student at St. Joseph's Seminary for four years. In 1887 he received his ordination to the priesthood, and after passing through various novitiates received the appointment of chaplain to the United States Navy, where his service of ten years is a

memorable one. He served on the ill-fated "Maine" at the time of her destruction, and was afterwards on the cruiser "Cincinnati" throughout the Spanish-American War. During the years 1900-03 he was on the cruiser "New York," and also at the Washington and New York navy yards. In 1904 he received an appointment to the pastorate of St. Ambrose Church in New York City, and there ministered to an increasing flock for three years. In August, 1909, he was chosen president of St. Joseph's Seminary, where he had received his own clerical education, and where he has since remained. Father Chidwick is president of the Catholic Summer Schools of America, and a trustee of the Catholic Institute for the Blind. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Pope Pius X in 1910, and that of doctor of laws by Manhattan College in 1912.

ELLIOT, William H., merchant, b. near Amherstburg, Ontario, Canada, 13 Oct., 1844; d. in Detroit, Mich., 1 May, 1901, son of James and Elizabeth (Casterius) Elliott. His earliest American ancestor, Andrew Elliott, emigrated from England in 1640, and located at Beverly, Mass. His father was a resident for many years of Kingsville, Ontario, where he conducted a store and operated a grist mill, also working a farm in the vicinity. It was on this farm that the boy grew up in a vigorous country atmosphere of outdoor occupations and sports, meanwhile, of course,



attending the district school. At the age of fifteen, he became a clerk in a general store of his native town. But such was the boy's ambition that he was discontented with the limitations of this environment, and in 1864, when twenty years of age, he found employment in a small dry goods store in Detroit. Shortly afterwards he became acquainted with George Peck, one of Detroit's pioneer merchants, and entered his employ. Within six years Mr. Elliott had so gained the confidence of his employer, that he became a partner in the firm. Here he remained for eight years, laying the foundation to that business experience which was later to make him one of the leading business men of the state. In 1880 he embarked in a commercial enterprise on his own initiative, and established a retail dry goods store. The venture prospered, and soon additions were required to accommodate the increasing volume of business. The Elliott store began to stand as the leading representative of its kind in the city. It was, in fact, one of the pioneers of that type of mercantile retail firms which have based their successes on the principle that the trade of the returning customer is worth more than that of the passer-by, not by any means generally accepted to-day. In 1895 Mr. Elliott's store had so expanded that he decided to erect a fine, six story building. So firmly had he

founded that even after his death the business continued to expand. With his wide business experience it was only natural that he became interested in banking. He was one of the original directors of the Preston National Bank, of the Union Trust Company, and of the State Savings Bank. For many years he was treasurer and a director of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company. Mr. Elliott was a man endowed by nature with conspicuous business talent, and with keen insight into human nature. He stood in the community as a high type of citizen and man of affairs. He was a warm supporter of the Republican party, but never aspired to public office. On the one occasion in which he filled a position of public trust, the appointment came without his seeking. He was appointed by Governor Rich a member of the state prison board, on which he served with all the energy and enthusiasm that he had devoted to his own business, without compensation. For some time he was president of the Michigan Club, an influential state political organization, and in 1892 was a delegate to the national convention of the Republican party. Most of his leisure was spent on his stock farm, which afforded him his principal recreation from business cares. In 1870 he married Lena Carevley, who died in March, 1871, and on 21 April, 1875, he married Susan Fidelia Hogarth, of Geneva, N. Y., whose father, the Rev. William Hogarth was formerly pastor of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church in Detroit. Their only child, William Hogarth Elliott, was born in 1876, but died a few months later.

FLATTERY, Maurice Douglas, lawyer, business man, author and scientist, b. at Dungan, Ireland, 6 Feb., 1870. His father was Michael Angelo Flattery, who lived for many years in the United States, engaged as a railway contractor in the West, with headquarters at Fort Dodge. At the age of fifteen, Mr. Flattery signed his name to the muster roll in the British army, and within a short time he became bayonet and saber champion of his regiment. That honor was merely incidental to his studies which won for him a first-class certificate of education. Regarding life as a field of endless interest, his education has never found an end. He was appointed schoolmaster in the army, later, chief instructor in gymnastics and fencing, and finally instructor in musketry and machine guns at the school of musketry, Hythe, England. Ambition, however, continued to grow within him, and at the age of twenty-two he determined to seek larger fields of opportunities, in order to give himself room to grow. Seeing in America the land of individualism, where a man might be his own master and exert more freely his desire to be of some account, he sailed for Boston in 1892. Soon afterward he entered Harvard College, and during his studies there he taught music as a means of livelihood. In 1893-94 he was adjunct professor of physiology and hygiene at Nebraska University, and from 1894 to 1897 was at Centre College, Central University, of Kentucky. While serving as instructor, Mr. Flattery's spare time was devoted to the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1896, and became associated with Judge Henry H.

Mather, under the firm style of Mather and Flattery. This firm met with signal success, and in 1899 Mr. Flattery branched out independently, specializing in international and corporation law. His steady and toilsome climb to this rung of the ladder of success gave him unusual equipment for service, and he justified to the fullest degree every trust placed in him. When his practice was expanding in a notable manner, Mr. Flattery began to take a deep interest in affairs along various other lines. The year 1914 was marked by his erection of the Copley Theater, Boston, devoted to the production of plays of the better sort. Two years later he built the Orpheum Theater for vaudeville, the finest theater of its kind in the world up to that time, and has had a hand in many other theatrical enterprises. At the first announcement that the United States had entered the war he immediately volunteered to serve in the army in any capacity, either as instructor or in the ranks, and was on the special list of the War Department for service when the armistice was signed. During the war he was one of the famous corps of "Dollar a Year" men, which included many captains of industry, who volunteered their services in organizing the various new departments of the government at a salary of a dollar a year. He served as manager of the Industrial Survey Branch of the Department of Labor. In 1914 Mr. Flattery endowed the M. Douglas Flattery fellowship for original research in medicine at Harvard Medical School, and in 1917 established for the Carney Hospital, the M. Douglas Flattery Laboratory Fund, the income of which is to be used for laboratory and clinical purposes. He has also established a clinic in Radium Therapy at Carney Hospital, donating two tubes of radium as the first endowment. In 1918 he made an endowment of \$7,500, together with a gold medal, for awards to the scientist in any part of the world who has done the best work for the preservation of health or prevention of disease, and has also recently donated funds to complete the Carney Hospital Laboratory Building. In 1919 he endowed the Maurice Douglas Flattery Foundation, at the University of Lyons, France, for research in the prevention and cure of disease. In 1920 he was appointed a member of the Harvard University Cancer Commission. Mr. Flattery has produced several books and other literary works. His first published novel appeared in 1898, and was followed in 1900 by a "Pair of Knaves." He has the following plays to his credit, "Annie Laurie," "Sins of the Father," "Faith Mathes," and "The Subterfuge." The opera "The Duchess of Dublin," the words and music of which were composed by Mr. Flattery, was of the greatest interest among theatergoers. The organizations with which he is connected represents many fields. He is president and principal owner of the Boston "Record," president of the Old Colony Woolen Mills Company, director of the Eastern Casualty and Insurance Company, the Glencoe Woolen Mills Company, the Canton Trust Company, the Miami Fisheries Company, and the Citizens National Bank; chairman of the Murray and Tregurta Corporation, manufacturer of marine engines; managing director of Loew's Theaters, Inc., the State Theater Com-



Mr Douglas Flattery

pany and the Columbia and Globe Vaudeville Companies, and is an officer of numerous other corporations. In 1899 Mr. Flattery was awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society of England for his bravery in saving the life of a soldier in a strong sea at Sandgate, England. In 1907 he received a similar medal from the Humane Society of Massachusetts for saving a life at Bournedale. His club memberships include the Harvard Clubs of New York and Boston, and the Boston City Club, Boston Chamber of Commerce and a number of Scientific and literary societies. On Aug. 18, 1897, he married Georgina, daughter of David Mackie, a London banker. They have one daughter, Georgina Flattery.

HALE, Irving, soldier and electrical engineer, b. at North Bloomfield, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1861, son of Horace Morrison and Eliza (Huntington) Hale. When he was four years old the family removed to Colorado, then a part of the almost unknown West. Here he grew up, receiving such educational advantages as the schools of the locality afforded. He was a lad of exceptional capabilities, and on reaching early manhood received an appointment to the Military Academy, West Point. He was graduated with the very remarkable distinction of having scored the highest rank ever attained at that institution—2070.4 out of a possible 2075. He received his commission as second lieutenant in the engineer corps, 15 June, 1884, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1886. He early distinguished himself as a marksman and won the first division gold medal, and the first skirmish medal in the division of Atlantic rifle competition in 1888. His high attainments as an engineer secured him an appointment as instructor at the U. S. Military Academy during 1888-89. He resigned from the service, 1 April, 1890, to follow his profession independently. In 1895 he was appointed electrical engineer of the Colorado State School of Mines, one of the most important practical positions of its kind in the country. However, his interest in purely military matters was never allowed to wane. He was active in the formation of a militia force in the new state. At the beginning of the war with Spain he was commissioned colonel of the First Colorado Infantry, and on the following 13 Aug., was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for "gallant and distinguished services." His active service was in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps at Manila, and through the Filipino campaigns, until the return of the volunteer troops in July, 1899. In these campaigns he won high honors. He was wounded in action, 26 March, 1899, and at the close of the struggle was recommended for the rank of brevet major-general "for gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against the Filipino insurgents: particularly for zeal, skill, and courage in conducting the operations of his command from Malolos to Calumpit." He received his discharge 1 Oct., 1899. Several years General Hale held the position of chief executive (manager and electrical engineer) of the General Electric Company of Denver. He was president of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines (1901-03), and

is a life-member of the executive committee. He was president of the Colorado Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (1899-1902), and is a vice-president general of the National Society of the same order. He was president of the Colorado Scientific Society in 1902, and of the Denver Charter Constitution in 1903.

KEMPF, Louis, naval officer, b. near Belleville, Ill., 11 Oct., 1841, son of Friedrich and Henrietta Kempff. His long and highly distinguished career in the service of his country began at the age of sixteen, with his appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy. He received his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, 1 Aug., 1862; to that of lieutenant-commander, 25 July, 1866; to commander, 9 March, 1876; to captain, 19 May, 1891, and to rear-admiral, 3 March, 1899. He took an active and prominent part as a fighter in the Civil War; was on the renowned "Vandalia" of the Atlantic blockading squadron in the first year of the struggle, and captured and took to New Orleans the schooner "Henry Middleton," of Charleston; was in the famous battle of Port Royal, 7 Nov., 1861, and served during the latter part of 1861 and the year 1862 on the "Wabash" in Atlantic waters. He took part in the capture of Fernandina, Fla., St. Mary's, Ga., Jacksonville, and St. Augustine; then having been transferred to the "Susquehanna" of the West Gulf Squadron in the latter part of 1862, he participated in the bombardment of Sewall's Point, Va., and the re-occupation of Norfolk. He was on the "Sonoma" in June and July, 1863; on the "Connecticut" in 1863-64, and on the "Swanee" of the Pacific Squadron in 1865-67. He served on the receiving-ship "Independence" (1868-70); was executive officer of the "Mohican" on the eclipse expedition to Siberia in 1869. The following three years were passed with the Pacific Squadron, after which he was assigned to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco. He was light-house inspector of the thirteenth district (1874-76); was senior aid to the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard (1878-80); was in command of the naval rendezvous of the Pacific (1880-81); took command of the "Alert" the following year, and served as ordnance officer at Mare Island (1883-85). He was in command of the "Adams" for three years following, when he was given full command at Mare Island (1899-1900). Preferring more active duty, he was made squadron commander of the Asiatic Fleet, with which he remained two years, and took an active part in defending American rights during the Chinese (Boxer) troubles. His last active service was as commandant of the Pacific naval district and he was retired 11 Oct., 1903, although he returned to special duty in 1904-05. Admiral Kempff is a member of the Loyal Legion; of the G. A. R., and of the National Geographical Society.

FIALA, Anthony, explorer, b. at Jersey City Heights, N. J., 19 Sept., 1869, son of Anthony and Annie (Kohout) Fiala. He began life with artistic aspirations and his first important training was at the Cooper Union School. Later he studied at the National Academy of Design. His first active work was as an artist and designer in lithography, but when his interests inclined toward chemistry he be-

came a working assistant in a physical and chemical laboratory. After five years of this work, he diverged again to become a newspaper cartoonist and artist. He installed the first photo-engraving plant for the Brooklyn "Eagle" in 1894, and remained in general charge of their art department until 1899. During the Spanish-American War he served the Brooklyn "Eagle" as war-correspondent at the front. In 1899 he was commissioned first lieutenant of the 14th Regiment N. Y. N. G., of which he was also instructor in military engineering. His career as an explorer began with his appointment as photographer to the Baldwin-Ziegler Polar Expedition of 1901-02. His aptitude for this peculiar and hazardous form of enterprise was signally displayed throughout the whole trip, and, as a result, he was placed in full command of the Ziegler Polar Expedition which spent the years 1903-05 in the Arctic regions, and reached 82° 4' north latitude. He was one of the five members of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's party on the memorable South American Exploring Expedition through the Brazilian wilderness in 1913-14. As captain of a machine-gun troop he saw active service on the Mexican border in 1916-17. He was commissioned a major in the national artillery 31 July, 1918, and was officer-in-charge of the small arms proving-ground at the Springfield Arsenal 1 July, 1918, to 4 June, 1919, when he was honorably discharged. He received a commission as major of the ordnance section, O. R. C., 9 July, 1919. Major Fiala is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Geographical Society, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is an honorary member of the International Yukon Polar Institute, and a member of the Explorers', Arctic, Camp-fire of America, and Ends of the Earth clubs; the American Canoe Association, and Squadron C. Cavalry. He is the author of "Troop C. in Service" (1899), and "Fighting the Polar Ice" (1906).

BOOTH, George Gough, publisher, b. in Toronto, Ont., Canada, 24 Sept., 1864, son of Henry Wood and Clara Louise (Gagnier) Booth. His earliest American ancestor was his grandfather, Henry Gough Booth, of Granbrook, Kent, England, who came to this country in 1844. Mr. Booth obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city. In 1888, at the age of twenty-four years, he began his business career in Detroit, Mich., where he became associated with that group of newspaper publishers of which the Scripps brothers were prominent members. Here he progressed very rapidly, becoming first manager then president of the Evening News Association. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Booth Publishing Company, which he founded in 1915. This corporation owns the Grand Rapids "Press," Saginaw "News," the Flint "Journal," the Jackson "Citizen," and the Muskegon "Chronicle," the first of these journals having been established by him personally. He also established and is president of the Booth Realty Company of Detroit. Through all his career, while diligent in business, Mr. Booth seems to be guided by a prominent desire to make his

life useful to others. He has always been deeply interested in art and architecture, especially in the handicrafts movement, and was the first president of the Detroit Society of Arts and Crafts, to whose development he has contributed both energy and money, until now it has become the chief active art influence in Detroit. He also founded the Booth Collection of Artistic Handicrafts, in the Detroit Museum of Art. A great portion of his leisure has been devoted to the development of his Cranbrook estate, in the Bloomfield Hills, twenty miles north of Detroit. Here he has built a magnificent residence, Cranbrook House, and a beautiful Greek theater for the purpose of encouraging advanced ideals in the dramatic art. Hardly to be classed under the head of business enterprises, since it is not a profit-making concern, is his Cranbrook Press, whose object is the printing and publication of choice books in the most artistic forms. On 1 June, 1887, he married Ellen Warren, daughter of James Edmund Scripps, newspaper publisher, of Detroit, Mich. They have five children: James S., Grace E., Warren S., Henry S., and Florence L. Booth.

GERSTELL, Arnold Frederick, engineer and manufacturer, b. at Westernport, Md., 10 Oct., 1861; d. at Easton, Pa., 16 Oct., 1914, son of Arnold Frederick and Hannah (Cresap) Gerstell. His father (1815-96), a native of Koenigsutter, Germany, was a physician, a graduate of the University of Goettingen, and a close friend of Dr. Max Langenbeck, the famous pathological anatomist, and of Diefenbach, Schoenlein, and others notable in the medical annals of the Fatherland. Dr. Gerstell came to the United States in 1840, landing at Baltimore, and soon thereafter obtaining employment as chief surgeon in the construction camps of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then being pushed beyond the Alleghanies; later he entered professional practice in Maryland and then in West Virginia, earning a distinguished place in the ranks of American surgery, both for his skill as an operator and for his advanced and enlightened views. The doctor's wife was a daughter of Michael Cresap, one of the famous family of that name, and a granddaughter of Michael Cresap, a captain in the Revolutionary army; her family was of English origin and one of the earliest to settle in Maryland. The Gerstell family is an old one in Germany, its line being traced as far back as the fourteenth century, although the present surname seems to have appeared about 1680. One of the early bearers of the name, a freeholder of Ansbach, Bavaria, was, it is recorded, "drawn from his bed" about 1715 and enrolled in King Frederick's "gigantic guard." He later married a daughter of the royal cook, and begat a son, who became a "respectable merchant in Potsdam," and the father of still another Gerstell, a wealthy wine merchant, who married a daughter of the "royal counselor of the finances," and was the father of Dr. Frederick Gerstell (1790-1829). Dr. Frederick Gerstell married a Brunswick lady, by name Dorothea Ritscher, and became the father of Dr. Arnold Frederick Gerstell, above mentioned; he had three sons and one daughter. Arnold F. Gerstell (2d) was educated at the academy at Highland Falls, N. Y., and at



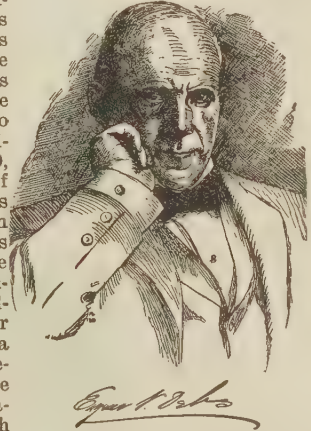
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Hillsdale College, Michigan. In 1878 he entered the employ of the West Virginia Central Railway as a civil engineer, and during the next twelve years served in the construction corps. He became manager of the Standard Oil Company at Cumberland, Md., in 1889, served later in the same capacity at Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburgh, Pa., and, in 1899, accepted the vice-presidency and general-managership of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, at Alpha, N. J. Under Mr. Gerstell's able management this company increased rapidly, both in output and resources, increasing from a single mill in 1899 to six in 1914—two being at Alpha, N. Y., two at Martin's Creek, Pa., one at Cementon, N. Y., and one at Mannheim, W. Va. In 1899 the output was 300,000 barrels; in 1914, 7,000,000. This result was possible only through the large business capacity of the general manager, who missed no opportunity to take advantage of new methods of manufacture. In recognition of his vast services in upbuilding the company's business, Mr. Gerstell was, in 1909, made president. In addition to his distinguished connection with this corporation, of which he was the creator in a very real sense, Mr. Gerstell was a director of the First National Bank, the Northampton Trust Company, the Alpha Supply Company of Easton, Pa. He was also a member of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, of the Easton Board of Trade, and of the Travelers' Protective Association; of the National Geographical Society, the American Highway Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Navy League of the United States and of the International Peace Forum. Among his clubs and social organizations may be mentioned: the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, the Livingstone Club of Allentown, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Northampton Country Club, the Lehigh Country Club, and the Masonic Lodge of Wheeling, W. Va. He was also a member of the Board of Education of Easton, and one of the advisory board of the Easton Hospital. Mr. Gerstell was highly respected by his associates, business and social, and enjoyed the high esteem of a wide circle of friends. A particularly affecting tribute was rendered to his memory by the general office employees of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, shortly after his decease. It is as follows: "‘Everybody Loved Him.’ Thus did one who had worked with our president for more than a dozen years express the relations existing between him and his associates. A born leader, he set us a high standard of efficiency, doing more himself than he required others to do. By his broad-minded truth, he earned a confidence, a respect, and a loyalty that few employers have received. Withal, he demonstrated that an employer may be gracious while being insistent on strict performance of duty . . . on exact work. He was ever an inspiring example of the tireless leader who would have none but the best, at the same time possessing a gentleness and a generosity that made him a friend of every employee of the Alpha Portland Cement Company. We did not know how much he meant to us until his chair was empty and we realized that we must go on without his leadership, but we do know the example of his life will never

be forgotten. He knew that we loved him and respected him and would have gone to the uttermost for him, and we believe that this knowledge bore him up and sustained him in many trying moments. We take this means of expressing to the family of our beloved president, Arnold Frederick Gerstell, and to the directors of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, our sympathy, also our gratitude for the privilege of having worked with him, our feeling of personal loss, and the respect in which we shall always hold his memory." Mr. Gerstell was married in 1891, to Fannie Brown Buxton, of Keyser, W. Va., and niece of ex-Senator Henry Gussaway Davis, and of the late Col. T. B. Lewis. They had one son, Robert Sinclair, and one daughter, Mary Louise Gerstell.

DEBS, Eugene Victor, lecturer and labor organizer, b. in Terre Haute, Ind., 5 Nov., 1855, son of Jean Daniel and Marguerite (Betterich) Debs. His father, a grocer and provision dealer in Terre Haute, was a pioneer settler of the city and a leader in its business and civic enterprises.

Eugene V. Debs obtained his education in the public schools of Terre Haute and at Vego County Seminary. In 1870, at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed in the paint shops of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, and after a year became a locomotive fireman on the same road, a capacity in which he continued for the next four years. In 1875 he obtained employment with the wholesale grocery house of Hulman and Company, Terre Haute, but resigned this position in 1879, to become city clerk of Terre Haute. After serving two terms in this office he was elected to the state legislature as representative from Vigo County, serving for one term (1885-86). Mr. Debs' interest in sociological and labor questions is of long standing. Early in his career he identified himself with the Socialist party, and with any movement which, in his opinion, tends to the betterment of the great mass of mankind. During the years 1880 to 1893, he was secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; and was editor and manager of the "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine" (1880-94). In 1893, he organized the American Railway Union, of which he was president until 1897. He then became chief organizer of the National Council of Social Democracy, and during the years 1897-98 acted as chairman of its executive committee. In 1896, Mr. Debs was urged by his friends, and by the leaders of the People's Party, to become a candidate for president of the United States, but declined to allow his name to go before the party convention. He



was the chosen candidate of the Socialist Party for the office of president of the United States in 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1912. In 1916, he declined the nomination. As a leader of the Socialist Party, and a champion of the cause of humanity, Mr. Debs was never accused, even by those who differed with him most, of either lack of sincerity in purpose or of inconsistency in the support of his ideals. His honesty and force of character are and always have been his chief qualities. He believes in his mission as the friend of the laboring man, and, fearless of consequences, has voiced his convictions in the face of imprisonment and even the extreme penalty of the law. In 1894, as president of the American Railway Union, during a serious strike on the western railroads, he was charged with conspiracy. After acquittal, he was charged with violation of an injunction, and imprisoned for six months, for contempt of court. In June, 1918, Mr. Debs made a speech at the Socialist convention, held at Canton, O., wherein, according to the indictment, he "held the United States Army, the Navy, and the uniform up to ridicule, opposed the ideals for which the American flag stands, criticised the cause of the European war (in which the United States was then engaged), made remarks calculated to promote insubordination, and attempted to propagate obstruction to the draft." Arrested for violation of the Espionage Act, Mr. Debs, when brought into court, would offer no defense, admitted every fact alleged by the Government, even declining to repudiate the strongly anti-war program of the Socialists adopted at St. Louis. He was convicted for violation of the Espionage Act, 12 Sept., 1919, and imprisoned in Atlanta, Ga. As an orator and lecturer, Mr. Debs ranks among the greatest in the country, his speeches being notable for a combination of learning (along economic and historic lines), sentiment, and wisdom, delivered with great brilliancy of style and grace of manner. In the course of his public career he has delivered hundreds of speeches, addresses and lectures under all manner of auspices, including schools, colleges, universities, Chautauqua assemblies, labor unions, political clubs, economic societies, etc. He is the editor of "Social Revolution," a magazine published in St. Louis, Mo., and is the author of many tracts, pamphlets, etc., dealing with labor and economic conditions. Mr. Debs is a member of the American Sociological Society, and of the Luther Burbank Society. He married, 9 June, 1885, Hortense, daughter of August Metzel, of Terre Haute, Ind.

MURRAY, Arthur T., business man, b. in Norwalk, Conn., 23 Jan., 1883, son of Thomas S. and Pauline (Howard) Murray. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and began his active career as a draughtsman in the service of the Locomobile Company of America at Bridgeport. Later he associated himself with the Lozier Motor Car Company as superintendent of their New York shops. Firmly convinced of the great future of the automobile as a means of transportation, he prepared in a methodical manner to play a big part in its development. Consequently, he resigned his position and designed and built a truck of his own. So successful were his efforts that he attracted the attention of the executives of the Mack Brothers Motor Car

Company of Allentown, Pa., at that time the largest producers of commercial motor vehicles in the country. He became the factory sales-manager of the organization, and remained with them in that capacity until he organized the Brady-Murray Motors Corporation of New York City, which was for five years one of the six or seven largest distributors of motor vehicles in the metropolitan district. His business associates looked upon him as a leader, his employees recognized his altruism, and it resulted in a peculiarly unselfish loyalty which made every man do his best. In 1916 Mr. Murray sold his interest in this organization, to accept the presidency of the Bethlehem Motors Corporation of Allentown, Pa., a position which he relinquished in July, 1919, in order to devote all of his energies to the American Bosch Company. His record in this connection is a romance in which friendship and strife, co-operation, separation, and reunion have followed in quick succession. In the fall of 1918, when the American Bosch Magneto Corporation was organized, after the Bosch properties in America had been purchased from the Alien Property Custodian, Mr. Murray was chosen president of what is probably the largest manufacturer of electrical devices for the automotive industries. In addition he is president of Gray and Davis, Inc., of Boston, Mass.; president of the Reading Standard Motorcycle Company of Reading, Pa., and president of the Chicopee Realty Corporation of New York City. During the World War, Mr. Murray was appointed by the government as director of the Bosch plants in the United States under the Alien Property Custodian, A. Mitchell Palmer. Mr. Murray is affiliated with the Masons; a member of the Lehigh Country Club of Allentown, the Springfield Country Club, the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the Columbia Yacht Club of New York City, the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club of Glen Eyre, Pa., and the Nayasset Club of Springfield. On 21 June, 1912, he married Anna Richards. They have one daughter, Ruth Pamela Murray.

KIRBY, Philip Henry, architect, b. in Canoga, Seneca County, New York, 5 Dec., 1853; d. at New York City, 6 Nov., 1915. He was the son of Philip Kirby (1814-91), an architect and builder of considerable repute, and Mary A. (Hunter) Kirby. On the paternal side he came of a long line of English Quakers, including the Howland family, and on the same side of the family was the descendant of Francis Cooke and Richard Warren, who came to this country on the "Mayflower" in 1620. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Kirby, a native of England, probably Warwickshire, who settled at Lynn, Mass., in about the year 1636. He was one of the earliest of the colonists to espouse the Quaker cause, and, with others of his faith, began the settlement of Sandwich, Mass.; but soon after the year 1660, because of the persecution of the Quakers, was obliged to remove to Dartmouth, Mass. Henry Philip Kirby received his general education at Myndersee Academy, located at Seneca Falls, New York, whither his father had removed soon after the birth of his son. When about sixteen years of age, following the ardent wish of his father, who destined his son for his own profession,



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he went to Philadelphia in order to study architecture under Samuel Sloan, one of the most distinguished men of his time, and with whose architectural publications he had been familiar from childhood. While in Philadelphia he also had the advantage of working and studying under Thomas W. Walter, the most eminent architect of his day—the designer of the present dome and wings of the Capitol and of Girard College at Philadelphia. He was associated also with the noted Swedish landscape architect, Fosburgh, who was at one time landscape gardener to the King of Sweden, and who also helped to lay out the Garden of the Tuilleries, in Paris. At the time of Mr. Kirby's association with him he was engaged in developing the plans for the grounds of the Centennial Exposition, held at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in 1875. Mr. Kirby spent the latter years of his life abroad for the most part, and devoted himself principally to the painting of imaginative architectural sketches belonging to the mediaeval period, and to the time of the Crusades. In this work he had the distinction of being practically the only person who painted architecture. For several years he maintained a villa and studio on the Island of Capri. His ideals were high and his professional work showed the greatest degree of excellence in execution and skill in planning. He was married in London, England, to Adele Bowne, an opera singer, the daughter of Dillare Hunter Bowne of Philadelphia.

CARTER, William Harding, soldier, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 19 Nov., 1851, son of Samuel Jefferson and Anne (Vauls) Carter. He received his early education in the public and private schools of Nashville and at the Kentucky Military Institute, Frankfort, whence he passed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. After his graduation in June, 1873, he received appointment as second lieutenant in the Eighth United States Infantry. He was transferred to the Sixth Cavalry in the following year. His commission as first lieutenant came five years after, and on 20 Nov., 1889, he was advanced to the rank of captain. He received his commission as major and assistant adjutant-general 29 Jan., 1897; as lieutenant-colonel on 18 May, 1898, and as full colonel 15 April, 1902. He was made a brigadier-general 15 July, 1902, and a major-general 13 Nov., 1909. He saw active service in much of the Indian border warfare of the seventies and eighties in the far west. On 30 Aug., 1881, Congress awarded him a Medal of Honor for distinguished bravery in action against the Apaches, the fiercest and most unconquerable of all the aborigines. In the Spanish-American War he was at Santiago with his brigade, and has written a notable account of the campaign. Following these early years of active warfare he gave his best years of middle life, and indeed to the time of his retirement, to the intimate study of army organization and administration in all its detail. As a technician he has undoubtedly had no rival in our service, and his labors are said to be in large part responsible for our present army organization in its technical details. He commanded the second division of the United States Army in 1913, and the Hawaiian Department in

1914-15. He was retired by the expiration of his full term of military duty on 19 Nov., 1915. Recalled for active service during the troublous times of the World War, he again entered on active service at the age of sixty-six, and was in command of the Central Department in Chicago from August, 1917, to February, 1918. Possessed of an eye for both the humorous and picturesque and a ready pen, General Carter has been a notable contributor to the current literature of his generation. His published works are: "Horses, Saddles and Bridles" (1906); "From Yorktown to Santiago with the Sixth Cavalry" (1900); "Old Army Sketches" (1906); "Giles Carter of Virginia" (1909); "The American Army" (1915); "Life and Services of Lieutenant-General Chaffee" (1918). He has also been a constant contributor of articles on military matters to magazines and encyclopedias. He married, 27 Oct., 1880, Ida, Danley, of San Francisco.

KAHN, Julius, congressman, b. at Kuppenheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden, 28 Feb., 1861, son of Herman and Jeanette (Weil) Kahn. His parents came out to America and settled in California when he was five years of age. He received a common school education in San Francisco, and early went upon the stage, spending ten years during which he was associated with the best actors of the day, notably Booth, Jefferson, Salvini, and others. But the roving life was not to his taste, and in his twenty-ninth year he returned to San Francisco, and entered upon the study of law. Industry and an unusual forensic talent, which had undoubtedly been fostered by his stage experience, soon brought him into public notice, and two years later he was elected to the California legislature. He performed another important public service at this time as secretary to the finance committee of the California mid-winter international exhibition. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, and rose rapidly in his profession. He was elected a member of the 56th Congress in 1899 and was returned to the 57th Congress. He was again after a short interim elected to the 59th Congress, and served his state continuously in the House for the next fourteen years. He was the leader of the campaign in the 61st Congress for San Francisco as the seat of the great Panama-Pacific Exposition; also introduced and secured the passage of the selective draft measure in the special session of the 65th Congress, thereby attracting international attention. Mr. Kahn was married 19 March, 1899, to Florence Prag, of San Francisco.

AUSTIN, Eugene Kelly, soldier, b. in New York City, 17 Feb., 1872, son of Stephen Fuller and Cecelia (Kelly) Austin. He is a descendant of Richard Austin who came to America from Bishopstocke, England, in 1638, and settled at Charlestown, Mass. He is the great-grandson of Elijah Austin, who fought in the Battle of Lexington. General Stephen F. Austin, who founded Austin, Texas, and was instrumental in securing the independence of the state from Mexico, was his great uncle. Through another line Colonel Austin is the representative of old Knickerbocker stock, the great-grandson of Luke Kip, a merchant of New York City prior to the Revolu-

lution, whose homestead at Broadway and Washington Place was sold as the site of the old New York Hotel, in 1838. His father (1838-91), who was named for his uncle, General Austin of Texas, was a banker, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and one of the early members of the Century Club of New York. He attended Columbia Grammar School, in New York, and began his business career in 1892, as an office boy in the employ of the firm of Eugene Kelly and Company, bankers. In 1895 he was promoted to the position of cashier. Later he engaged in the brokerage business on his own account. He was trustee of the Austin Estates, and was secretary of the East and West Railroad of Alabama, later absorbed by the Sea Board Air Line. Colonel Austin's long and distinguished service in the National Guard of New York began in 1892, when at the age of nineteen he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Regiment. He was promoted to corporal of the Signal Corps in 1894, and sergeant in 1895. During the Brooklyn Car riots he was in command of signal detail; and was made first lieutenant and adjutant of the Eighth Regiment in 1896, and later in the same year captain and regimental adjutant. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was detailed by Governor Black of New York to organize the 108th Infantry Regiment. He was commissioned major of the 108th in 1908, and afterwards colonel. At the end of the war the regiment was mustered out of the state service. In 1900 the 108th was detailed by Major General Roe, from the supernumerary list, to the staff of provisional regiment of Westchester county and served at the Croton riots. In 1916 when war threatened with Mexico, Colonel Austin was sent to the Mexican Border with the rank of adjutant-general. During the late European War he was detailed from the reserve list to active service on the military training commission, as supervising officer, in the West Central Zone. He acted in this capacity for eighteen months. Colonel Austin is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution; the St. Nicholas Society of which he is a member of the nominating committee; and the Army and Navy Club of which he is assistant secretary. He married, 28 Dec., 1897, Mable Grant, daughter of Roswell D. Hatch.

STANDISH, Myles, mining engineer, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 16 Aug., 1847; d. in New York City, 30 June, 1915, son of John Avery and Emiline (Bourne) Standish. Few Americans can boast of more distinguished ancestry, for he was the eighth descendant in a direct line from Capt. Myles Standish, who was undoubtedly the most able man of early Colonial days and was immortalized as the "stalwart Miles Standish," the hero of Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." The family was of noble origin, and Froissart in his chronicles describes how in a meeting between Richard II and Wat Tyler, the latter was killed by a "squyer of the kynges called John Standish," who was knighted for the act. Capt. Miles Standish lived in Lancashire, England, but at the time when religious dissensions swept over England in the early part of the sixteenth century, he gave up his Eng-

lish home and early associations and went to Holland, where he joined the Robinson Church. Soon afterward, with his wife, Ann, he emigrated to America on the "Mayflower," in 1620. His deep religious convictions, however, did not prevent his being strongly militant. He was a brave man, destitute of fear and ever ready to defend the settlement; was the first commissioned military officer in the history of the settlement of New England, receiving his commission from Queen Elizabeth; and was appointed commander-in-chief of the Plymouth Colony. He was possessed of good judgment and diplomatic tactfulness as well as courage, and in 1625 was sent back to England as the first emissary to the mother country. He was at one time treasurer of the colony, once deputy governor, and at all times the bulwark of the Pilgrims, whom his ability and bravery protected from the hostile Indians. He lived first in Plymouth, but later took up land on the Duxbury side of the bay, and established his home at what is now Duxbury, Mass. There is now in Lancashire, England, near Liverpool, a mansion or castle called Duxbury Hall. On the death of his wife, Rose, Captain Standish married Barbara, who probably came over on the "Ann" in 1623. His oldest son, Alexander Standish, married Sarah Alden, daughter of John Alden, who, when commissioned by Capt. Myles Standish to arrange a match between himself and Priscilla Mullens, ended the whole transaction by marrying her himself. From him the line ran as follows: Ebenezer Standish (1672-1765), who married Hannah Sturtevant and lived in Plympton, Mass.; Zachariah Standish (1698-1770), who married Abigail Whitman; Ebenezer Standish (1725-1807), who married March Churchill; Levi Standish (b. 1779), who married Lucy Randall; John Avery Standish (1806-65), who married Emiline Bourne. Mr. Standish's first maternal ancestor in America was Ebenezer Bourne, who married Abigail Newcombe and lived to be 100 years old; their son, Abner Bourne (1777-1806), married Mary Tracy, was a captain in the War of the Revolution, and is buried in Middleboro, Mass. Their son, Joseph Bourne, married Sophia Bates; their daughter, Emiline Bourne, married John Avery Standish, and their youngest son was Myles Standish, who was the last of his line. Mr. Standish spent his youth in his native town of New Bedford, Mass., and received his elementary education there at the Friends' Academy. As a boy his chief interest was centered in subjects which had a bearing on scientific achievement, rather than literary attainment, and after finishing his course at the academy he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, where he was graduated. He devoted the most of his time to the study of scientific engineering and mining, a deep interest in which he sustained to the end of his life. It is certain that he was so well qualified for the profession that had he taken to engineering as a calling he would have become one of the most successful and able men engaged in that line of work. He early removed to New York City, and resided for many years in Fifth Avenue near Washington Square. He maintained an office at 20 Nassau Street. From his notable line of ancestors Mr. Standish inherited a sub-



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stantial legacy of good, firm Puritan character and sound moral principles. He was gifted with a logical mind and was broad-minded and generous in his dealings with all; was of a social nature and belonged to several prominent clubs in New England and New York. Among them were the Century, Metropolitan, Lawyers', City Clubs of New York; the Society of Colonel Wars, New England Society, and the American Geographical Society. His favorite recreation was golf, and he was a member of the Garden City Golf Club. Mr. Standish was married in New York, in 1890, to Katharine McClure, daughter of James F. D. Lanier, of New York City. There were no children.

RENSHAW, Alfred Howard, civil engineer, b. in Staten Island, N. Y., 24 Nov., 1861, son of William and Emma Conine Renshaw. He is of English descent, his great-grandfather, also, William Renshaw, having come to this country from Lancashire, England, in 1720, and settled at Lancaster, Pa. His parents were residents of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. Renshaw received his early education in the schools of that city. Later he attended schools in Paris, France, and Coburg and Neuwied, Germany. In 1883, he was graduated civil engineer in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y. Until 1889 he was engaged in general engineering work, and in 1884 served on the aqueduct commission of the city of New York. He was engaged in the railway supply business for twenty-one years (1889-1910); was a member of the firm of Burden, Renshaw and Company, of New York; and president and director of the Trojan Car Coupler Company. In 1896 he became president of the Standard Signal Company, remaining in this association until 1903. In 1907 he became president of the Federal Signal Company, which position, in addition to that of director, he still (1922) retains. In addition to his duties as an executive officer of these companies, Mr. Renshaw has perfected and placed in practical use various inventions pertaining to the car coupler and railway signal business. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and various other scientific societies; is a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and member of the Delta Phi College Fraternity. He is independent in politics; and served as major and engineer of the Third Brigade, National Guards of New York, during 1898-1903. He is a member of the Union and New York Yacht clubs, of New York; and of various local and country clubs. Mr. Renshaw married, first, at Troy, N. Y., 25 Oct., 1885, Lucy Jennings, daughter of Commodore C. Price, U. S. N., who died 17 Feb., 1896, and second, 20 April, 1900, Lucy Braxton, daughter of Lewis N. Hopkins, of Baltimore, Md.

SHIPMAN, Paul Roberts, newspaper publisher, b. in Niagara County, N. Y., in 1827; d. in Edgewater Park, N. J., 20 March, 1917; at first intending to devote himself to the law he attended the Yale Law School, but was not graduated. He continued his studies for a time in the offices of lawyers in Ohio and Kentucky, but relinquished the law in 1849, and became a tutor in the family of a Kentucky planter. Soon after, he exchanged

teaching for newspaper work, there finding his true vocation. Going to Louisville, he became an editorial writer on the "Journal," and was associate editor with George D. Prentice during the Civil War, and later. The people of Kentucky were so equally divided in sentiment at the beginning of the conflict that it was long a question to which side the state would give its allegiance. Mr. Shipman declared for the maintenance of the Union above everything else, and his pen was used with great vigor in the "Journal," the most influential newspaper in the state. He was generally regarded as a potent factor in the work of keeping Kentucky in the Union. Throughout the war Kentucky had its problems, growing out of the alternate predominance of the Federal and the Confederate forces. Mr. Shipman was always bold and outspoken, and did not hesitate to offend the leaders of either side when he thought they had transgressed the bounds of justice. In November, 1864, he was arrested at the direction of Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, because of articles written by him condemning certain "military murders" committed under the plea of retaliation for the illegal killing of Union men. A few days later he was released by order of Secretary Stanton. In 1868 the "Journal" was merged with the "Courier" to form the "Courier-Journal," and Mr. Shipman retired permanently from active work. In the same year he was married to Alice, daughter of William Davidson, a Louisville banker. After two years spent in Europe, they made their residence at Edgewater Park, Burlington County, N. J., and there lived the remainder of their lives, a period of nearly fifty years. Mr. Shipman did not associate himself with any publication, but was a frequent contributor of editorials and articles on political and economic questions to New York and Philadelphia newspapers, particularly the New York "Sun," and in recent years, the New York "Times." He also wrote for various magazines, making a specialty of philosophical subjects. A younger brother of Mr. Shipman was the late Rev. Dr. Jacob Shaw Shipman, for many years rector of Christ Church, New York City.

PYNE, Moses Taylor, lawyer and trustee, b. in New York City, 21 Dec., 1855; d. there, 22 April, 1921, son of Percy Rivington and Albertina Shelton (Taylor) Pyne. He was of English descent, in a direct line from John Pyne of Devonshire, England, a commander in the Royal Navy, in 1747, a descendant of Sir Herbert de Pyn, who came to England with Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine, in 1154. His grandfather, a native of England (b. 1772; d. 1851), immigrated to the United States in 1828, and made his home in New York City. His wife was Ann Rivington, of London. Their son, Percy Rivington Pyne (1820-95) was educated in England, but came to America in 1835, and, on his twenty-first birthday, became a member of the firm of Moses Taylor and Company. Later he became prominent in New York as a merchant, banker, and a man of large affairs; was president of the National City Bank of New York, and vice-president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and was active as an official in other large enterprises. He

was interested in the civic and philanthropic movements of New York, notably as vice-president of St. Luke's Hospital. In 1855 he married Albertine Shelton Taylor, daughter of the late Moses Taylor. Their son, M. Taylor Pyne, received his preliminary training with a private tutor and at Williston Seminary, in Massachusetts. Entering Princeton University in 1873, he was graduated A.B. in 1877, and received the master's degree three years later. In 1879 he was graduated bachelor of laws by Columbia University. Mr. Pyne was admitted to the bar of New York in 1879, and began practice in the office of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate. In the following year he was appointed general solicitor of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, an office which he filled for eleven years, in the meantime becoming active in many other business, financial and benevolent enterprises, which eventually occupied his entire time and attention. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; president of the Warren Railroad Company, and of the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and was a director of many other enterprises, including the National City Bank of New York, the Princeton Bank and Trust Company, the Prudential Insurance Company of America, the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company, the Passaic and Delaware Railroad Company, the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, the Valley Railroad Company, and the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company. At various times his responsibilities had included a directorship in the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the University Press. He was also a trustee of Princeton University and of Lawrenceville (New Jersey) School, and chairman of the Public Library Commission of New Jersey. He acted as chairman of Princeton Township from 1900 to 1911, and after 1915 was chairman of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the board of managers of St. Luke's Hospital, both of New York City. He also directed the affairs of several large estates, and held several important trusteeships. The most significant of his many labors, and the one to which he always gave a large share of his time and attention, was Princeton University. As trustee of that institution for thirty-six years, he performed his duties with the most punctilious fidelity, never missing a meeting of the board until the Monday preceding his death. His first interest was Princeton, not alone the University but the community. He had the distinction of being the first graduate under the administration of President James McCosh to be elected to the Board of Trustees, and was Dr. McCosh's insistent choice for the office. Indeed, as has been said, these two men—the great teacher and the devoted graduate—showed the most devotion to Princeton. Of his record Sir Arthur Shipley, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge (England), said, "Mr. Pyne did more for Princeton than any other man has done for any college." Grover Cleveland, whom Mr. Pyne succeeded

as chairman of the trustees' committee on the Graduate School, said of Mr. Pyne, "He is the finest man I ever knew." Mr. Pyne understood, as no other man ever did, the needs of Princeton, and served on many standing committees, including the finance committee, of which he was chairman during the period of unprecedented growth following the transformation of the College into the University. In this connection one of his associates says, "At such a time Princeton was particularly fortunate in having as chairman of the finance committee a man of Mr. Pyne's training in large affairs, coupled with his unflagging zeal, and his broad vision for Princeton." Of his labors another associate said, "How wisely he planned, how generously he gave, and how hard he worked in circumstances that were peculiarly difficult, only those who were closely associated with him will ever know." One result of Mr. Pyne's efforts was the erection of the great Graduate Building, the greatest of Princeton's educational structures. So modestly made were all of Mr. Pyne's benefactions in behalf of the University and community, that the record of them will never be complete. He contributed to many an unadvertised need, and was one of the chief contributors to the University Library Building, presented to the institution by his mother, the late Mrs. Albertina Shelton Taylor Pyne, on the occasion of the Sesquicentennial Celebration. Mr. Pyne built and presented to the University the companion dormitories on Nassau Street, and developed the Broadmead section of the town in order to supply members of the faculty with homes at a low rental. During the endowment fund campaign in 1920, Mr. Pyne was a member of the central committee and chairman of the New York committee, which raised nearly \$3,000,000. A few days before his death, President Hibben announced that the board of trustees had voted to name the first of the group of new Princeton dormitories, a handsome Gothic building which will stand at the entrance of the campus, "Moses Taylor Pyne Hall." Many tributes have been paid Mr. Pyne's memory expressive of deep sorrow and appreciation. The "Princeton Alumni Weekly" said, in part: "His life was largely spent in helping out other men who were in difficulties, in making up what others had failed to do and in taking upon himself loads which he might easily have shifted. His right hand did not know what his left hand did. He did not seek fame or publicity, but in all seasons, fair or foul, he worked unobtrusively, patiently, and continuously in order that Princeton might be the best university in America. Princeton has lost the alumnus who has had more to do with her beneficent development than any other of our alumni. His example makes us feel that other men may arise among our alumni from age to age, to emulate what he has so nobly done." Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton wrote: "This morning brings the sorrowful news that our comrade, our prince of Princetonians, is gone. When he first entered the Campus, a tall, slender student of noble figure, his modest bearing and unaffected friendliness soon won all who knew him. And from that time onward until his latest conscious moments, his life is one long



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record of increasing and unceasing devotion to Princeton. He is a full example of the vital power of a great affection. To do all and to bear all, and to find his own rich reward in the resulting happiness of others, is the master-key to his whole life. He was always 'helping out' somebody, or making good what others had failed to do, or taking on burdens he might easily have shifted; not seeking to do the conspicuous, but the effectual things, and well content if only the good results followed, whether he received his due credit or not. And yet no one was less indifferent to kindly appreciation. It gave him an almost boyish happiness. He was a lover of peace and friendship. We think of his buoyant friendliness, his innate refinement, the careless ease of his engaging manner, his balance of judgment, slowly deliberating even when he seemed to waver, his troubled look when puzzled by conflicting opinions, his willingness to yield so much for the sake of conciliation, his distaste for the petty and contentious, his strictness in meeting his obligations, his ceaseless activity which missed nothing, his love of music and books and home, and the nobility of his whole-hearted devotion. . . . Of his religious faith it is almost superfluous to speak. It was gentle and unassuming. It stayed with him all the way and shone the brighter in the dark hours of his long illness. He has rendered up his pure soul unto his captain, Christ. His labors and his memory now belong to the best endowment of Princeton, to us and to our sons and theirs so long as Princeton stands. Our work continues. His is done, and well done. Good-bye, God be with you still, dear friend. What words so fitting as those of the old poet to tell in brief what you were and are to us: The duties of his day were all discharged, and gratefully enjoyed its noblest blessings; calm as evening skies was his pure mind, and lighted up with hopes that open Heaven." Prior to Mr. Pyne's death, in June, 1910, at a reunion in Princeton, the alumni presented him with a gold vase. Woodrow Wilson, then president of the University, in the course of the presentation speech made the following remarks: "It is a tribute of honor, of sincere admiration, and of deep personal affection. May it always serve to remind you of that best thing a man may earn of this side of the grave—the homage of his fellows, of his comrades and equals, for his devotion and service." The Princeton Club of New York adopted the following resolution: "Moses Taylor Pyne of the Class of '77, a founder and one of the Presidents of the Princeton Club of New York, the best loved graduate of Princeton University, died on April 22, 1921. To him first of all the alumni was given the vision of a Greater Princeton, and to him came the delight of a fulfillment of that ideal. He became a Trustee in 1885, and for thirty-six years labored, in and out of the Board, for the upbuilding of the University and for the realization by her sons of the true spirit of Princeton. He was a strong supporter of a school for graduate study and research, and the Graduate College has become, mainly through his steadfast support, one of the distinctive features of Princeton University. Through his far-sightedness the land holdings

of Princeton have been progressively enlarged, so that the University now possesses room necessary for its physical development. A cultured student of architecture, he early saw the need of a comprehensive, unified plan of building, and to this he gave much personal study. The result was a development of Princeton which will bear testimony for all time to his judgment, taste and vision. The erection and upbuilding of the Library, the active alumni organizations, the Graduate Council, the improved housing of the Faculty—all these were largely or wholly his work. He had to an unusual degree the sense of public obligation, and hosts can bear witness to the devotion of his life and wealth to the service of his fellow men. His nature was gentle, his heart warm, his sympathies broad; he was modest and self-effacing. His life was an inspiration to all who knew him. The stimulus of his example, the impulse of his ideals, and the abiding influence of a pure and noble life constitute his greatest gift to Princeton and her sons. These are a heritage of which death cannot deprive us." The New York Evening Post said: "Until last January Mr. Moses Taylor Pyne had not missed a single meeting of the trustees of Princeton University during thirty-six years' service. Through all this time he has been one of the chief benefactors of the institution, but with such persistent modesty that the extent of his gifts has not become generally known. He went about doing good as Pater says of Leonardo, like a man on a secret errand. Yesterday the Board of Trustees announced its decision to name the principal one of the new dormitories soon to be erected the 'Moses Taylor Pyne Hall.' In the dark years of financial deficit at Princeton, a period through which most privately endowed institutions have had to pass, Mr. Pyne was the University's good angel. But he never had the illusion that money alone could make a university great. He never thought of Princeton as a business corporation. Knowing that the life of such an institution must depend on the continued interest and co-operation of the alumni, he early initiated steps to bring together the alumni of Princeton in a national organization, an aim which was attained this year when the Princeton graduates held their first nation-wide meeting at St. Louis. He took the lead, too, in the democratic movement to bring about the direct election by the alumni of a certain proportion of the university trustees. Princeton's reward to Mr. Pyne for his years of service will be generally approved by its sons in all parts of the country." The New York Sun said: "In naming after Moses Taylor Pyne the handsome new dormitory now in course of construction at the entrance to the Princeton campus the Board of Trustees gives deserved recognition to a veteran college up-builder in his own lifetime. Perhaps no other university in the country has a benefactor who stands to it in just the relationship in which Mr. Pyne stands to Princeton. He has made that institution and its development his first aim and purpose in life, not only assisting when financial aid was required, but devoting to it unsparingly his time and energy. It would be well for the American colleges were other qualified men to follow Mr. Pyne's

example in what might be called specialized giving. It has been his way to study Princeton's needs as they arose, and many of them have been met only by his personal generosity and the wisdom of his counsel. Pyne Hall will stand as a deserved memorial to one whose life of devotion and service will leave a lasting imprint not only upon Princeton University but upon all American education." This final tribute from the New York Tribune of 23 April, 1921, the day following Mr. Pyne's death: "That old-fashioned and still potent spirit of public organization, of neighborhood responsibility, was strong in Moses Taylor Pyne. By his rule of life his day's work was but partly done when he had attended to his own personal affairs. The most important part remained—labor of love upon community or school or college affairs in behalf of everyone. The old system of giving a tithe of one's property to the Church is a poor substitute for this gift of devoted service. No community, no institution, can amount to anything unless there are serving it exactly such men, donating, let us say, a tithe of their time and energy and intellect to the common cause. Moses Taylor Pyne gave of his wealth as well as of his time; but it was his intense personal zest and effort, his will and faith and judgment, that made him so powerful a force for the upbuilding of Princeton University. He dies rich in affection and good will of all who knew him, of all whom he served. A true and generous soul, a loyal and devoted aid in his chosen labors, his life stands a shining and inspiring career for the whole community, young and old alike, to read and mark." Mr. Pyne held membership in a number of clubs and societies, among them the Union, University, Century, Metropolitan, Down Town, Princeton, and other clubs of New York City. He was president of the Princeton Historical Society, and a member of the New York Historical Society, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Society of America, the New York Geographical Society, the American Ethnological Society, the Galton Society and others. Mr. Pyne married, 2 June, 1880, Margarette, daughter of Major-General Robert F. Stockton, of Trenton, N. J., adjutant-general of New Jersey, comptroller of New Jersey, and president of the United Railroad and Canal Company of New Jersey. They had three children: Percy Rivington Pyne, 2nd, who is prominent in the financial and business life of New York; Robert Stockton Pyne, died in 1903; and M. Taylor Pyne, Jr. As early as 1895 Mr. Pyne established his residence at Princeton, having purchased the estate of Governor Olden, and made his home in the shadow of the University. The beautiful grounds surrounding the Colonial house at "Drumthwacket," as the estate is called, have always been open to the public.

BECKERS, William Gerard, manufacturing chemist, b. at Kempen-on-Rhine, Germany, 16 Feb., 1874, son of Gerard and Maria Magdalena (Franzen) Beckers. His father (born 1837) was prominent as a manufacturer of chemicals, flax products, and preserved foods, and co-operated, as government expert with Prof. Dr. Christopher Bauer, of the University of Zurich (Switzerland) in devising means to preserve the flax industry of Germany against

Russian competition. William G. Beckers was educated at the gymnasium of Kempen, a private school of Spa, Belgium, the Polytechnicum of Aachen, and the University of Freiburg; specializing in chemistry, and receiving in 1897 the degree of doctor of philosophy. For two years (1898-1900) he was assistant professor at the Royal Dye School of Crefeld, and then connected himself with the Bayer Company of Elberfeld. In 1902 he located in New York as technical representative of the Bayer Company in the United States, and, a few years later, was appointed its technical director for all America. His experience with the vast operations of the Bayers, and other German manufacturers and exporters of anilines and organic chemical products, convinced him of the desirability of undertaking the production of these products here. As a result, in 1911, he founded the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works at Brooklyn, N. Y., and began the manufacture of dyestuffs in competition with German concerns. His beginnings were moderate, since the prestige of German imported anilines limited the demand for domestic products. But, with characteristic persistence and thoroughness, Dr. Beckers laid the foundations of the American aniline dyestuffs industry; overcoming doubts by demonstrating the equality of his American-made dyes with imported products. In normal times, the enterprise would have increased steadily, if not rapidly, to the goal of ultimate success. However, with the outbreak of the World War, and the consequent interruption of German trade, an unprecedented opportunity was created with amazing suddenness, and Dr. Beckers found himself faced with the difficulty of supplying the demands made upon his manufacturing resources, rather than, as formerly, of maintaining competition. Within the brief period of two years his working force was increased from one hundred to several thousand, and his plant grew from fourteen buildings to forty-two, including one of the best equipped chemical research laboratories in the United States, with a large staff of chemists and engineers. In 1917 Dr. Beckers played a leading part in organizing the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., in conjunction with several other chemical and dyestuff concerns. This corporation, conspicuous alike for its superior organization and for the high technical skill represented in the work of all departments, took its place at once in the forefront of American dyestuff manufacturers. In 1920 it was one of the leaders in organizing the Allied Chemical and Dyestuff Corporation, capitalized at \$250,000,000, and including with its own interests those of the General Chemical Company, the Barrett Company, the Solvay Process Company, the Semet-Solvay Company. Thus were combined the five leading American manufacturers of anilines and general chemicals. This great merger concern, of which in 1921 Dr. Beckers was elected a director will prove a formidable competitor to the German chemical cartel. Unlike the German concern, it is not a combination of former competitors, but a merger of manufacturing interests representing different branches of chemical production from raw materials to finished products, which renders it entirely self-sustaining, with sufficient promise for the



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uninterrupted continuance of its business. The credit for its successful consummation is to quite an extent due to Dr. Beckers' initiative and organizing ability. Dr. Beckers is a member of the American Chemical Society, of the Society of Chemical Industry of London, and of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; also of the Chemists' and Lawyers' Clubs of New York City, and of the Montauk and Riding and Driving clubs of Brooklyn. He is a trustee of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and has done effective work in furnishing and raising funds for the establishment of a modern and thoroughly equipped industrial chemical laboratory for the practical training of its students. During the World War he was chairman of the drug, chemicals, and allied trades division in the second, third, and fourth Liberty Loan campaigns in Brooklyn, also chairman of the same division in the United War Work Campaign. On 21 Sept., 1899, Dr. Beckers married Marie Antoinette, daughter of Josef Pothén of Kempen, Germany. They have one son, William Kurt Beckers, and one daughter, Elsa Marguerite Beckers. The family resides during the summer months at Bolton, on Lake George, where they have an extensive estate and a very attractive Italian villa residence, named Villa Marie Antoinette, in honor of Mrs. Beckers, who always took an active interest in the development of Dr. Beckers' enterprises. While on the board of directors of the Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works Mrs. Beckers took special interest in the creation and maintenance of the many welfare institutions for the benefit of the employees.

WEIL, Richard, physician, investigator, and scientist, b. in New York City, 15 Oct., 1876; d. at Camp Wheeler, Ga., 19 Nov., 1917, son of Leopold and Mathilda Weil. His mother was a woman of exceptional ability and his early education, under her wise supervision, was thorough and of immense value throughout his career. At the age of twelve he was entered at Dr. Sachs' school where he was prepared for college. On completing the course at Columbia University, he was graduated in 1896, with high honors, his high mental attainments and intellectual versatility having won him prizes in English and Latin, honors in Greek, and honors and special commendation for original research in science. In his junior year he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa society, and was invited by the heads of three different departments of the University to become a member of their teaching staff. In 1900, having decided upon the practice of medicine as a profession, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, where he was graduated in 1900. After graduation he became an interne at the German Hospital, remaining there from October, 1900, to October, 1902. He then spent one and one-half years, engaged in clinical work in Vienna, under the instruction of such distinguished surgeons as Nothnagel, Neusser, Naunyn. Other noted preceptors under whom he worked were Marchand and von Recklinghausen. He was detailed to work at Strassburg during an epidemic of typhoid and made a most creditable record. He also spent some time attending lectures in Leipsic. In 1904 he returned to America. He entered upon practice in New York City, but soon be-

gan scientific investigations at Cornell Medical College. In the following year he was appointed assistant in experimental pathology. Four years later he became instructor in Cornell in the department of experimental therapeutics, a position which he held until 1911, when he became assistant professor in the same department, always continuing active investigation work along lines of experimental pathology. The following year when this department was merged with that of experimental medicine, Dr. Weil was given that chair, a position which he held until his death. In 1904, immediately after his return from Europe, he was made adjunct pathologist to the German Hospital, and served in this capacity until 1910. During the years 1908-13 he was adjunct on the visiting staff to the Mount Sinai Hospital, and also was a member of the assistant attending staff of that institution. In 1908, also, he became assistant director of cancer research and attending physician in the newly organized General Memorial Hospital, resigning this post upon his acceptance of his appointment to the chair of experimental medicine at Cornell, but continued his duties as attending physician. During the brief thirteen years of his brilliant career, Dr. Weil not only performed the duties of the various positions mentioned, but conducted an active private practice, and kept up his exhaustive work in scientific research. He concerned himself chiefly with the problems connected with hemolysis and with anaphylaxis; and contributed much valuable data to the former subject, especially through his work on the variable resistance of human and blood cells to the hemolytic action of cobra venom. In the field of anaphylaxis he stood almost alone as a pioneer in the cellular theory of mechanism, against the vigorous criticisms of those who supported the humoral theory; but in a few years many of the leading European investigations in that field were won over to his opinion. At the time of his death, Dr. Weil was working on, and had in course of publication two new studies on one of the phases of anaphylaxis, and in these studies gave promise of clearing up one of the most hotly-disputed points regarding the mechanism of anaphylactic reaction in the higher mammals. Dr. Weil's investigative work was notable for the thoroughness with which he conducted his researches, and equally for his clear and logical presentation of the results of his work in his written reports. Contrary to the ways of faddists or one-sided exponents of a theory, he saw all sides of a problem in its true perspective, and attacked it from as many different points as possible. While his work in the field of medical scientific research can be said to have only just fairly begun, Dr. Weil was the originator and author of many contributions to science. He was associate editor of the "Journal of Immunology," and of the "American Review of Tuberculosis"; and was editor of the "Journal of Cancer Research" from its foundation to the time of his death. Dr. Weil's artistic and social gifts were scarcely less remarkable than his intellectual and medical superiority. His activities along all lines of endeavor were notable for their range and breadth of interest. His vision was clear and he was devoid of superstition

or prejudice. In any field he entered he was an indefatigable worker. He was interested in everything current with the times, was a lover of art and music, and conversant with almost any subject of an intellectual nature; was a brilliant conversationalist. He was cordial in manner and had a keen sense of humor and ready wit. He was so deeply imbued with a sense of patriotism and desire to be practically helpful to his country that at the outbreak of the European War he tendered his services to the government immediately, and setting aside his own interests, enlisted as a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps. Soon afterward he was promoted to the rank of major, and detailed to Camp Wheeler as chief of the medical service. Here his devotion to the work of combating pneumonia, under the adverse circumstances of camp conditions, rapidly undermined his health, and he fell a victim to the disease, dying at the early age of forty, a martyr to the disease which he had set out to conquer. He was a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the New York Pathological Society, the Association of American Physicians, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and the American Association for Cancer Research. He occupied important offices in a number of scientific societies; was vice-president of the American Association for Cancer Research; president of the Society for Serology and Hematology, and president of the American Association of Immunologists. Dr. Weil married in New York, 30 May, 1905, Minnie, daughter of the late Isidor Straus, the noted merchant and philanthropist, who, with his wife, was lost in the Titanic disaster.

POST, James Howell, sugar refiner, b. in New Rochelle, N. Y., 13 Oct., 1859, son of William and Eleanor (Sackett) Post. His earliest American ancestor was Captain John Post, a native of Maidstone, Kent, England, who settled at Lynn, Mass., some time early in the year of 1600. Lieutenant Richard Post, son of Captain John, removed from Lynn to Southampton, L. I., in 1640. Mr. Post attended the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and completed the high school course in 1874. In the same year he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the employ of B. H. Howell, Son and Company, sugar merchants, first established in 1836. In 1889, after an association of fifteen years, during which he had filled practically every position in the company, Mr. Post was admitted to partnership, and in 1900, upon the organization of the National Sugar Refining Company, became its executive head. He is also the vice-president and treasurer of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, and is a director of the National City Bank of New York; of the Alliance Realty Company, the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, and the United States Casualty Company. He is a trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the London Assurance Corporation, the Williamsburgh Bank, the Franklin Trust Company, and is a director or official in many others. During 1917 he was a member of the Board of Education of New York City, and, as a resident of Brooklyn for many years, takes an active interest in the religious, philanthropic, and educational institutions of that

city. He is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, and in 1905 was made president of the board. He is a trustee of the Williamsburgh Hospital, of the Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, of the Polytechnic Country Day School, of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Adelphi College of Brooklyn, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, and the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He is a member of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. Mr. Post belongs to the Union League, Engineers, and Down-Town clubs of New York, and is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Hanover, and University clubs, and of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He married, in Brooklyn, in 1887, Louisa Wells, daughter of Rev. John D. Wells, D.D. They have three daughters, Jessie Wells, Helen Marion, and Elisabeth Post.

STOECKEL, Carl, patron of the arts, b. in New Haven, Conn., 7 Dec., 1858, son of Gustave Jacob and Matilda Bertha (Wehner) Stoekel. His father, an eminent musician, for forty years instructor in music in Yale University, was a native of the Bavarian Palatinate, Germany, and a graduate of the seminary in Kaiserlautern. In addition to his work at Yale, Dr. Stoekel was well known as the publisher of musical compositions and collections of music of various sorts. He was also the author of several unpublished operas. Carl Stoekel was educated at the Sidney A. Thomas School and the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and under private tutors. He traveled considerably both in America and abroad. He never embarked in a business career, but for fifteen years was associated with the late Robbins Battell of Norfolk, Conn., the well known philanthropist. Apart from the duties incidental to this position, he has devoted his attention to the study of the arts, history, archaeology, and science. He has given generous support to deserving musicians, and to the preservation of patriotic and historical works of public interest. In 1896 he founded and endowed the Litchfield County University Club, which now (1922) has over two hundred members, all college graduates, giving to the club a fund to be used for the composition of orchestral works. He gave also a fund to the Litchfield County Choral Union to be used for similar purposes. As a result of this practical encouragement thirty-five important musical compositions have been produced by composers of such reputation as Parker, Chadwick, Colridge Taylor, Hadley, Bruch, Stillman Kelley, Gilbert, Sibelius, Stanford, Stock, Loeffler, Grainger, Carpenter, Laucella, Smith, Kolar, Hill, and Powell. The Litchfield County Choral Union, with branches at Norfolk, Winsted, Salisbury, Canaan, and Torrington, and numbering seven hundred voices, was also founded by Mr. Stoekel, and is sustained by a fund provided by him. In 1906 he built on his private grounds at Norfolk the now famous Music Shed which seats two thousand people, and is used exclusively for the annual festivals of the Choral Union. The notable concerts given here are free; admission being gained through invitations distributed by members of the chorus. He is a director of the Philharmonic Society of New York, honorary president of the Stillman Kelley Publication Fund; and engaged and



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brought to this country the Anglo-African Composer, Samuel Colridge Taylor, and the Finnish Composer, Jean Sibelius for production of three of their original compositions in the Music Shed. In this connection it may be said that the concerts in the Music Shed have attracted some of the highest talent in America and Europe, and that many remarkable compositions have been given their initial performance there. Mr. Stoeckel has not confined his generous patronage to the art of music alone, but is greatly interested in literary achievement and in the preservation of objects and places of general historic interest. He purchased and presented to the John Brown Association the birthplace of John Brown, at Torrington, Conn. He erected a monument to John Sedgwick at Cornwall Hollow, Conn.; and printed for gratuitous distribution a sketch of the life of General Sedgwick by his sister, Mrs. Emily Sedgwick Welsh. He also edited and printed two volumes for gratuitous distribution of the "Correspondence of John Sedgwick, Major-General, U. S. A." He furnished a fund for the publication of a book to be written by a member of the University Club on a subject pertaining to Litchfield County, Connecticut, such a book to be issued one each year for ten years, the first of the series being, "Litchfield County Sketches," by N. M. Calhoun. Mr. Stoeckel has also assisted in the preparation of many other works of a musical or literary nature, and has given assistance and encouragement to hundreds of aspirants for honors in both these realms of art of which the public has never heard. Although he has had many opportunities occupying a leading position in the business and political life of the country, Mr. Stoeckel has never entered into either preferring to give his time entirely to the advancement of music and scholarly pursuits, and to the broadening of public appreciation and increasing enjoyment of all that makes for the highest human culture. It is said of Mr. Stoeckel "that 'to have' with him, means to 'impart' to others, both material and intellectual wealth, and he does this both generously and wisely." Mr. Stoeckel is affiliated with many distinguished organizations. He is a life member of the American Historical Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Rose Society, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Litchfield Historical Society, the Royal Society of Arts (London), the New York Academy of Science, and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. He is a life member of the American Geographical Society, the Royal Meteorological Society; North British Academy of Arts, Newcastle-on-Tyne; New England Genealogical Society and many other similar organizations both in this country and abroad. He is a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., and a director of the Philharmonic Society, of New York. In 1906, as a tribute to Mr. Stoeckel's varied intellectual and artistic attainments, and in recognition of his splendid work in furthering the progress of the arts, Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is a member of the Litchfield County University Club, the Century Association of New York, the Players' Club, New

York; the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York; the Hellenic Society of England, Connecticut Teachers' Guild, and the Royal Societies Club of London. Mr. Stoeckel married, at Whitwell, Isle of Wright, England, 6 May, 1895, Ellen Mills, daughter of Robbins Battell, of Connecticut.

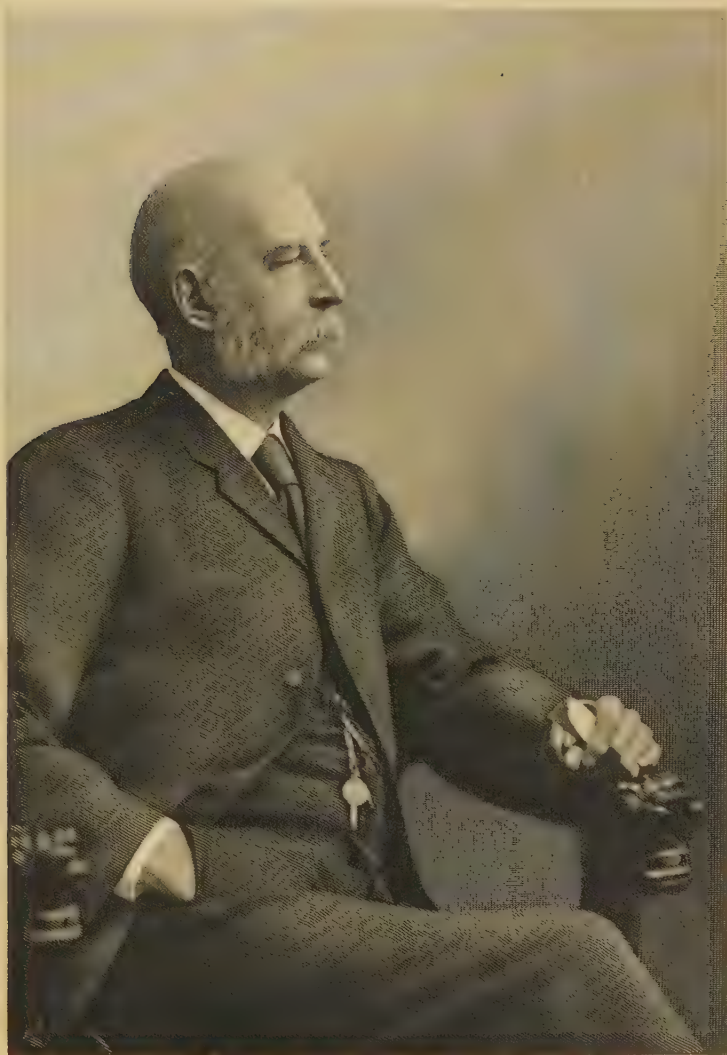
MONTGOMERY, Robert Hiester, lawyer, accountant, and educator, b. in Pennsylvania, 21 Sept., 1872, son of Rev. Thomas and Annie (Kline) Montgomery. His paternal ancestor, George Montgomery, came from Ireland, in 1797, and settled in Philadelphia, Penn. His father (1827-90) was a Methodist clergyman. Mr. Montgomery attended the public schools of Philadelphia until his fourteenth year, and entered upon his business career in Philadelphia in March, 1887, as an assistant in the firm of Lybrand, Ross Brothers, certified public accountants. Later he became a partner in the firm under the title of Lybrand, Ross Brothers, and Montgomery. In 1898 his business career was interrupted by the advent of the Spanish-American War, when he enlisted as a private in Battery A, Philadelphia Light Artillery, and served until the cessation of hostilities. He also served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania from 1898 to 1902. In this later year he was admitted to practice in New York City and Philadelphia. In 1904 he became an instructor at Columbia University, organizing and having charge of the university accounting courses. Colonel Montgomery's business and professional career however represents but one phase of his activities, which for several years have been devoted chiefly to patriotic and public work. He was one of the first to volunteer "for any service" at the outbreak of the World War, and served without compensation in various capacities until 30 March, 1918, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the purchase, storage and traffic division of the General Staff. From January to April, 1918, he was chief of the section on organization and methods in the office of the director of purchases of the General Staff. He organized the War Department Board of Appraisers and was a member of the Board from April, 1918, until April, 1919. From May, 1918, until February, 1919, he was War Department representative on the price fixing committee of the War Industries Board. He filled the responsible position of chief of the price fixing section of the purchase, storage and traffic division of the General Staff from September, 1918, to January, 1919. He was honorably discharged from the service in April, 1919. During the years 1912-14 Colonel Montgomery was president of the American Association of Public Accountants, and was president of the Methodist Social Union of New York in 1913-14. He is a member of the council of the American Institute of Accountants, and commander of the Accountants' Post, American Legion; member of the American Bar Association, New York County Lawyers' Association, the American Economic Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the National Economic League. He is the author of an authoritative work of which two editions have been published, entitled "Auditing Theory and Practice"; and another volume, "Income Tax Procedure," which has run through five editions.

He is also the author of many pamphlets on accounting and economic questions. Colonel Montgomery is a member of the Bankers', Faculty of Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania, Sleepy Hollow Country, Hudson River Country, Blind Brook, Greenwich Country, Indian Harbor Yacht, Army and Navy, and Metropolitan clubs of New York, and the Chevy Chase and Racquet clubs of Washington, D. C. He married, 5 Nov., 1904, Elizabeth, daughter of William A. Shaw, of Orange, N. J. They have two sons and one daughter.

ROGERS, Jacob C., financier, b. in Salem, Mass., ———; d. in Boston, Mass., 3 Jan., 1900. He was educated in the public schools of his home town, and was prepared for college. When a young man he entered upon his career with the commercial firm of J. B. Glover Company, brokers of East India merchandise, Boston, and remained with this concern until the early seventies. At this time he moved to England to become the resident partner of J. S. Morgan and Company in London, where he remained until 1879, at which time he retired to return to the United States. Upon his return to Boston he became the agent and attorney for the firm of J. S. Morgan and Company of London, and which is now the house of J. P. Morgan and Company of New York City. He was prominently known in both financial and local circles, being at one time president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, director of the Boston and Albany Railroad, the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, the American Insurance Company, and the Boston Elevated Railroad Company. Mr. Rogers owned a large estate in the town of Peabody, well known as "The Oakville" estate where he usually spent the summer. He was a member of several clubs, including the Metropolitan of New York City.

McMURTRY, George Gibson, Jr., banker, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 6 Nov., 1876, son of George Gibson and Clara (Lothrop) McMurry. Through his father (1839-1915), a native of Belfast, Ireland, he is the representative of a distinguished Ulster family, of Scottish origin, members of which emigrated to Ireland during the reign of James I. The elder McMurry came to America in 1854, settling first in Detroit, Mich., and then in Pittsburgh, where, as the organizer of the Apollo Iron and Steel Company, he not only achieved phenomenal success in the iron and steel industry, but became one of the small group of men who established the industrial independence of the United States. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Pennsylvania artillery, Hampton's Battery, and served throughout the four years of hostilities. He was also president of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, later a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. George Gibson McMurry, Jr., was prepared for college at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., and entered Harvard University as a member of the class of 1899. In 1898, when hostilities broke out between the United States and Spain, he left college to enlist with the first United States Volunteer Cavalry, afterwards celebrated as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." In 1899 he entered business in New York City,

as a member of a New York stock exchange firm. Mr. McMurry was one of the first of New York State's successful business men to heed the call of patriotism, and on 12 May, 1917, entered the First Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp. On 15 August of that year he was commissioned first lieutenant of infantry. Reporting to Camp Upton, N. Y., 5 Sept., 1917, he was placed in command of Company E, 77th Division American Expeditionary Forces, 16 Sept., 1917. On 31 Dec., 1917, he was commissioned captain of infantry at Camp Upton, and sailed for France with the regiment, 6 April, 1918, remaining in the foreign service from 19 April, 1918, to 21 April, 1919. He was commissioned major of the 308th Infantry, 77th Division American Expeditionary Forces, at Brulon, France, 23 Feb., 1919, and was mustered out of service at Camp Upton, New York, 12 May, 1919. During his period of service Major McMurry achieved a brilliant record. He participated in the fighting in the Baccarat Sector, 21 June to 4 Aug., 1918; in the Vesle Sector, 11 Aug., to 18 Aug., 1918; the Oise-Aisne Offensive, 18 Aug., to 16 Sept., 1918; and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 26 Sept. to 9 Oct., 1918; and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 28 Oct. to 11 Nov., 1918. During one of the latter offensives, he had the perilous distinction of being a member of "the Lost Battalion." Then a captain, he was second in command to Major Charles W. Whittelesey, of the battalion which was cut off and surrounded by the German forces in the Argonne Forest for five days in October, 1918, without food or sustenance of any kind for over four days and nights. On 4 Oct., 1918, while commanding a battalion which was cut off and surrounded by the enemy, Captain McMurry was wounded in the knee by shrapnel and although suffering great pain, continued throughout the entire period of his disablement to encourage his officers and men; and by his contagious optimism contributed greatly to the prevention of panic and disorder among the troops who were cut off from communication with the American lines. During a heavy barrage, he personally directed and supervised the moving of the wounded to shelter before himself seeking shelter. Two days later, 6 Oct., 1918, he was again wounded, this time in the shoulder, by a German grenade, but still continued personally to organize and direct the defense against the German attack on the position until the attack was defeated. Heroically refusing relief, Captain McMurry continued to direct and command his troops, and personally led his men out of the position after assistance arrived, finally permitting himself to be taken to the hospital on 8 October. It is stated on the best military authority that the successful defense of the position was due largely to his efforts. Captain George G. McMurry, 308th Infantry, was given a citation, 2-8 Oct., 1918, "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy at Charlevaux, in the Forest D'Argonne, France." He was awarded the United States Congressional Medal of Honor, 6 Dec., 1918; commissioned major 23 Feb., 1919; and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Palms, 13 April, 1919. Major McMurry was also one of the eight Harvard University men



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who rendered distinguished service in the Great War, selected by the governing boards for the honorary degree of master of arts; these degrees being presented at Harvard University, 19 June, 1919. Major McMurtry is a member of the Union, Brook, Racquet and Tennis, and Harvard clubs, of New York City; and of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, United States of America. He married, 16 Dec., 1903, Mabel Catherine, daughter of Alfred Seton Post, a banker of New York City.

WILLIAMS, Harrison, manufacturer, b. in Avon, O., 16 March, 1873, son of Everett E. (1846-1913) and Albina (Laurett) Williams. He was educated in the public and high schools of Elyria, O., and began his business career in that city in 1892. During the thirty years that have elapsed since that time, his business activities have been numerous and important. He is now (1922) chairman of the board of directors, and of the executive committee of the North American Company, and is identified as an official and director with many other prominent enterprises. He is chairman of the board of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, of the Central State Electric Corporation, the Pennsylvania-Ohio Electric Company, Pennsylvania-Ohio Power and Light Company, the Republic Railway and Light Company, West Virginia Coal Company, the Wisconsin Edison Company. He is a director and chairman of the administrative committee of the Detroit United Railway Company, a director and member of the executive committee of the American Gas and Electric Company, the Electric Investment Corporation, and Federal Utilities, Inc., and a director of the Detroit Edison Company, the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, Union Colliery Company, Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis, Wisconsin Electric Power Company, and the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation. Mr. Williams is a member of a number of prominent clubs, among them the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, of which he is vice-president; the Automobile Club of America, Metropolitan Club, New York Yacht Club, Piping Rock Club, Riding Club, National Golf Links of America, Recess and Middy Club, of New York; the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Morris County Golf Club of New Jersey. He is interested and active in various charitable and philanthropic movements; is chairman of the finance committee and member of the executive committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York, and trustee and treasurer of the Neurological Institute of New York. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

DENNIS, Samuel Shepard, banker and railroad president, b. in Newark, N. J., 11 Sept., 1852, son of Alfred Lewis (1817-90) and Eliza (Shepard) Dennis. Through his father he traces descent from English Quakers who, in early Colonial days, settled in eastern Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to northern New Jersey. Many members of the family participated in the War of the Revolution, and through one of whom, Ensign Ezekial Dennis, the subject of this biography obtains his membership in the Society of the Cincinnati. From Robert Dennis of Yarmouth, Mass., the line of descent runs through his son, Jonathan,

and his wife, Rachel Moore, of Woodbridge; their son, Joseph, and his wife, Hanah Lewis, of Quakertown, Bucks County, Penn., parents of Alfred Lewis Dennis. Through his mother Mr. Dennis traces his descent, eight generations back to Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony. His father, Alfred Lewis Dennis, began his business career as a book publisher, with his brother, Martin R. Dennis, in what later became the well known firm of A. L. Dennis and Brother. Subsequently A. L. Dennis became a dealer in leather and an importer of fine goods in that line, the firm name being A. L. Dennis and Company, located at 25 Park Row, New York. During the years 1850-60 he attained great prominence in the leather trade, and, in addition, was interested as a partner in the banking house of Abraham Bell, Sons and Company, then also located in Park Row. In 1862 he retired, in order to give his attention to various corporate interests. He was vice-president and director of the Naugatuck Railroad, later a part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and director of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the National Newark Banking Company, and the Howard Savings Bank of Newark. In 1864 he became president of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and acted in this capacity until that road, with other lines, was merged into the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's system. He was also a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the National Bank of Commerce and the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. At the time of his death he was an official or director in twenty-nine other corporations. Alfred L. Dennis was noted for his integrity and sound business methods and his name was well and favorably known in the highest business circles. He was liberal in gifts to philanthropic and religious causes, one of his donations being a public library to his native town of Newton, N. J., which bears his name. Samuel Shepard Dennis was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Yale College with the class of 1874. Owing to ill-health, however, he was obliged to discontinue his course in the fall of 1871, and travelled extensively in Europe, also visiting Africa and the Far East. Upon his return to this country, he became connected with the hardware firm of Gifford and Beach, New York City. In 1880 he retired from this connection, in order to associate himself with his father in the management of various important enterprises, among which were large railroad interests. Since 1890, Mr. Dennis has devoted much of his time to the direction of affairs connected with his father's estate. In addition to the activities entailed by this obligation, many interests of a personal nature have claimed his attention, and his services have been much in demand by large financial institutions and railroad corporations. He was elected director and member of the executive committee of the board, later vice-president, and now (1922) is president of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and the New York and Philadelphia line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chi-

cago and St. Louis Railway Company, of the Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal Railroad Company, the Naugatuck branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the Chicago Junction Railways, and Union Stock Yards Company, and the Hudson River Bridge and Terminal System. After several years' connection with the Howard Savings Institution of Newark as one of the managers and vice-president, Mr. Dennis was elected president of the bank in 1910. He is the senior director of the National Newark and Essex Banking Company, founded in 1804, the oldest bank in the state of New Jersey. He is a director of the American Fire Insurance Company of Newark, and of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. He is also active in philanthropic and educational movements; is one of the trustees of the Syrian Protestant College of Beirut, Syria, the most progressive educational institution of Western Asia; and is on the board of the Newark Exchange for Women's Work and the Female Charitable Society, of Newark. Mr. Dennis is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; the New Jersey Historical Society; the Washington Association of Morristown, N. J.; and a fellow of the American Geographical Society; also of the Century, Union, and Down Town clubs of New York City. He married, in New York City, 15 April, 1884, Eliza, daughter of Richard S. Thomas, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, Ill.

STRONG, Edward Newton, soldier and capitalist, b. in New York City, 20 May, 1827; d. at his country home near Sing Sing (now Ossining), N. Y., 30 April, 1895, son of James and Alletta (Remsen) Strong. He was a descendant of John Strong, who came from England in 1659 and settled at Northampton, Mass. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and, being possessed of independent means, devoted himself to cultural rather than commercial pursuits. When the Civil War broke out he entered the army as a volunteer, and as an aide-de-camp to Gen. A. F. Burnside participated in the campaign of the Army of the Potomac and attained the rank of major. Later on he was aide to General Foster until the close of the war. Major Strong was the aide who announced to General Sherman that communication was opened at Savannah, and he was among the first to enter that city after its fall. Besides the management of his personal interests, he was prominent in church work. For some years he was a vestryman in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Ossining. He married, first, Susan Warren, daughter of John Warren of New York, who died, leaving no issue; and second, 18 Oct., 1866, Evelina, daughter of Philip J. Kearny, of New York, who, with one daughter, Evelina Kearny, survived him.

WEAGANT, Roy Alexander, electrical engineer, b. in Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada, 29 March, 1881, son of William Henry and Annie Gowin (McMartin) Weagant. The earliest of the family to come to this country was John Gunter Weagant, his great grandfather, who landed at Baltimore, Md., about the year 1794 or 1795. Subsequently he joined a party of Union Empire Loyalists, and settled at Williamsburg, Ontario, becoming a British subject. On 24 Feb., 1814, he was ordained a minister

of the Church of England, in Canada. This American pioneer of the family was a native of Bremen, Hanover, Germany, although of Dutch ancestry. He was a graduate of Göttingen University. Roy A. Weagant represented the third generation born in Canada, but, following the death of his father, which occurred in 1883, he became an American citizen through the marriage of his mother to a native born citizen of the United States. He was educated in the public schools of Canada, and at Stanstead College, Stanstead, Quebec, where he pursued the academic course for two years. Later he entered McGill University, Montreal, where he was graduated B.S. in 1905. He began his professional career in Montreal, in 1906, in the employ of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. In 1917 he entered the employ of the Westinghouse Light, Heat and Power Company, and, in 1908, became interested in the De Laval Steam Turbine Company, at Trenton, N. J. From 1908 to 1910 he was connected with the National Electric Signaling Company, located at Brant Rock, Mass. In 1912 he became chief engineer of the Marconi Telegraph Company. Throughout all this time Mr. Weagant spent much time in original research and investigation along his line of work, and perfected many inventions pertaining to wireless telegraphy. The most important of these and one which attracted world-wide attention was his device demonstrated in March, 1919, before an audience of 500 engineers gathered at a joint meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the New York Electrical Society, which completely eliminates the so-called "static" interference with the continuous sending of wireless messages. By the use of his appliance Mr. Weagant had found it possible to keep in communication with European stations such as Nauen and Lyons, at all times, except during severe thunderstorms. Prior to this, communication had been shut off for hours by such interferences. Since the cables are also interrupted by local lightning, it followed that with his equipment a continuity of communication equal to cable operation was made possible. According to Mr. Weagant, the essence of the invention lies in the discovery of the fact that the static waves, which are also the greatest barrier in the way of practical and successful radio-telegraphy, move in a vertical direction, from a source either overhead or under foot, while the wireless waves travel in a horizontal direction above the surface of the earth. Upon the discovery that the conflicting waves moved at right angles to each other he directed his attention to the perfecting of a device that would neutralize the effects of the static waves, and at the same time record the signal waves. His invention consisted of a new type of antenna of aerial wire for the reception of the electromagnetic waves, completely doing away with the great steel towers formerly in use at wireless stations. Mr. Weagant described his device as follows: "It consists," he said, "of two parallel rectangular loops of wire, separated from each other by an appreciable distance. The static waves originating overhead and moving earthward reach both loops simultaneously, while the signal waves, traveling horizontally from a given direction, set into



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vibration first the loop nearest the direction from which the message is coming and then actuate the second loop. In other words, the static waves arrive at both aeriels at the same instant, while the signal waves arrive at the two aeriels at different times. This fact makes it possible by a proper arrangement of electrical circuits in the receiving instruments located between the two aerial loops, to balance out or cancel the static currents, while the signal currents, which have been received at different times in the two loops and are therefore said to be out of phase, combine and remain in the circuits operating the wireless receivers which record the incoming messages." Dr. Michael L. Pupin, professor in Columbia University, spoke of the invention as "a distinct accomplishment and a great step forward in the elimination of the problem of static interference in wireless telegraphy." Mr. G. H. Clark, a radio expert, who was designated by the Navy Department to work with Mr. Weagant during the war, said that Mr. Weagant had achieved what he had been endeavoring to do, and that the result was a remarkable accomplishment; since it made continuous radio communication possible for long periods of time. Mr. Weagant is a member of the Douglaston Country Club and Great Neck Golf and Country Club, Long Island. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Radio Institute, and a member of the New York Electrical Society. He married, December, 1906, in Montreal, Canada, Isabel Louise, daughter of Charles J. Reichling, of Montreal. He has one son, Carl Louis Weagant.

WILLIAMS, Arthur, electrical engineer, b. in Norfolk, Va., 14 Aug., 1868, son of Christopher S. and Hannah Sanford (Rogers) Williams. His father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and held a number of important assignments in the New York East District. Mr. Williams was educated in the public schools of New York City and Hartford, Conn. He began his professional career in 1885, as an assistant in the chemical meter department of the New York Edison Company, in the old Pearl Street Edison station. Prior to this, he had served an apprenticeship for a few months with a firm of electrical contractors in New York City. His progress in the electrical industry was rapid, and hard work and a natural adaptability to the electrical side of the industry brought him rapid promotions, first as superintendent of interior construction, in 1887; then as electrician of the company and superintendent of its third district, in 1888, and finally as superintendent of the underground department, in 1889. In 1890, when a public contact man was wanted by the Edison Company, who was also an engineer, Mr. Williams was appointed to the position of general inspector. Three years later, in 1893, in addition to this work, he was made general agent. In 1915 he became general commercial manager. Since that time, as director of the commercial growth of the New York Edison Company, he has been an important factor in the successful conduct of this great organization. Although Mr. Williams is an engineer by profession and training, he has been primarily interested in the human, rather than the mechanical side of industry. In the development of an efficient personnel adminis-

tration, and the solution of personnel problems, he is a pioneer, as one writer says, "whose fame has traveled so far outside of his own industry that he was chosen first president of the National Association of Corporation Schools. Good employee relationship engendered by directed education, pensions, annuities, savings and loan funds, social activities and a mutually friendly spirit are the lines along which he has worked and which have brought him success. While Mr. Williams is essentially a practical psychologist, he could never have accomplished his purpose in that direction had it not been for his sympathetic understanding of and love for his fellows." Aside from his own company Mr. Williams has been and is engaged in many other activities. When a number of years ago the National Electric Light Association decided to appoint a public policy committee, Mr. Williams, as the champion of progressive measures, was chosen to head it. He is past-president of that association, of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, of New York Electrical Society, and of the New York Electrical League. He was also president of the old Electric Vehicle Association, which was formed in his office. He has also been prominently identified with the public safety movement and was at one time president of the Safety Institute of America. He is president of the Electrical Show Company, president of the New York Edison Savings and Loan Association, a trustee of the National Association of Corporation Training. He is a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Morris Plan Company of New York, and the National Employment Exchange. During the Spanish-American War Mr. Williams was the commanding officer of the New York Volunteer Forces which mined New York Harbor. In the late European War he took an active part in various relief and patriotic movements, and during the years 1917-18 gave efficient service and came into national prominence as Federal Food Administrator for New York City. His appointment as Federal Food Administrator for New York City was recommended by Mr. Hoover, but appointment was made by President Wilson. During the period of the war he served not only as Food Administrator for New York City, but as a member of the Federal Food Board, which administered all food activities for the State of New York; and after the signing of the armistice, was made "Fair Price Commissioner" for New York City, in which capacity he served so long as there was need for restrictive measures. Mr. Williams was decorated, in 1909, by the French Government with the order of Officer de L'Instruction Publique; and in 1913 received from the King of Spain the Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella la Catolica, in recognition of his work as president of the American Museum of Safety, in disease prevention. Mr. Williams is a trustee or director of various charitable, educational or public institutions, including the Upanin Club, and the Christie Street House, of both of which he is a director. He is a director of the Fifth Avenue Association, the Broadway Association, and the Forty-Second Street Association; is a member of the Technical Publicity Association, the Asso-

ciation for the Protection of the Adirondacks; the Municipal Art Society, the Real Estate Board of New York, the American Institute of Graphic Arts, Franklin Institute, the Chamber of Commerce, State of New York, and the Chamber of Commerce, City of Yonkers. He holds membership with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Illuminating Engineering Society, American Museum of Natural History, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association Advancement of Science, and the Society of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of the following clubs: Union League, Engineers Country, Engineers, Bankers' Club of America, Riding and Driving, City (Yonkers), and Pilgrims clubs; and member of the New England Society.

BRINLEY, Edward, naval officer and engineer, b. in Petersburg, Va., 17 June, 1860; d. in New York City, 9 Jan., 1917, son of Edward and Andrewetta S. (Rowlett) Brinley. He was the descendant of early colonial settlers the first of the name to come to this country having been one Thomas Brinley, a native of England, who landed at Newport, R. I., in 1634. His father (b. in Porth Amboy, N. J., in 1821; d. in Charleston, S. C., 14 Feb., 1867) was educated at the Troy Polytechnic School, and immediately after leaving school appointed to the U. S. Naval Service, and served with distinction in the Mexican War. Captain Brinley attended St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., and entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1876. In September, 1880, the year of his graduation, he was ordered to the U. S. Ship "Quinnebaug," and, after two cruises in the Mediterranean, was transferred to shore duty at Norfolk, Va. In 1884, he resigned, in order that he might enter a more active career than is available in the naval service, and engaged in practical engineering in Dakota. After two years he returned to New York and took up the study of engineering, and for many years was engaged in some of the most notable construction work carried on in different parts of the country. At the time of the Revolution in Brazil, in 1893, when the northern province threatened to secede with the intention of re-establishing the Brazilian Monarchy, Captain Brinley, with other former officers of the U. S. Navy, who, like himself had resigned in order to follow civilian life, volunteered his services to the Brazilian government. Captain Brinley was made a division officer and sailed for Brazil on the "Nichteroy," the most of the officers of which, as well as the chief executive officer, were retired American naval officers. He remained in Brazil for several years after the revolution, and then returned to New York, where he again devoted his energies to his profession of engineering. In connection with this work he was several times sent to Mexico to develop mining properties in the interest of various mining companies in New York, and also made several trips to Canada for the same purpose. Captain Brinley was essentially an outdoor man. He was the owner of a fine farm of eighty-five acres, at Smithtown, L. I., which he cultivated himself. He was a member of the Manhattan Club. Captain Brinley married, 2 April, 1902, Anna, daughter of Geo. F. Cornell, of New York City.

SUMMERFIELD, Solon Erb, manufacturer, b. in Lawrence, Kan., 19 April, 1877, son of Marcus and Sara (Erb) Summerfield. Through his father he is of German extraction, the first of the name in America having been William Summerfield, who became a resident of New York City in 1789. He attended the State University, Lawrence, Kan., of whose faculty his father was then a member, and was graduated A.B. in 1898. In 1901 he received the degree of bachelor of laws, and immediately afterward entered upon the practice of his profession in Denver, Col. In 1905, with the intention of engaging in some commercial or manufacturing enterprise, he removed to New York City, where with \$25,000 borrowed from an uncle, he purchased a ribbon plant. Upon taking possession he found that there had been gross misrepresentation both of profits and of the condition of the machinery. However, in spite of deficient capital, defective machinery, the difficulty of finding markets, and other drawbacks, he persisted in his efforts. In 1909, having become convinced of the futility of continuing in this field of endeavor, he decided to manufacture silk stockings. Borrowing \$12,000 from another relative, he purchased four hosiery machines, which he operated in connection with his ribbon factory. At the beginning Mr. Summerfield's invasion of the silk stocking industry came near proving more disastrous than even ribbons. Their manufacture proved expensive—so much so, in fact, that, with no capital back of him, he was compelled at first to use up what material he could purchase, and then close his factory until he could dispose of his finished product. With the proceeds he purchased more material, and started his machines on a new lot. The turnover was always difficult, and, after six months of struggle, he knew that, in order to create a market, he must give his stockings a distinctive name which would have an actual sales value. Also, he had discovered the weak point in woven stockings, the drop stitches, and busied himself to devise a specially woven top. He also coined the phrase, "No run goes below the gold stripe." These two elements constituted the beginning of a prosperity which has few counterparts in business annals. Within a few weeks his factory shut-downs became less frequent, and by the end of the year 1910 four new machines had been purchased. At the end of another year he was running twenty machines, full time, in the production of "Gold Stripe" stockings. This output went, for the most part, to out-of-town consumers, the merchants of the metropolis not yet being converted to the innovation. Mr. Summerfield now determined to sell his stockings in New York, and organized the Gotham Hosiery Company. Its first shop in New York, opened in October, 1911, was located on west 34th Street. In February, 1913, the shop was moved to a better location in the same block, and, in August, 1918, to another close to Fifth Avenue. In 1921 the company operated three shops, representing an annual business of \$1,500,000. At the beginning of the War, when numerous economies became necessary, Mr. Summerfield, in the effort to save his silk stockings from the general charge of extravagance, inaugurated the plan



Edward Brinley

of weaving on new tops or new feet, as needed, at one-half the purchasing price, and also arranged to repair runs in any part of the stocking. Firms handling other brands of stockings have since followed Mr. Summerfield's initiative. With the demands for fancy shoes there came to the founder of the Gotham Hosiery Company another opportunity. He announced that stockings would be dyed to match any shade without extra charge. The phenomenal result of Mr. Summerfield's ideas and persistency is best shown by the following figures. The opening day sales of the shop on 34th Street totaled \$27.35. The gross sales for the year 1912 were \$51,304, while the sales for 1921 will run over \$1,500,000 for retail stores alone. In New York City to-day over five hundred shops are selling the Gotham Hosiery Company's product, and there is scarcely a block in the shopping section where they cannot be purchased. Production has been trebled within the past eighteen months. This company has many original methods of doing business, all of which have contributed to its development. One of these is that there is no credit department, and bad accounts are practically eliminated by a unique system in which a history card is filed for each customer, and new credits allowed only where a first credit standing is shown. As the founder and president of a company which within comparatively few years is doing so large a volume of business, Mr. Summerfield at the age of forty-four has made himself an enviable place among the business men of his day by giving the public an article and service not to be challenged by any standard of excellence. This he has done by the application of sound business principles to original ideas, while underlying the structure of his success is his solid legal training.

JACOBS, Lawrence Merton, banker, b. in Sturgis, Mich., 15 April, 1878, son of Marion and Sarah Hannah (Blue) Jacobs. On the paternal side he is descended from the earliest Puritan settlers in New England, the first of the Jacob family having migrated from England to Massachusetts in 1633. Through his mother he is a descendant of the earliest Dutch settlers in New York. One ancestor was city clerk about 1650, and contributed one hundred guilders toward the building of the wall, or stockade, from which Wall Street takes its name. His forbears in later years took part in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars. Eventually his four great grandfathers located as pioneer settlers to what is now the State of Michigan. Mr. Jacobs had excellent educational advantages, attending the grammar schools of Chicago, Ill., until 1891, and completed the course at the Hyde Park High School in 1895. He then became a student at the University of Chicago, where he was graduated A.B. in 1899. In college he specialized in economics and political science, distinguishing himself in oratorical contests and intercollegiate debates. After graduation Mr. Jacobs obtained a temporary position in the office of the auditor for the War Department, United States Treasury, at Washington, D. C. He was assigned to the audit of claims for pay and bounty for Civil War service. It was a far cry from the business career on which

he had set his ambitions, but he immediately endeavored to audit more claims in a single month than had ever been done before. This won him promotion and transfer to the Division of Loans and Currency in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Subsequently he passed a special competitive examination in economics, financial history and statistics, and secured a permanent appointment in the United States Civil Service. In November, 1900, he resigned his position in the Treasury to go to Manila, becoming the first appointee from the United States in the newly established Philippine Civil Service. Mr. Jacobs spent two and a half years in the Philippines, first as assistant statistician for the Philippine Islands, and later as deputy of the Insular Treasurer. He traveled throughout the islands, inspecting and reporting on the civil government administration. After some months of travel in the Orient and Europe he came to New York, and entered, 1 Nov., 1903, the bond department of the National City Bank. In 1906, perceiving the almost total lack of Americans in the foreign exchange field in this country, he procured a transfer to the foreign department of the Bank. In 1908, in response to a request from the National Monetary Commission for a paper on that phase of the law, the amendment of which was most needed in the development of the foreign trade facilities of national banks, he wrote a monograph advocating the legalization of bank acceptances. In 1909 Mr. Jacobs visited Haiti, Santo Domingo and Cuba in the interests of the Bank, and the same year was appointed European representative with an office in London. He remained in London until 1915, when, upon purchase of the international Banking Corporation by the National City Bank, he was elected vice-president and treasurer. Since that time he has devoted himself to the up-building of the foreign branch system of the National City Bank, now, including the International Banking Corporation, including some sixty branches in twenty-two countries. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Pilgrims, the American Asiatic Association, the Japan Society, the Philippine Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Beta Theta Pi (Greek letter Society), and is a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, London, England. Mr. Jacobs married, in Marshall, Mich., 8 Aug., 1906, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Edward Williams, a prominent lumber and shipping merchant of New York and Tientsin, China.

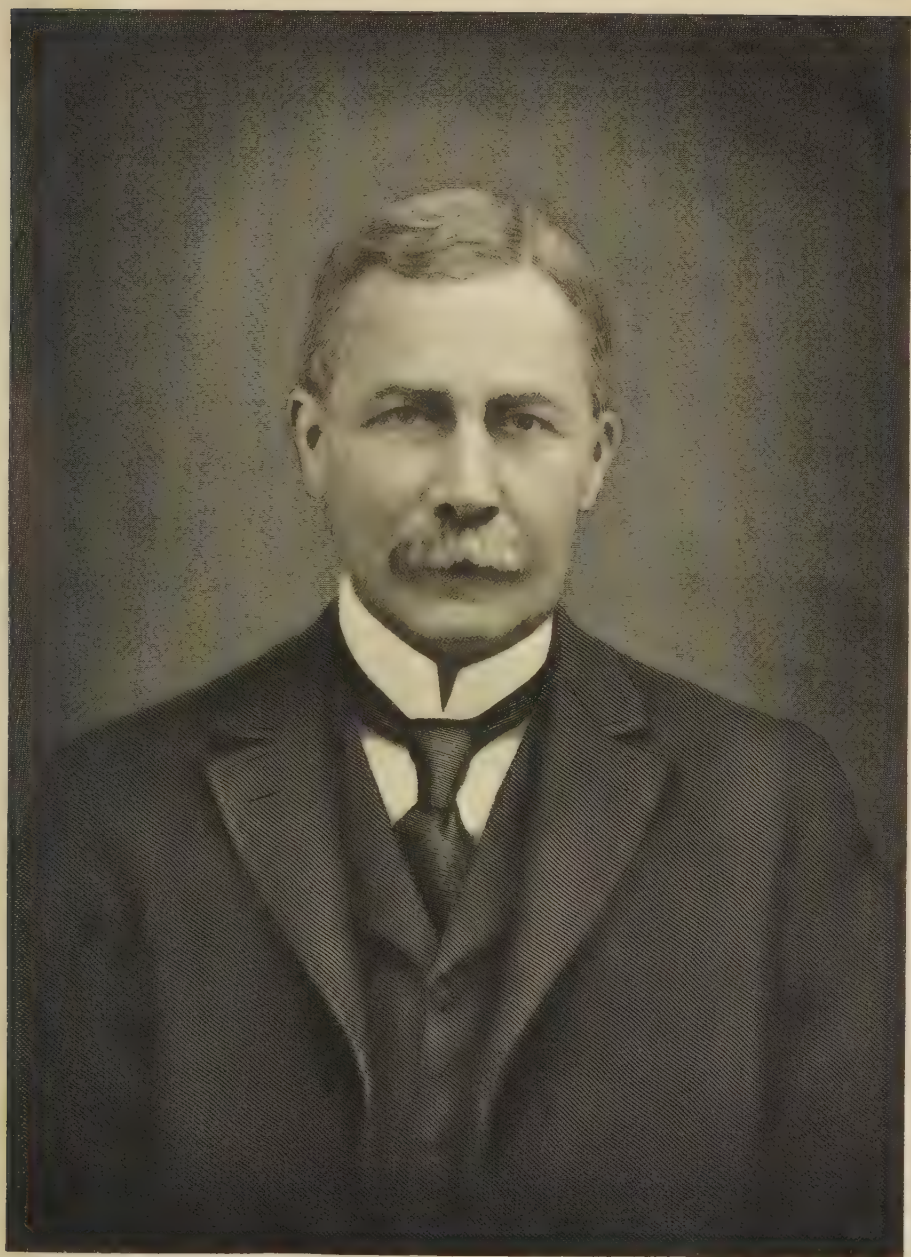
WHITE, William Fullerton, capitalist, b. in Milroy, Pa., 28 Feb., 1867, son of the Rev. John W. and Mary Miller (Beaver) White. He is descended, through both his parents, from a long line of American born ancestors, of English origin. His father was a clergyman. Having concluded his preparatory studies, he entered the Pennsylvania State College, where he was graduated B.S. in 1887. Later he pursued the course in electrical engineering and in 1898 was awarded the degree of E.E., while in 1904 the college conferred on him the degree of M.S. He began his professional career in 1887 in the employ of the Western Engineering Company, of Lincoln, Neb., of which

he became secretary and treasurer. Since then Mr. White has specialized almost entirely in public utilities enterprises, especially those supplying municipalities with light and power. He was at various times president and general manager of the Omaha Electric Light and Power Company; vice-president and general manager of the Cincinnati Edison Company, and vice-president and general manager of the North American Company, of New York, N. Y. At a later date, he became interested in industrial enterprises in other fields. He is president of the White Investing Company, the Michigan Limestone and Chemical Company, the Aguacate Mines and the American Zinc and Slate Company. In the pursuit of his professional duties, Mr. White is essentially a man of scientific methods, being especially proficient in efficiency organization in connection with commercial or industrial enterprises. He possesses a keen, critical business judgment, which includes a thorough knowledge of human character and capabilities, which has served him well in the organization of subordinate workers. With this he combines an unusual executive ability. Mr. White's scientific training and experience have qualified him for membership into a number of technical and scientific societies; among them the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, National Electric Light Association, and the National Geographical Society. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society, of New York City, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, and the National Guard of his native state. The social organizations of which he is a member are the City and Midday clubs, of New York City; the University Club of Philadelphia, and the Greenwich Country Club, of Connecticut. On 20 Aug., 1890, Mr. White married Helen Boal Foster, of Boston.

SEIBERT, Robert T., capitalist, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 May, 1861; d. there, 21 Jan., 1917, son of Henry and Emma B. Seibert. His father was born in Germany in 1833, and, on his arrival in this country, settled in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where he became prominent as a financier and business man. He was in the lithographing business for many years, and, after retiring, devoted his attention to investment in and direction of corporations. He was vice-president of the Minnesota Iron Company; president of a number of street railway lines controlled by the New York City Traction Company; director of the Chicago and Eastern Railway Company; of the Kings County Elevated Railway Company; of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; of the Manhattan Brass Bed Company, and of the Mollenhauer Sugar Company. In 1893 he was appointed commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago. His son, Robert T. Seibert, was educated in Brooklyn, and, during the greater part of his life, resided in the homestead on Bedford Avenue, which had been occupied by his parents for more than thirty-five years. After leaving school he became associated in business with his father. After their retirement, he turned his attention to investments, and such was his soundness of judgment that he greatly increased his fortune. He was a man of high culture and much force of character, although singularly retiring, and

was never known in public activities. He married, 31 July, 1909, Emma, daughter of John Holz, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUDD, William Hawley, lumber dealer, b. in Stamford, Conn., 10 Feb., 1850, son of Grant and Hannah Maria (Knapp) Judd. The Judd family is one of the oldest in New England and also one of the most ancient in England—one Henry Jude being recorded in the Hundred Rolls. The immigrant ancestor and founder of the family, in America, Deacon Thomas Judd, was born in England, in 1608, and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1633 or 1634, records showing that he was granted a home lot there in the latter year. He was granted more land the following year and was admitted as a freeman. In 1836 he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he purchased two acres for a home lot near the location of the famous "Charter Oak." Eight years later, in 1644, he took up his residence in Farmington, of which he became one of the first proprietors, and a prominent man in the community; was a deputy to the General Court several times, a charter member of the Farmington Church, and its second deacon. He died in 1688 at the age of eighty years. **FROL.** Deacon Judd and his wife, Clemence Mason, the line of descent is traced as follows: their son Philip (1649-89), of Farmington and later of Waterbury, Conn., and his wife, Hannah Loomis; their son Philip (1673-1760), and his wife, Lydia; their son Samuel, and his wife, Hannah Knapp; their son Samuel (b. 1743), a resident of Cornwall, Conn., and his wife, Lucy Hawley; their son Benjamin (1769-1826), and his wife, Zilpah Williams, of Bethel; and their son, Hawley (b. 1797), and his wife, Eleanor Adams, of Redding, parents of Grant Judd (1821-92). Hawley Judd was a resident of Michigan, but his son, Grant, removed to Stamford, Conn., in 1843. He was identified with practically all of the early business ventures of Stamford, and was the founder and proprietor of the Phoenix Carriage Manufacturing Company. William Hawley Judd was educated in private schools in Stamford. His youthful ambition was to become a civil engineer, and he was studying to enter that profession when an unexpected and advantageous opening determined his career otherwise. In March, 1868, he began work as a clerk in the lumber firm of St. John and Hoyt, thus beginning at the age of eighteen his lifelong connection with the lumber business. The enterprise which in the early days of Mr. Judd's connection with it occupied a small plot of ground on Broad Street, Stamford, removed in 1873 to its present (1922) location. In 1879 he became a partner in the business, the firm name being changed to St. John, Hoyt and Company. In 1885 the business was divided and the manufacturing branch incorporated under the name of the St. John Woodworking Company, of which Mr. Judd became secretary and treasurer. In 1888 the senior partner retired from active business, and disposed of his interest to Charles H. Getman. The firm style then became Hoyt, Getman and Judd. Upon the death of Mr. Hoyt, in 1893, it became Getman and Judd; and, in the spring of 1897, Getman, Judd and Company. In the fall of 1897, Getman died, and the business was incorporated as the Getman, Judd Com-



Robt. T. Seibert

pany, with Mr. Judd as president. The plant of the company occupies about seven acres of ground, with a water frontage of 600 feet on the East Branch of Stamford Harbor, accessible to vessels drawing fourteen feet of water, with rail facilities directly through the yards, and a piling capacity for over 10,000,000 feet of lumber. The Getman Judd Company probably carries the largest and most varied stock of lumber of any concern between New York and Boston. As president and moving spirit of this enterprise, Mr. Judd is widely known among lumber dealers, and has been actively identified with the Connecticut Lumber Dealers' Association, as director, vice-president, and president. He is also secretary and treasurer of the East Branch Dock Corporation; a director in the Stamford Trust Company, the Stamford Savings Bank, the Morris Plan Savings Bank, the Stamford Manufacturers' Association, the Pennsylvania Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston. Mr. Judd served one year (1889) as burgess before Stamford became a city. He has been a vestryman and warden of St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, for twenty-five years. His activity in behalf of philanthropic and educational organizations has led to his election as vice-president of the Stamford Hospital, vice-president and trustee of the Stamford Children's Home, vice-president and director of the Stamford Y. M. C. A., vice-president of the Apartments Company of Stamford, and a director of King's School. He is a member of the Church Club of Connecticut, of which he was vice-president for one year; the Stamford Yacht Club, and the Suburban Club, of Stamford. Mr. Judd married, 11 Nov., 1873, Anna, daughter of Charles W. Moores, of New York City.

WILLIAMS, Jesse Lynch, author, b. in Sterling, Ill., 17 Aug., 1871, son of Meade Creighton and Elizabeth Brown (Riddle) Williams. His grandfather, also Jesse Lynch Williams, one of the most distinguished citizens of the State of Indiana, was one of the engineers and constructors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and later became government director of the road by appointment of President Lincoln. Rev. Mead Creighton Williams was a Presbyterian minister of note, the editor of a Presbyterian journal, and the author of "Early Mackinac"; in his youth he served as secretary to his father during the latter's incumbency of the directorship of the Union Pacific Railroad. Jesse Lynch Williams, 2d, received his early education at Beloit Academy, and later entered Princeton University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1892. After two years graduate work, he received the master's degree from the same institution in 1895. Mr. Williams began his literary career, in 1893, on the staff of the New York "Sun." In 1895 he joined the staff of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" (now the "Globe"), where he remained until 1897, when he joined the staff of "Scribner's Magazine." In 1900 he established the "Princeton Alumni Weekly," and was its editor until 1903. Since that time he has devoted his entire time to literary work, and has produced many books and plays of undoubted excellence and popularity. In 1895 Mr. Williams published his "Princeton

Stories"; and, in collaboration with John de Witt, wrote the history of Princeton University in 1898. In 1899 he produced "The Stolen Story and Other Newspaper Stories," and "The Adventures of a Freshman." He published "New York Sketches" (1902); "The Day-Dreamer" (1906); "My Lost Duchess" (1908); "The Girl and the Game and Other College Stories" (1908). In 1909 he brought out a widely-circulated volume, "Mr. Cleveland, a Personal Impression." He wrote his popular story, "The Married Life of the Frederick Carrolls," in 1910; and in 1915, invaded the theatrical field as author of a comedy in three acts, under the title "And So They Were Married." This play was re-written in 1917, and, as "Why Marry," became one of the popular hits of Broadway. Another play, "Re-mating Time," was written in 1906; and in that same year a four-act comedy, "The Stolen Story," was first produced at Providence, R. I. In 1918 the three-act comedy, "Why Marry," was awarded the Pulitzer prize by Columbia University, as the best American play. In 1919, in recognition of his distinguished attainments in literature and the drama, Mr. Williams was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of literature by Princeton University. In 1921 he was elected president of the Authors', Artists', and Dramatists' League of America. He is a member of the Century, University, Players', and Coffee House clubs of New York; the Nassau Club of Princeton; and the National Institute of Arts and Letters of which he was at one time secretary. Mr. Williams married, in New York City, 1 June, 1898, Alice, daughter of Henry B. Laidlaw, banker of New York.

WOODIN, William Hartman, president of the American Car and Foundry Company, b. in Berwick, Pa., 27 May, 1868, son of Clemuel Ricketts and Mary Dickerman Woodin. The census of Connecticut shows one Milo Woodin to have been a resident of that state in 1790, members of the family having, no doubt, settled early in New England. His father made a notable success as a manufacturer of railroad equipment; was president of the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company for twenty years, and is now (1922) a director in the American Car and Foundry Company, and other important corporations. He was a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Woodin attended the public schools of Berwick, Pa., and was prepared for the Columbia School of Mines at the Woodbridge School, New York City, being graduated in 1890. Following his graduation he was employed in the railway equipment factory of Jackson and Woodin, at Berwick. From 1892 to 1895 he served as general superintendent; was vice-president of the company from the latter date until 1899, and then became its president. His association with the American Car and Foundry Company began in this year, with his appointment as district manager of that corporation's Berwick plant. In 1901 he became assistant to the first vice-president of the American Car and Foundry Company; in 1902 was made assistant to the president; and in 1916 was elected president of the company, succeeding Frederick H. Eaton. Mr. Woodin is chairman of the executive committee and a director of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, and

is a director of the American Locomotive Company, the Chase Securities Company, and the American Exchange Securities Company. Mr. Woodin has always been actively interested in matters relating to the public welfare and is an Advisory Member of the Industrial Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. In 1898 he was a candidate for Congress, representing the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Academy of Political Science, the American Numismatic Association, the New York Numismatic Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants' Association; also of the Metropolitan Union League, Railroad (of which he is governor), and India House clubs of New York City; Union League Club of Philadelphia, Oakland Golf Club; Racquet and Tennis Club of Richmond County, the Pennsylvania Society, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He married, 9 Oct., 1889, Annie, daughter of Judge William H. Jessup, of Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

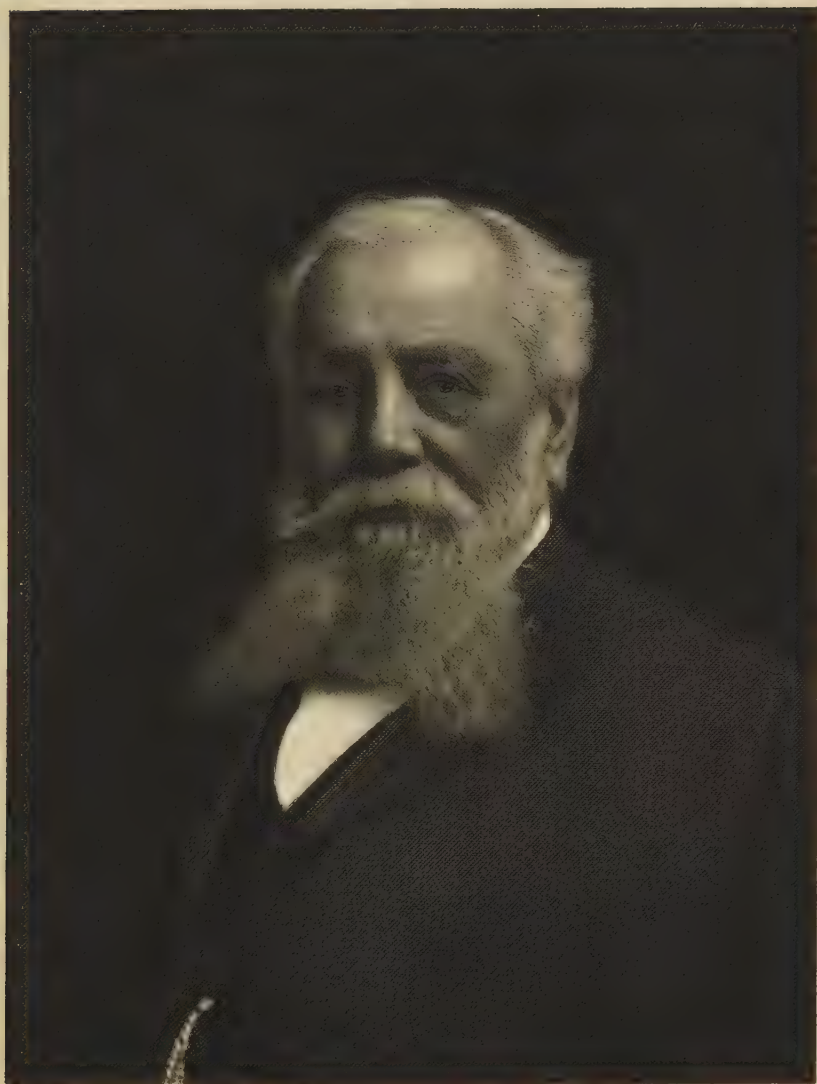
BLOUNT, Henry Fitch, manufacturer and banker, b. in Ontario County, N. Y., 1 May, 1829; d. at Washington, D. C., 10 Oct., 1917, son of Walter and Rebecca (Ripley) Blount. His educational opportunities, afforded at the district school house, were terminated at an early age. At the age of twenty he went West, and settled in Evansville, Ind. Here, in 1860, he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, a calling which he followed for the next twenty-six years. At the end of this time, in 1886, he terminated his active business career, and traveled abroad with his family for two years. Mr. Blount then made his residence in Washington, D. C., where he remained until his death. He was president of the Blount Plow Works, Evansville, Ind.; vice-president of the Consumers Lignite Company, Dallas, Tex.; vice-president and director of the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.; director of the Security Storage Company and a member of its executive committee. He was vice-president and trustee of the National Reform School, and vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Emergency Hospital; also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Archaeological Institute of Washington, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Philosophical and Geological Societies, of Washington; a life member of the American Economic Association and the National Geographic Society, and a member of the Cosmos and other Washington clubs. Mr. Blount married twice, first, Martha Baird, in 1854; second, Martha Eames of Kalamazoo, Mich. He had six children.

SHUTE, Henry Damon, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, b. in Somerville, Mass., 1 Aug., 1871, son of James Madison and Helen Augusta (Darnon) Shute. His father (1838-83) was an old resident of Somerville, a banker, and an officer in the 5th Massachusetts Volunteers in the Civil War. Through his mother he traces his ancestry to John Damon, a native of Reading, England, who settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1633. He received his education in the Morse School, Somerville, and the

Prince School, in Boston. Later, he attended the English High School in Boston. In 1892, he graduated B.S. in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and then spent one year in study at the Dresden (Germany) Technical School. In July, 1893, Mr. Shute became identified with the Westinghouse Company, as student apprentice, next as designing engineer, and then as salesman. In 1901 he was made head of the International current division of the sales department. In 1903 he became assistant to the vice-president. He then served successively as acting vice-president and treasurer. In 1917 he was made vice-president of the company, and placed in charge of its commercial affairs. Mr. Shute is a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and is governor of the Oakmont Country Club. He is a member of the University, Duquesne, Athletic, and Pittsburgh golf clubs, all of Pittsburgh; and of the University, Engineers' and Bankers' clubs of New York City. He is also affiliated with the American Institute of Engineers.

MORAWETZ, Victor, lawyer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 3 April, 1859, son of L. F. Morawetz, a physician of Baltimore. After receiving his early education at a private school in that city he studied at various foreign universities, and was graduated LL.B. in Harvard University in 1879. In 1888, in recognition of his eminence in his profession, he was the recipient of the honorary degree of master of arts from Columbia University, New York City, and, in 1914, was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Williams College (Massachusetts). Mr. Morawetz was admitted to the bar in 1880, and began the practice of law in New York City in 1881. He has been engaged principally in corporation law; and has acted as attorney for many railroads and other corporations. He has participated as counsel in many important railroad re-organizations, and was for years counsel and director of various important companies. From 1898 to 1910 he was general counsel, director and chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. He was, until 1921, a director and member of the executive board of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. Mr. Morawetz has written much along the line of his specialty and is the author of "Morawetz on the Laws of Corporations," "The Banking and Currency Problem in the United States," and various authoritative articles on legal and financial subjects. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Century, University, Meadowbrook Hunt and other clubs of New York. He married, in London, England, 20 April, 1911,





Henry F. Blount

Violet, daughter of Edward Noyes Westcott, of Syracuse, N. Y.

AVRAM, Mois H., consulting engineer and specialist in organization of industrial enterprises, b. in Roumania, 15 Dec., 1880, son of Herban and Rebecca Avram. He came to the



Mois H. Avram

United States at the age of nineteen, and, having obtained the foundation for a good classical education in his native land, entered New York University, where he was graduated B.S. in 1904 and M.E. in 1905. Mr. Avram has been interested for some years in methods for reducing the cost of developing new enterprises, and since 1916

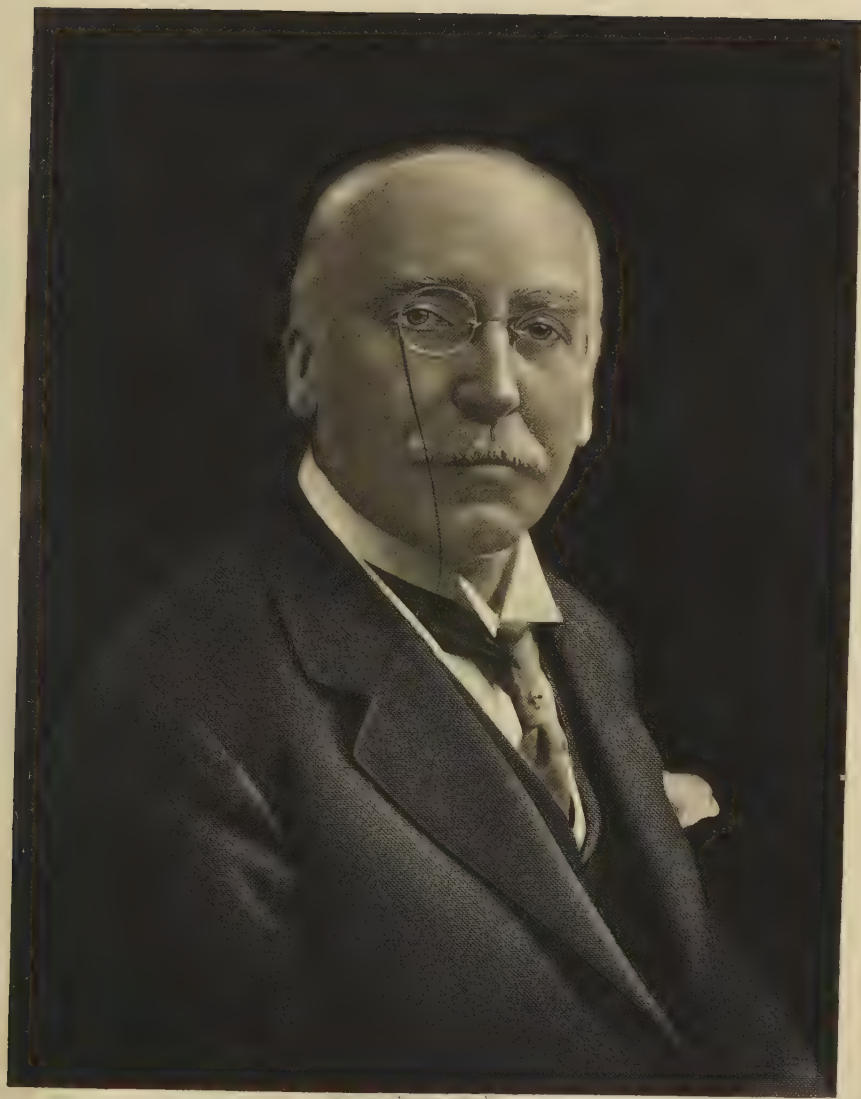
has been successfully demonstrating his plan for numerous clients who are now his constant sponsors. His idea is that a preliminary investigation of any new attempt at industrial development will result in conclusions (and recommendations) based on facts; in other words he believes that any industrial problem, no matter how new, has sufficient facts behind it for sufficient guidance in its development, or financing. The next step in his work, provided such investigation proves there is merit in the proposed enterprise, is planning, so thoroughly in advance that the risks of operation thereafter are greatly reduced. This has been proven in the various enterprises that he has been called upon to investigate. Mr. Avram is president of M. H. Avram and Company, Inc., with whom are associated a board of directors. This firm, while known as an industrial management concern, possesses an extended staff of experienced mechanical, electrical and chemical engineers and industrial executives all under Mr. Avram's direction. Mr. Avram organized, and as its president operated the Slocum, Avram and Slocum Laboratories, which, during the late war, produced for the United States Government gun sights requiring the greatest accuracy. The requirements of the government were so exacting that Mr. Avram alone, out of four manufacturers, delivered satisfactory gun sights. Mr. Avram won recognition from the standpoint of government, manufacturers, and bankers. In all of these efforts is reflected Mr. Avram's idea of development of new industries. M. H. Avram and Company, Inc. is the evolution of seventeen years experience in intimate contact with and study of the problems of industry. Operating first as an individual consulting engineer, through various stages of partnerships, and increasingly large specialized organizations, to Slocum, Avram and Slocum Laboratories, he finally organized M. H. Avram and Company, Inc., the purposes

of which, briefly stated, are to eliminate waste in industrial manufacture wherever found—whether in money, time or materials; to build industry constructively by aiding meritorious enterprises, whatever their difficulties, to assume their rightful place in our national industrial structure; to make industry safe for investment by guiding financial support only to such enterprises as are or can be made profitable earning industries; to reduce, wherever possible, by guidance and control, the wasteful practice of risking money in enterprises having no more substantial claim to consideration than the unsupported word and enthusiasm of their backers. The various departments of the organization include industrial research, production planning, designing, municipal industrial planning, industrial management, and reorganization. Mr. Avram is a lecturer on industrial engineering at New York University; and was the organizer of the campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for the School of Applied Science, later amplified to four and a half million dollars, to benefit the entire University. He is chairman of the New York University Engineering Campaign Committee, of which Finley J. Shepard, Howard C. Seaman, treasurer of C. W. Bliss Company, Prof. C. B. Bliss, and Dean Charles H. Snow are members. The industrial endowment plan, of which he is the originator, has been adopted by New York University in connection with its School of Applied Science, whereby the donor of a specified sum, which permits a perpetual appointment of one man per annum for any complete course of engineering, will have the right to employ the faculty of engineering and the laboratories of the schools of engineering—a plan which is meeting with much success. Mr. Avram is well known in the Ordnance Department at Washington; particularly in the Procurement Division, Artillery Section. He is a member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society for the Development of Science, the Aeronautical Society of America, and a member of the Society for the Advancement of Education. Realizing the extent of waste in connection with the development of new industries, he has written a book regarding such development under the title, "Patenting and Promoting Inventions." Mr. Avram developed the "factory control device" known to-day as the "productograph," for which he holds patents. He has also developed the dependable process of manufacturing brick out of sand and lime, following many years of research and experimenting. In December, 1920, he was appointed by Governor Smith commissioner to examine voting machines for the State of New York. He married Ernestine Kaunitz in Tampa, Fla., 6 Sept. 1906.

KAY, James I., patent attorney, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 12 August, 1853; d. at Winter Park, Fla., 20 Feb., 1921, son of Frederic G. and Anna K. (Conrad) Kay. He was of English extraction, and a grandson of Rev. James Kay, a Unitarian minister who immigrated, in 1821, to the United States from Bury, Lancashire, England, where the Kay family had been well known for many generations, and was for twenty-five years pastor of the original Unitarian Church of America, founded by Rev. Joseph Prestley in the diocese of Northumberland, Penn. In England the

family is related to the late Sir James Kay, the noted English Jurist, Lord Utrid Shuttleworth, and to the present Kay-Shuttleworths of Lancashire. Frederic G. Kay, son of the Reverend James Kay and father of the subject of this sketch was prominent in Pittsburgh business circles as the head of the Pittsburgh branch of the publishing firm of Kay and Company, of Philadelphia. His wife, Anna Conrad, was a member of an old Philadelphia family and a niece of Judge Robert T. Conrad, the first Mayor of the Consolidated City of Philadelphia. James I. Kay was reared in Pittsburgh and was educated under private tutors and at Newell's Institute, Pittsburgh. In 1871 he took up the study of law in the office of the late William Bakewell, head of the law partnership of Bakewell, Christy and Kerr and pursued his studies there for the next few years. Admitted to the bar in June, 1875, he remained in this association for the next two years. In 1877 he opened an office for himself and entered upon the independent practice of law. From the beginning he devoted himself entirely to patent law, a specialty in which he was a pioneer—the only young lawyer engaged in that branch of legal practice. This in itself was an auspicious beginning. In the early years of his career also Mr. Kay laid the cornerstone of success by acquiring several important clients, among them S. Jarvis Adams, a prolific inventor who made a fortune in connection with patented improvements in the making of castings. In all Mr. Kay filed for him nearly one hundred applications. At this time of his life also he was fortunate in being made counsel for the Bell Telephone in its active litigation. In 1881 he was made attorney for the National Tube Works, who intrusted him with their business and for more than twenty-five years were among his very active clients, until the United States Steel Corporation in combining, combined their patent work for the several constituent companies. Other important litigations in which Mr. Kay was involved were the Roberts Torpedo Cases, a long line of suits relating to the torpedoing of oil wells which, starting in the late sixties, led to the establishment by the Roberts Torpedo Company of a regular detective system throughout the oil regions. This action naturally brought about many cases in law. In a large number of cases, which were extremely profitable from a monetary standpoint and which greatly enhanced his reputation as a lawyer, Mr. Kay was appointed master. In 1876 he was honored with the appointment as United States Commissioner, an important officer at that period. Three years later Mr. Kay admitted Robert D. Totten to partnership; and in 1891 James Negley Cooke became a partner, the style becoming Kay, Totten and Cooke. The latter retired in April, 1894, and, in 1903, was succeeded by Frederick W. Winter, formerly a principal examiner in the Patent Office. The firm name then was changed to Kay, Totten and

Winter and remained so until May, 1908, when upon the withdrawal of Mr. Winter the old style of Kay and Totten was resumed. Frederic Warren Kay, who had studied with the firm, was admitted to partnership in 1911, but the following summer he passed away, thus bringing to a premature close a career of very unusual promise. In 1913 Ralph Carr Powell was admitted and the firm assumed its present style of Kay, Totten and Powell. Among the notable lines of litigation on which it has been engaged were the gas conduit cases in which they succeeded in defeating the Philadelphia Company's patent claims under about six patents; the glass tank suit where they defeated the claims of Siemens; the Carnegie-Cambria litigation on the Jones mixer patent which was finally decided by the Supreme Court; and the steel car litigation, involving about fifteen patents, in which they succeeded in defeating all the claims of the Pressed Steel Car Company. Apart from his reputation as one of the most successful lawyers in his branch of practice throughout a period of more than forty years, Mr. Kay was known as an upright, public-spirited citizen, who took an active interest in the civic, philanthropic and religious life of his home city. Among the professional organizations in which Mr. Kay was enrolled were the Allegheny Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Mr. Kay was at the time of his death president of the Patent Law Association of Pittsburgh and he was conspicuous as a writer in this department of the law. At the meeting of the association held in October, 1917, he gave as president, and in an informal manner, a history of the Patent Bar of Pittsburgh and was requested by the members to reduce it to writing in order that it might form part of the records of the association. This work, now just completed, is of great historical value and will become increasingly more so as the period of which it treats recedes further into the past and the men who won distinction as patent law practitioners vanish, one by one, from the stage of events. He took an earnest and helpful interest in the benevolent and charitable institutions of his city, serving as president of the Pittsburgh Newsboys Home and as a member of the Advisory Board of the Industrial Home for Crippled Children. He belonged to the Freedmen's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church and held a directorship in the Western Theological Seminary, and he was a member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church and also of the Session. He belonged to the Duquesne Club, Oakmont Country Club and Pittsburgh Golf Club. Mr. Kay married, in Pittsburgh, 17 March, 1881, Jennie Mieville Totten, daughter of Robert C. Totten of Pittsburgh. They were the parents of two children, Frederic G. Kay, who died in 1897, and one daughter, Marie Louise Kay, who married George Singer Ebbert, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Ebbert have two sons.



James D. Kay

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